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The County of Fulton
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THE

COUNTY OF FULTON

A History of Fulton County, Ohio, from the Earliest Days, with Special Chapters on Various Subjects, Including Each of the Different Townships; Also a Biographical Department.

THOMAS MIKESELL
EDITOR

MADISON, WIS.
NORTHWESTERN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
1905

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THOMAS MIKESELL.

HISTORY OF

FULTON COUNTY, OHIO

CHAPTER I

FULTON COUNTY ANTIQUITIES

BEFORE the white man, the Indian; before the Indian—who? The archæology of any county forms one of its most interesting chapters. Who the ancient dwellers were, what they did, what lives they led, are all questions of conjecture now. Their history appears only in their silent monuments, as silent as the race, the fact of whose existence they perpetuate. The relics they left are the only key that we possess of their lives, and these give a history whose antiquity seems almost Adamic. The principal remains left consist of earthworks, mounds and parapets, filled with the rude implements of the people who built them, and with the bones of these lost portions of humanity. From their proclivities to build these earthworks, these people are known as "Mound Builders," the only name that now fits their peculiar style of life. The mounds erected by them are of all sizes and shapes, and range in height from three or four feet to sixty or seventy feet. In outline, they are of equal magnitude, though none of great height were ever known to exist within the confines of Fulton county. What have been discovered are generally small in size and irregular in outline. They have in nearly all instances been much reduced in height, as the hand of modern man demands them for practical purposes.

The more pretentious earthworks are very generally distributed from western New York, along the southern shore of Lake Erie, through Michigan, to Nebraska, thence north from this line to the southern shore of Lake Superior. From this line they extend south to the Gulf of Mexico. Mounds occur in great numbers in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. They are found in less numbers in western New York, the Carolinas, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Michigan, Iowa and portions of Mexico. In choos-

ing this vast region, extending from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, the Mound Builders took possession of the great system of plains, controlling the long inland water courses of the continent. Along the broad levels drained by this vast river system, the remains of prehistoric man are found. It is authoritatively stated that there are not less than thirteen thousand mounds and inclosures in the State of Ohio. Archæologists have no difficulty in locating the places which were most densely populated, by reason of the irregular distribution of the works. It is interesting to note that in the selection of sites for these earthworks the Mound Builders were influenced by the same motives apparently, which governed their European successors. It is a well established fact that nearly every town of importance in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi and their tributaries is located on the ruins left by this ancient people. The sites selected by the Mound Builders for their most pretentious works were on the river terraces, or bottoms, no doubt because of the natural highways thus rendered available, besides the opportunities for fishing and the cultivation of the warm, quick soil, easily tilled.

The earth mounds are classified as sepulchral, sacrificial, temple or truncated, mounds of observation, symbolical or animal—also known as emblematic—and mounds of defense. The first named, sepulchral, are the most common of any. Emblematical or symbolical mounds are not known to have existed in this county. If they ever did exist here, all traces of them have been obliterated by that leveler of savage country, the plow. Sepulchral mounds were devoted to the purpose of burial and were generally pyramidal in form and usually contained layers of clay, ashes, charcoal, various soils and one or more skeletons, often very many. Sacrificial mounds are usually stratified, the strata being convex layers of clay and loam, the layers alternating above a layer of fine sand. They also contain ashes, igneous stones, charcoal, calcined animal bones, beads, implements of stone, pottery and rude sculpture. They also have altars of burned clay or stone, resting in the center of the mound upon the original earth, on which the people offered sacrifice, employing fire for the purpose. Mounds of observation—sometimes termed defensive—are found upon prominent elevations. They were, doubtless, alarm posts, watch-towers, signal stations, or outlooks. They commonly occur in chains or regular systems and still bear traces of the beacon fires that once burned upon them. In addition to the division of mounds already made, some add monumental or memorial mounds, not numerous, supposed to have been erected as memorials to the distinguished dead among the Mound Builders.

Scarcely any of the few small mounds in Fulton county have been properly opened. The examinations have rarely been systematic, and hence much has been lost. Commonly the plow has been run over the mounds, regardless of the history a careful search would reveal, until almost all traces of their existence have been obliterated. This ruthless leveling of the mounds has not been perpetrated, however,

merely to gratify the iconoclastic propensities of the plowmen, but their cupidity moved them. They wanted the corn the mounds would produce. Running the plow-share through the mounds was not a very successful method of obtaining a knowledge of their contents.

Of the works examined in this county, those most worthy of mention are situated on the farm of the late Hon. D. W. H. Howard, in section nine, Pike township. These mounds were explored during the summer of 1892, through the efforts and under the direction of Hon. W. H. Handy, to whose excellent article upon the same we are indebted for the information here given concerning them. And much credit is also due to Mr. Howard, upon whose farm and in whose orchard most of them are situated. During all of his life he jealously guarded these mounds against vandalism, permitting no one to in any manner interfere with them, further than to cultivate the ground. The mounds are located on the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section nine, in Pike township, and are built on a high ridge, containing five or six acres of land, and follow the highest outer elevation of the bluff with three exceptions.

These mounds are in a group, twelve in number, of which eleven are located and clearly identified and the site of the twelfth is plainly indicated. One of them is built on the northern edge of the bluff, and a distinct, well-defined terrace appears on the north side of the mound. Another one is located in the public road, near by, and has been almost entirely obliterated. The others, while their outlines are somewhat indistinct, can be easily seen. The soil is a top-dressing of light sand, mixed, however, at a depth of six or seven inches with gravel. Long years after these mounds were built they were exposed to the winds and rain, and consequently they have lost much more by erosion than they have gained by decaying vegetation or otherwise. Beside, they were cultivated more or less for many years. The first excavation was made of a mound about thirty-five feet in diameter, and about ten feet from the center small pieces of charcoal were found. The soil was composed of six inches of mould, eighteen inches of white sand, with yellow sand mixed with some gravel at the surface. At about the center, two altars were uncovered, one a circle and the other a parallelogram, the circle lying directly south of the other, and being four feet in diameter, while the parallelogram was about four by six feet. On the circular altar were found some remnants of human bones that had been partially burned, among them being a jaw bone containing four teeth. On the other were found the bones of many different animals, these also being partially burned. Very near the original surface, but with the baked earth covering him, immediately under the circular altar was found the skull and a portion of the skeleton of a man, lying on his face with head to the west. The part of the skull above the nasal bones was well preserved, and compared with the skull of an Indian, found intrusively buried in a neighboring mound, was a distinctly different type of man.

It was noticeable that the burned sand of the altars was as dry

as the dust that blows in the street, while the original soil under the altars, and which had not been burned, was found to be moist. The ground of which the altars were composed had never been disturbed since the fires went out. This was demonstrated to a certainty, as no digging could ever have been done without disturbing the strata, and it had never been disturbed. The baked sand, the red burned ground, and the charcoal, were in as perfect layers as if placed there by the hands of a mason. The mound mentioned as being located in the public road is, as stated above, entirely obliterated, but in an early day Col. Howard found in its center a circle of stones about four feet in diameter, containing within the circle about a bushel of charcoal and ashes. The stones were what are known as "nigger-heads."

Nearly all of these mounds were opened and examined by Judge Handy, and the report of two of them we will give in the Judge's own language. Of the one he calls Mound No. 7 he writes: "Sandy soil, light yellow sand: about eighteen inches from surface found longest thigh bones yet discovered. No traces of fire—no disturbance of soil heretofore—bones crumbled on exposure—highest of the mounds—found near center skeleton with his head to the north, lying on his back and limbs extended—near him found skeleton No. 2, with his head to the east and lying on his face. Both being large men—bones crumbled and could not be preserved—teeth perfect. We entered Mound No. 6 from the south. Soon after we commenced work here we discovered that the soil of this part of the mound had been disturbed. After digging about ten feet to the north and about fourteen inches below the surface, we found an iron tomahawk, English made. Close by we found the skull and part of the skeleton of an Indian lying on his side with his feet to the south. His arm was extended to the tomahawk. Going west of this, we soon came to ground that had never been disturbed. Here we found an altar, eight feet and seven inches in diameter, and round. We cut the dirt away from this and cleared the mould from the top, and save a portion that had been cut off by the digger early in the morning, we had the altar as it stood when the last fires went out many centuries ago. This altar had upon it, partially burned, animal and human bones. We found many pieces of human skulls, both of grown people and children; parts of the bones of the arm and the lower limbs; the hip bone, ball and socket of a child; most of them charred; some of them having a bluish tint; the charred bones of many animals all in the red burned sand on the altar. The altar was nearly level on the top. It was built up, commencing at the bottom, as follows: Yellow sand about eighteen inches, but fire had burned the life out of this; soil burned red, three inches; charcoal, two and one-half or three inches; red burned soil, four inches; sand and mould, six inches.

"When we uncovered the altar in Mound No. 6 and exposed it to view almost in its entirety, we had before us the sacrificial altar of a great, lost, powerful people. We saw it as they saw it, ten or more centuries ago, when they covered up its fires forever. It told us much—it told us nothing. They burned human beings; they burned animals.

Was it cremation? Hardly, for it was not complete. Was it sacrificial? Probably. But to what deity or deities? Alas! We will never know. Who did these people succeed? What caused the destruction of the Mound Builders? Who followed them? A thousand years from now who will have succeeded us?"

In every instance it was definitely ascertained that many persons were buried in the same mound. Mr. Howard was authority for the statement that the Indians had no knowledge, traditionary or otherwise, concerning these earthworks, and if the Mound Builders were the ancestors of the Red Men of recent date, such fact was unknown and unsuspected by the latter. Mr. Howard associated from boyhood with them and accompanied them to their reservation beyond the Mississippi; was always their friend; able to converse with them in their own language, to get into their inner lives, as it were; to appreciate and credit them with their virtues and condemn their faults, he easily became their confidant and possessed of their traditions. He stated at the time of the excavations that he heard old Chief Winnameg say "that the oldest man did not know who made the mounds, and that nobody knew, but he thought that a great battle had been fought there and the dead buried in the mounds." It is a well-known fact that the Indians never prepared burial places for their dead like the mounds referred to; neither did they erect altars, where animals and human beings were immolated to secure the favor of the Great Spirit and afterward cover such altars with a mound of earth. These, and many other important considerations lead the majority of students of antiquity to the opinion that the Mound Builders were a distinct race of people, and that they inhabited a large portion of America long before the Red Men took possession.

The principal mounds in this county have now been mentioned, and it will be well to notice the implements made by the extinct race. Very few utensils, made of copper, have been found in this part of Ohio, owing partly to the fact of the unexplored condition of many of the mounds, and to the additional fact that little, if any, copper exists in this part of the United States. What does exist is in loose fragments that have been washed down from the upper lake region. When mounds are explored, great care is necessary lest these small utensils be lost, as they are commonly scattered through the mass, and are not always in close proximity to the skeletons. The copper deposits about Lake Superior furnished the prehistoric man with this metal, and, judging from the number of relics, now found, which were made of this metal, it must have been quite abundant. The population then must also have been quite numerous, as occasionally copper implements, tempered to an exceeding hardness, are found about the country. These implements are small, generally less than half a pound in weight, and seldom exceeding three pounds. There were millions of these in use during the period of the ancient dwellers, which must have been thousands of years in duration. The copper implements left on the surface soon disappeared by decomposition, to which copper is nearly as subject as iron. Only a part of the

dead Mound Builders were placed in burial mounds, and of these only a part were buried with their copper ornaments on and about them. Of those that were, only a small part have been discovered, and in many instances, the slight layer of earth over them has not prevented the decay and disappearance of the copper relics. Articles of bronze or brass are not found with the remains of the builders of the mounds, and it is evident they knew nothing of these metals in the Ohio Valley; nor did they possess any of the copper that had been melted and cast in moulds.

Stone relics, however, are very numerous and well preserved. Stone axes, stone mauls, stone hammers, stone chisels, etc., are very plentiful yet, and were the common implements of the prehistoric man in this part of the West. None were made with holes or eyes for the insertion of a helve or handle. They were made more perfect by rubbing and polishing, probably done from time to time, after they were brought into use. A handle or helve, made of a withe or split stick, was fastened in the groove by thongs of hide. The bit is narrower than the body of the ax, which is generally not well enough balanced to be of much value as a cutting instrument. It is very seldom the material is hard enough to cut green and sound timber. The poll is usually round, but sometimes flat, and, rarely, pointed. It is much better adapted to breaking than cutting, while the smaller ones are better fitted for war clubs than tools. As a maul to break dry limbs they were very efficient, which was probably the use made of them. In weight they range from half a pound to sixteen pounds, but are generally less than three pounds. The very heavy ones must have been kept at the regular camps and villages, as they could not have been carried far, even in canoes. Such axes are occasionally found in the Indian towns on the frontier, as they were found in Ohio, among the aborigines. The Mound Builders apparently did not give them as much prominence among their implements as their savage successors. Double headed hammers have the grooves in the middle. They were made of the same material as the axes, so balanced as to give a blow with equal force at either end. Their mechanical symmetry is often perfect. As a weapon in war, they were indeed formidable, for which purpose they are yet used in the wilds of the far West.

Implements known as "fleshers" and "skinners," chisel-formed, commonly called "celts," were probably used as aids in peeling the skins of animals from the meat and bones. For the purpose of cutting tools from wood they were not sufficiently hard, and do not show such use, excepting a few flint chisels. They may have been applied as coal scrapers where wood had been burned; but this could not have been a general thing without destroying the perfect edge most of them now exhibit. The grooved axes were much better adapted to this purpose. Fleshers and scrapers of various sizes and shapes are numerous in this county.

Pestles to grind maize so as to fit it for cooking have been found in a variety of forms—some cylindrical, some bell-shaped and some cone-like. The materials are also various, consisting of green stone,

syenite, quartz, etc., and sometimes sandstone. Most of the pestles are short, with a wide base, tapering toward the top. They were probably used with one hand, and moved about in the mortar in a circle. The long, round instrument, usually called a pestle, does not appear to be fitted for crushing seeds and grain by pounding or turning in the mortar. It was probably used as a rolling pin, perhaps on a board or leveled log, but not upon stone. It is seldom found smooth or polished, and varies from seven to thirteen inches in length. In outline they taper toward each end, which is generally smooth and circular in form, as though it had been twirled in an upright position.

Perforated plates, thread sizers, shuttles, etc., generally made of striped slate, are met with in an almost endless variety of forms, most of which have tapering holes through them flat-wise, the use of which has been much discussed. They are generally symmetrical, the material fine grained, and their proportions graceful, as though their principal use was that of ornamentation. Many of them may well have been worn suspended as beads or ornaments. Some partake of the character of badges or insignias of authority. Others, if strung together on thongs, or belts, would serve as a coat of mail, protecting the breast or back against the arrows of an enemy. A number of them would serve to size and twist twine or coarse thread made of bark, raw-hide, or sinew. The most common theory regarding their use is, however, lacking one important feature—none of them show signs of use by wearing, the edges of the holes through them being sharp and perfect. This objection applies equally well to their use as suspended ornaments. Some of them are shuttle-form, through which coarse threads might have been passed for weaving rude cloth of bark or of fibrous plants, such as milk-weed or thistles. There are also double-ended and jointed ones, with a cross section, about the middle of which is a circle and through which is a perforation.

Badges and wands, in a variety of forms, are frequently found. A perfect specimen of a double crescent was picked up by George Kimbell of Williams county, several years ago, and several single crescents have been found from time to time. Wands and badges are nearly all fabricated from striped and variegated slate, highly finished, very symmetrical and elegant in proportions, evidently designed to be ornamental. If they were stronger and heavier some of them would serve the purpose of hatchets or battle-axes. The material is compact and fine grained; but the eyes, or holes for handles or staves, are quite small, seldom half an inch in diameter. Their edges are not sharp, but rounded, and the body is thin, usually less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness. The form of badges known as "double-crescents" are the most elegant and expensive of any yet brought to notice. They were probably used to indicate the highest rank or office. The single crescent perhaps signified a rank next below the double. In nearly or quite all the crescents the points turn outward. The finish around the bore of all winged badges and the crescents is the same, and the size of the bore about the same—from two-fifths to

three-fifths of an inch. On one side of all is a narrow ridge; on the other, a flat band, lengthwise, like a ridge that has been ground down to a width of one to two-tenths of an inch. Badges and crescents are invariably made of banded slate, generally of a greenish shade of color. The other forms of wands or badges, such as those with symmetrical wings or blades, are also made of green striped slate, highly polished, with a bore of about one-half inch in diameter, apparently to insert a light wooden rod or staff. They were probably emblems of distinction, and were not ornaments. Nothing like them is known among the modern tribes, in form or use, hence they are attributed to the Mound Builders. In addition to stone ornaments, the prehistoric man seems to have had a penchant, like his savage successors, to bedaub his body with various colors, derived from different minerals. These compounds were mixed in hollowed stones or diminutive mortars—"paint cups"—in which the mineral mass of colored clay was reduced to powder and prepared for application to the body. Such paint cups are not common in this county, in fact they are quite rare.

A few pipes of special note have been found. Three were found in the east part of Williams county, of which one represented a tortoise, one a frog and one a duck. The comparative rarity of aboriginal smoking pipes is easily explained by the fact that they were not discarded, as were weapons, when those by whom they were fashioned entered upon the iron age. The advance of the whites in no way lessened the demand for pipes, nor did the whites substitute a better implement. The pipes were retained and used until worn out or broken, save the few that were buried with their dead owners. What was the ultimate fate of these can only be conjectured. In very few instances does an Indian grave contain a pipe. If the practice of burying the pipe with its owner was common, it is probable that the graves were opened and robbed of this coveted article by members of the same or some other tribes.

It only remains to notice the "flints," in addition to which a few other archæological relics of minor importance are found about the country, but none of sufficient import to merit mention, or to throw additional light on the lost tribes of America. Arrow and spear heads and other similar pieces of flaked flints are the most abundant of any aboriginal relics in the United States. Stone implements, such as have been heretofore mentioned, have been found in all parts of Fulton county, but more frequently along the banks of Tiffin river and other streams. "Indian arrows," on the contrary, are found everywhere; and there is not a boy living amid pastoral surroundings, who does not treasure among his possessions a few of the flinty weapons. They are chiefly made of hard and brittle siliceous materials; are easily damaged in hitting any object at which they are aimed, hence many of them bear marks of violent use. Perfect specimens are, however, by no means rare. The art of arrow-making survives to the present day among certain Indian tribes, from whom is learned the art practiced that produces them. A classification of

arrow-heads is not within the scope of this work; indeed, it is rarely attempted by archæologists. The styles are almost as numerous as their makers. In general, they are all the same in outline, mostly leaf-shaped, varying according to the taste of those who construct them. They may have been chipped—probably most of them were—and some may have been ground. Spear heads exhibit as large a variety as arrow-heads. Like arrow-heads, spear-heads were inserted in wooden handles of various lengths, though in many tribes they were fastened by thongs of untanned leather or sinews. Their modes of manufacture were generally the same. Sometimes tribes contained "arrow-makers," whose business it was to make these implements, selling them to or exchanging them with their neighbors for wampum or peltry. When the Indian desired an arrow-head, he could buy one of the "arrow-maker" or make one himself. The common method was to take a chipping implement, generally made of the pointed rods of a deer horn, from eight to sixteen inches in length, or of slender, short pieces of the same material, bound with sinews to wooden sticks, resembling arrow shafts. The "arrow-maker" held in his left hand the flake of flint or obsidian on which he intended to operate, and pressing the point of the tool against its edge, detached scale after scale until the flake assumed the desired form.

The peculiar and distinctive features of these various relics of past ages may be of little interest to some readers; but the fact of their existence, and that they are the only remains of a race of human beings who passed away, possibly hundreds of years before the advent of the white man on the American continent, urges the effort to solve the mystery of the ancient people and their works. And from the great number and variety of stone implements found in Fulton county, one would suppose that this section was a favorite locality of that peculiar race; and that fact adds a local interest to what would otherwise be, perhaps, a dry subject. A nation doubtless arose and fell in the same region where now thrives an Anglo-Saxon civilization; and we, "who tread on the earth that lies over their brow," can obtain information concerning them only by a careful study of the implements and works they have left behind them. But the solution of the problem has baffled the skill, research and learning of the most noted scientists of two continents, since the existence of these "works of human hands" was first determined. True, we have theories, ably supported by argument, and these, in the absence of absolutely established facts, we must accept, weigh, adopt, or discard, and still remain in darkness as to the origin, mission and final destiny of the Mound Builders.

Judging by the works which they have left—and that is in accord with scriptural suggestion—they were a powerful race of slightly civilized and industrious people. The earth monuments only remain, these enclosing relics of rude art, together with the last lingering remains of mortality—the crumbling skeletons—which the curious investigators have disturbed in their resting places. But even these have yielded to scientific minds, strongly imaginative, some knowl-

edge of the character and lives of the race. The Twentieth century dawned in almost as great ignorance of the prehistoric race as did the Nineteenth; yet in the ever restless spirit of modern investigation, efforts have been made to link the Mound Builders with some ancient and far distant race of civilized mankind.

As early as 1772, Rev. David Jones publicly noted the existence of the mounds and advanced his views concerning them. In 1784, Arthur Lee wrote a treatise on the lost race and advanced some rather visionary ideas regarding it. But the first general survey of the works was made by Caleb Atwater of Circleville, O., in 1819, under the auspices and at the expense of the Archæological Society of Worcester, Mass. About 1836, Dr. Edwin Hamilton Davis of Chillicothe, was employed with Col. Charles Whittlesey in explorations and surveys of the Newark antiquities. In this work Dr. Davis became greaty interested and continued his investigations and collections ever afterward. Ephraim George Squier of New York, also became greatly interested in archæological matters, and in 1846, he and Dr. Davis joined in the preparation of a work which formerly stood at the head of the archæological literature of North America. Recognizing the merit of this work, the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., assumed a protectorate over it, and in 1848 published the work of Squier and Davis, together with some plans and notes furnished by others, under title of "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley." This publication constituted the first systematic work with descriptions and figures of the numerous remains of the Mound Builders. From that day to the present, the Smithsonian Institution has continued to publish books and original papers relating to this subject. Stimulated by this national recognition, and in view of the absorbing interest of the subject, many original investigators have published manuscripts and books at private expense, some of which are very elaborate and complete.

It is a noticeable feature of all the early publications in this department of archæology that they attach great antiquity to the Mound Builders. The variations in this regard are also very great. Some assume that thousands of years have elapsed since the building of these ancient relics, and all agree that they are very old. Eminent authorities are as widely at variance regarding their antiquity as they are concerning their origin and purpose. In closing this chapter we present the views of a number of recognized authorities as tending to show that the Mound Builders were, or may have been, the immediate predecessors of the Indians found here on the advent of the white man.

The Marquise de Nadaillac, in his admirable work on "Prehistoric America," published in 1895, and edited and verified by W. H. Dalle, sums up a voluminous discussion as follows: "What, it may be asked, are we to believe was the character of the race to which, for the purpose of clearness, we have for the time being applied the term, 'Mound Builders?' The answer must be, they were no more nor less than the immediate predecessors, in blood and culture, of the Indians

described by DeSoto's chroniclers and other early explorers, the Indians who inhabited the region of the mounds at the time of their discovery by civilized men. As, in the far north, the Aleuts, up to the time of their discovery, were, by the testimony of the shell heaps as well as their language, the direct successors of the early eskimo—so in the fertile basin of the Mississippi, the Indians were the builders, or the successors of the builders, of the singular and varied structures attributed to the Mound Builders. It is here that a very different opinion has been widely entertained, chiefly by those who were not aware of the historical evidence. Even Mr. Squier, who, in his famous work on the ancient monuments of the Mississippi valley, makes no distinction in these remains, but speaks of the Mound Builders as an extinct race and contrasts their progress in the arts with the supposed low condition of the modern Indians, in a subsequent publication felt compelled to modify his views and distinguish between the earthworks of western New York, which he admits to be of purely Indian origin, and those found in southern Ohio. Further researches have shown that no line can be drawn between the two; the differences are merely of degree. For the most part the objects found in them, from the rude knife to the carved and polished 'gorget,' might have been taken from the inmost recesses of a mound or picked up on the surface among the debris of a recent Indian village, and the most experienced archæologist could not decide which was their origin. Lucian Carr has recently reviewed the whole subject in a manner which cannot but carry conviction to the impatient archæologist, but the conclusions he arrives at have the weight of other, and, as all will admit, most distinguished authority. It is not asserted that the mounds were built by any particular tribe, or at any particular period, nor that each and every tribe of the Mississippi valley erected such structures, nor that there were not differences of culture and proficiency in the arts between different tribes of Mound Builders, as between the tribes of modern Indians now known. All that can be claimed is that there is nothing in the mounds beyond the power of such people as inhabited the region when discovered; that those people are known to have constructed many of the mounds now, or recently existing, and that there is no evidence that any other, or different people, had any hand in the construction of those mounds in regard to which direct historical evidence is wanting. Summing up the results that have been attained, it may be safely said that, so far from there being any *a priori* reason why the red Indians could not have erected these works, the evidence shows, conclusively, that in New York and the Gulf states they did build mounds and embankments that are essentially of the same character as those found in Ohio."

Lucian Carr says: "In view of the fact that these same Indians are the only people, except the whites, who, so far as we know, have ever held the region over which these works are scattered, it is believed that we are fully justified in claiming that the mounds and enclosures of Ohio, like those in New York and the Gulf states, were the work of

the red Indians of historic times, or of their immediate ancestors. To deny this conclusion, and to accept its alternative, ascribing these remains to a mythical people of a different civilization, is to reject a simple and satisfactory explanation of a fact in favor of one that is far-fetched and incomplete, and this is neither science nor logic."

We quote a few brief extracts from sayings of other eminent students and scholars, and leave the determination of the question to the patient reader:

"The earthworks differ less in kind than in degree from other remains respecting which history has not been entirely silent."—Haven.

"There is nothing, indeed, in the magnitude and structure of our western mounds which a semi-hunter and semi-agricultural population, like that which may be ascribed to the ancestors or Indian predecessors of the existing race, could not have executed."—Schoolcraft.

"All these earth-works—and I am inclined to assert the same of the whole of those in the Atlantic states, and the majority in the Mississippi valley—were the production, not of some mythical tribe of high civilization in remote antiquity, but of the identical nations found by the whites residing in these regions."—Brinton.

"No doubt that they were erected by the forefathers of the present Indians."—Gen. Lewis Cass.

"Nothing in them which may not have been performed by a savage people."—Gallatin.

'The old idea that the Mound Builders were peoples distinct from, and other than, the Indians of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries, and their progenitors, appears unfounded in fact and fanciful."—C. C. Jones.

"Mound Builders were tribes of American Indians of the same race with the tribes now living."—Judge M. F. Force.

"The progress of discovery seems constantly to diminish the distinction between the ancient and modern races; and it may not be very wide of the track to assert that they were the same people."—Lapham.

The preceding pages give the views of well-known scientists and explorers, both early and recent. It is not the purpose of this work to decide controverted questions, but to give both sides and allow the reader to form his own opinions, based upon authorities cited.

In concluding this chapter, we will state, however, that, although Fulton county may not be a rich field for archæological research, yet the evidences in existence that this section was once the abode of these unknown earth workers, are sufficient to create a local interest in any information concerning them. Judging from the mass of published information on the subject, the Mound Builders were a race or races of people, somewhat nomadic in their habits, yet more centralized in habitation than the Indians of historic time. They were semi-agricultural in pursuits, given to hunting and fishing, and schooled in the primitive arts of warfare. They had some knowledge

of trade, or a system of rude barter, which brought them into possession of articles from far distant localities, since in Williams county, and particularly in the vicinity of Nettle Lake, mounds have been opened which contained copper that must have come from Lake Superior, and mica that probably had its origin in the old mines of North Carolina. But, after all, our opinions can be but deductions drawn from the mementoes they have left us, and which have withstood the forces of nature that causes less enduring materials to crumble and decay. However carefully we may study and examine these rude and imperfect records, much will doubtless always remain shrouded in dense obscurity.

CHAPTER II

EARLY JURISDICTION

IT WAS not until many years after the close of the American Revolution that the Anglo-Saxon race undertook the project of colonization in the region known as the Maumee Valley, of which Fulton county is a component, and as regards population and resources, a very important division. It should not be inferred, however, that the territory contained within the present limits of the county remained unvisited by white men and unknown to them until after the epoch mentioned above. While this portion of North America was under the dominion of the French government an extensive trade with the Indians was carried on, and in pursuit of the returns that came from the traffic with the red men the wiley and skillful French traders traveled extensively over this portion of their mother country's possessions. They continued their relations with the natives, notwithstanding that the result of the French and Indian war transferred the right of dominion to the English government, and even for years following the American Revolution they followed their vocation, undisturbed and without competition, save the rivalry existing among themselves. So it is fair to presume that during their many excursions, in quest of trade, the present limits of Fulton county were frequently invaded; and as their much traveled route, connecting Detroit with the Wabash river, was through this region, it can easily be inferred that the natives who then inhabited this section were the beneficiaries or victims, as the case might be, of commercial intercourse with the early French traders.

Good traditional authority exists for the belief that at least one Indian and French trail passed through Fulton county. Major Suttenfield and wife passed over it on horseback, after Hull's surrender of the Northwestern army in the latter part of the summer of 1812, on their journey from Detroit to Fort Wayne. But railroad tracks and plow-shares have long since destroyed all vestige of this highway, so often trodden by the once powerful tribes and their eager customers. These commercial adventurers were not pioneers in the true sense of that word, and it is doubtful if they could properly be called advance agents of civilization. Their mission in these parts was neither to civilize the denizens of the forest nor to carve out homes in the western wilderness. "The white man's burden" rested not heavily upon their shoulders and gave them little or no concern, the only motive that fetched them hither being a desire to possess, at as little cost as

possible, the wares which the Indians had for sale. This object being attained, they wended their way homeward and the localities which had known them knew them no more. So it remained for the forerunners of Anglo-Saxon civilization, as they led the "march of empire" in a westerly direction, to open this section of country for actual settlement and win from hostile nature—and at times a more hostile foe in human form—homes for themselves and posterity.

The Indians who inhabited the northern region east of the Mississippi at the beginning of historic times were, in language, of two great families, which are given the French names Algonquin and Iroquois. These are not the Indian names. In fact, from the word Indian itself, which is a misnomer—arising from the slowness of the early voyagers to admit that they had found unknown continents—down to the names of the tribes, there is a confusion of nomenclature and often a deplorable misfit in the titles now fixed in history by long usage. The Algonquin family may more properly be termed the Lenape, and the Iroquois the Mengwe, which the English frontiersmen closely approached in the word, Mingo. The Lenape themselves, while using that name, also employed the more generic title of Wapanackki. The Iroquois, on their part, had the ancient name of Onque Honwe, and this in their tongue, as Lenape in that of the other family, signified men with a sense of importance—"*the* people," to use a convenient English expression. The Lenape became a very widespread people, and different divisions of them were known in later years by various names, among which was Maumee. The Indian name of this tribe was something like Omaumeeg, and is said to have meant people of the peninsula. The French name which came into general use was Miami, pronounced Me-ah-me, though the English sometimes used Omee. From this derivation came the names of rivers in Ohio, and as late as 1835, the river flowing eastward into Lake Erie was known as "the Miami of the Lake;" but since then, for the purpose of shortening the name and also to avoid confusion, the other form of the word has been used and the river has been called the Maumee, while Miami is used to designate rivers in Southern Ohio.

Before proceeding with an account of the organization and settlement of Fulton county, a brief review of the question of title to lands will be necessary, the word title as here used having special reference to racial dominion or civil jurisdiction. As is well known, the French were the first civilized people who laid claim to the territory now embraced within the state of Ohio, and France exercised nominal lordship over the region until the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, which ended the French and Indian war. Prior to this date the French actually occupied isolated places in the vast extent of territory claimed by them (the south shore of Lake Erie, for instance) but it is an open historical question when such occupancy began. It is certain, however, that there was not the semblance of courts or magistrates for the trial of civil or criminal issues, and hence the chief function of civil government was lacking. And even for some years after the Ohio country passed under the control of the officials of the British

government, affairs there were managed by army officers, commandants of posts on the frontier.

Immediately after the peace of 1763 with the French, the Province of Canada was extended by act of Parliament, southerly to the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. This of course included all of the present state of Ohio, notwithstanding the claims of the colony of Virginia that she had the title to all the land northwest of the Ohio river. This conflict of authority was at its height during the Revolutionary war, and in 1778, soon after the conquest of the British forts on the Mississippi and the Wabash, by Gen. George Rogers Clark, Virginia erected the county of Illinois, with the county seat at Kaskaskia. It practically embraced all the territory in the present states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. But the British held possession of the Ohio country and all the lake region, and in the same year (1778), Lord Dorchester, Governor-General of Canada, divided Upper Canada into four districts for civil purposes, one of which included Detroit and the lake territory.

Great Britain had promised the Indian tribes that the whites should not settle north of the Ohio river, and the government of this almost unlimited region was, during English control, exclusively military, with Detroit as the central post. This was the condition during the Revolutionary war, and even after the treaty of peace, in 1783, the same state of affairs continued until after the second, or Jay treaty, in 1795. Early in 1792 the Upper Canadian parliament authorized Governor Simcoe to lay off nineteen counties to embrace that province, and it is presumed that the county of Essex, on the east bank of Detroit river, included Michigan and northern Ohio. While this supposition is not conclusive, certain it is that some form of British civil authority existed at their forts and settlements until Detroit was given up and all its dependencies in August, 1796.

The treaty of 1783, which terminated the war of the Revolution, included Ohio within the boundaries of the United States, and the Seventh article of that treaty stated that the King of Great Britain would, "with all convenient speed, withdraw all his forces, garrisons and fleets from the United States, and from every post, place and harbor, within the same." Military posts were garrisoned, however, by British troops, and continued under the dominion of Great Britain for many years after that date. But preparatory to taking possession of it, and in order to avoid collision with the Indian tribes, who owned the soil, treaties were made with them from time to time (of which more is said on a subsequent page), in which they ceded to the United States their title to their lands. But the territory thus secured by treaties with Great Britain, and with the Indian tribes—and concerning which we had thus established an amicable understanding—was many years sequestered from our possession. The British government urged as an excuse the failure of Americans to fulfill that part of the treaty protecting the claims of British subjects against citizens of the United States; but, from the "aid and comfort" rendered the Indians in the campaigns of Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne, the ap-

parent prime cause was to defeat the efforts of the United States to extend their power over the country and tribes north of the Ohio, and continue to the British the advantage of the fur trade, which, from their relations with these tribes they possessed. The ultimate result of this international difficulty was the campaigns of 1790-91-94, ostensibly against the Indians, but substantially against them and their British allies, which bear so intimate a relation to the formal surrender of the country to American control, that they perform an essential part of history and are given in detail in the first volume of this work.

Virginia, however, still adhering to her claim of sovereignty over the Northwestern country, on March 1, 1784, ceded the territory to the United States, and immediately congress entered seriously upon the consideration of the problem of providing a government for the vast domain. Its deliberations resulted in the famous "Compact of 1787," which is also fully discussed and explained in the history of Ohio, which accompanies this volume. It might not be out of place here, however, to call attention to the fact that this compact, in two provisions which were inspired by Thomas Jefferson, guaranteed to all the right of religious freedom and prohibited slavery in the territory. Hence the citizens of Fulton county, in common with the citizens of Ohio and those of the sister states that were carved from Virginia's grant, can feel a pardonable pride that never, under any American jurisdiction of this domain, has a witch been burned at the stake or a slave been sold on the auction block.

All these pretensions of sovereignty and conflictions of authority were aside from the claims of the real inhabitants of the country. The Iroquois Indians, or Six Nations, laid claim to the entire extent of territory, bordering on the Ohio river and northward, basing their contention upon the assumption that they had conquered it and held it by right of conquest. In 1722, a treaty had been made at Albany, New York, between the Iroquois and English, by which the lands west of the Alleghany mountains were acknowledged to belong to the Iroquois by reason of their conquests from the Eries, Conoys, Tongarias, etc., but this claim was extinguished by the terms of the treaty of Fort Stanwix, concluded October 22, 1784. The treaty of Fort McIntosh, in 1785, was intended to quiet the claims of the Delawares, Wyandots, Ottawas and Chippewas, in the Ohio valley. The Shawanees relinquished their claims under the provisions of the treaties of Fort Finney, January 31, 1786, treaty of Fort Harmar (held by General St. Clair), January 9, 1789, by the treaty of Greenville, and various other treaties from that date until 1818. It is a notable fact that every foot of Ohio soil was acquired from the Indians through treaty or purchase, and, when compared with methods followed in other sections of America, the means employed were decidedly honorable. True, some of these treaties, as for instance the one concluded at Greenville, were entered into at the close of a long and bloody conflict, when the Indians had been conquered and reduced to a condition of helplessness, thus making them obliged to submit to any terms

offered by the victors. But when we consider the fact, demonstrated on every page of the world's history, that the tree of civilization does not grow until the soil has been fertilized by human blood, we can excuse the warfare waged against the Indians, and by comparison at least point to those treaties as just and merciful ones.

The Greenville treaty was made by General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, on August 3, 1795, at the close of the Indian war that waged in the Maumee Valley and throughout the state during the years 1790-95. Full particulars of these hostilities, as before stated, are given in the accompanying volume—devoted to the history of Ohio—but the provisions of the treaty comes properly within the scope of the history of Fulton county, and will bear repetition. Between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas and the Maumee and Miami, south to the line from Fort Laurens to Laramie's store, the Indians were to retain possession, and besides that they were to hold the title to all the rest of the country, west of a line from Fort Recovery to the mouth of the Kentucky river, and west and northwest of the Maumee, except Clark's grant on the Ohio river and certain reservations about Detroit and the forts in Ohio and other parts of the northwest, with the understanding that when they should sell lands, it should be to the United States alone, whose protection the Indians acknowledged, and that of no other power whatever. There was to be free passage along the Maumee, Auglaize, Sandusky and Wabash rivers and the lake. Twenty thousand dollars worth of goods were at once delivered to the Indians, and a promise was made of $9,500 worth every year forever.

The United States senate ratified the Wayne or Greenville treaty in due time, and northwestern Ohio, north of the treaty line and west of the Connecticut Reserve line, remained unorganized practically until 1820. About the same time (1795) John Jay, as minister to England, concluded his treaty with that country, by the terms of which the British posts were to be abandoned in the neighborhood of the Great Lakes on or before June 1, 1796. The terms not being strictly complied with, in July, 1796, the United States demanded a fulfillment of the treaty and the transfer of authority was accordingly made, General Wayne moving his headquarters thither and displacing the English commander. In the absence of General Arthur St. Clair, who was the Governor of the Northwest Territory, Secretary Winthrop Sargent went to Detroit and proclaimed the county of Wayne, which included, besides what is now parts of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, the Indian country in Ohio, the boundary of which on the south was the Greenville treaty line.

The proclamation creating the county of Wayne was issued August 15, 1796, and the boundaries named therein were as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, upon Lake Erie, and with the said river to the Portage, between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the said branch to the forks, at the carrying place above Fort Laurens; thence by a west line to

the western boundary of Hamilton county (which is a due north line from the lower Shawanees town upon the Scioto river); thence by a line west-northerly to the southern part of the Portage, between the Miamis of the Ohio and the St. Mary's river; thence by a line also west-northerly to the most southern part of Lake Michigan; thence along the western shores of the same to the northwest part thereof (including the lands upon the streams emptying into the said lake); thence by a due north line to the territorial boundary in Lake Superior, and with the said boundary through Lakes Huron, Sinclair and Erie, to the mouth of Cuyahoga river, the place of beginning."

From the organization of the territory, in 1788, it had had no representative government, owing to the restrictions of the "Ordinance of 1787." A reference to this "Compact" will discover to the reader that the legislative function of the territorial government in its first stage of development, and until there should be five thousand free male inhabitants of full age in the district, was lodged in the Governor of the Territory and the judges of the general (or Territorial) court, or any two of the judges and the Governor. But in 1798, a census was taken, which disclosed more than the necessary "five thousand free male inhabitants" in the Territory, and on October 29, 1798, Governor St. Clair accordingly proclaimed an election, to be held on the third Monday of December, for the choice of a house of representatives in the general assembly, to which the territory was entitled at that stage of development. The gentlemen chosen at this election met at Cincinnati on January 22, 1799, and organized the first elective legislative body that ever convened within the limits of the Northwest Territory. Twenty-two representatives were chosen by the nine counties then organized, and they constituted the law-making power of the territory, when taken in conjunction with a legislative council of five members, who were appointed by the United States congress.

Wayne county (of which the territory now embraced in Fulton was then a part) was represented in this assembly by Solomon Sibley, Charles F. Chaubert de Joncaire and Jacob Visger, all residents of Detroit. The first named, Mr. Sibley, was an exceedingly active and influential member of this assembly and was appointed a committee of one to superintend the printing of the laws of the session. The book as printed is now in possession of the supreme court library in Columbus, and in it Mr. Sibley certifies that he has carefully compared the printed laws with the original enrolled bills, and finds them to agree. During the interim between the adjournment of the first and the meeting of the second session of this legislature, congress passed the act dividing the Northwest Territory and creating the new territory of Indiana. This act legislated Henry Vanderburg, of Vincennes, out of the legislative council, and Mr. Sibley was later promoted to that position. At the election for members of the second legislative assembly, Wayne county chose as her representatives Charles F. Chaubert de Joncaire, George McDougal and Jonathan

Schiefflin. The election of the latter two was contested, but they were declared to be entitled to their seats.

By the above-mentioned act of Congress, which was approved May 7, 1800, the old Northwest Territory was cut in two by setting off Indiana Territory west of the line of Wayne's treaty, running from a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, and thence due north to the Canada line. Hence the above date marks the division of the territory embraced in the states of Ohio and Indiana, the line north of Fort Recovery being located about one and one-half miles east of the present state line. The region east of this line remained under the title of "The Territory Northwest of the Ohio river," and while by the provisions of this act the old county of Wayne was considerably reduced in extent, yet its numerical strength as regards population was probably lessened very little. By the United States census of 1800, Wayne county—which it must be remembered included Detroit—contained a population of 3,206. The first, and what proved to be the last. session of the second territorial legislature, convened at Chillicothe, November 23, 1801, and adjourned January 23, 1802; and this was the last time that Detroit was represented in an Ohio legislative assembly.

In the Congressional enactment providing for a convention to consider the question of statehood, Wayne county was not permitted to elect delegates, owing to the fact that its population was confined chiefly to Detroit and vicinity, which region it was not intended to include in the proposed new state. This separation, and the ensuing admission of Ohio into the Union of States, left the region of which Fulton county is now a part—though technically considered a part of Hamilton—practically under no county jurisdiction; but as all the vast territory, north of the Greenville treaty line and west of the boundary of the Connecticut Reserve, was as yet the hunting ground of the aborigines, such a condition of affairs entailed no hardship upon anyone.

Among the first acts of the first state legislature, however, was the erection of eight new counties, three of which—Montgomery, Green and Franklin—were extended in jurisdiction to the northern boundary of the State, including all the Indian country, formerly a part of Wayne county, except a strip south of the Connecticut Reserve. The boundary line thus established between Montgomery and Green counties, extending north to the State line, divided the Fulton county territory, and thus it became unorganized parts of Montgomery and Green. The aforesaid act was passed March 24, 1803, and described the boundaries of these two counties as follows:

Montgomery—"Beginning at the State line at the northwest corner of the county of Butler; thence east with the lines of Butler and Warren to the east line of section number sixteen in the third township and fifth range; thence north eighteen miles; thence east two miles; thence north to the State line; thence with the same to the west boundary of the State; thence south with the said boundary to the beginning,

shall compose a third new county, called and known by the name of Montgomery."

Green—"Beginning at the southeast corner of the county of Montgomery, running thence east to Ross county line, and the same course continued eight miles into the said county of Ross; thence north to the State line; thence westwardly with the same to the east line of Montgomery county; thence bounded by the said line of Montgomery to the beginning, shall compose a fourth new county, called and known by the name of Green."

On January 16, 1807, the county of Miami was formed out of territory taken from Montgomery county, and as its location was such as to place it immediately north of the organized part of the latter county, thus separating it from the Indian country to the north, the legislature amended the act on January 7, 1812, by the following: "Whereas by the act establishing Montgomery county, the limits of said county were extended to the northern boundary of this state, and whereas by the above-recited act, the limits of Miami county were confined to the Indian boundary line [the Greenville treaty line], leaving a tract of country attached to Montgomery county, over which no jurisdiction can be conveniently exercised—therefore, all that part of the county of Montgomery lying north of the county of Miami, shall be, and the same is hereby attached to the said county of Miami."

By the above act of the legislature, the territory now comprising the principal portion of Fulton county passed under the jurisdiction of Miami county, and it remained so connected for a period of exactly seven years to the day. Upon January 7, 1819, the legislature erected the county of Shelby by the following enactment: "*Be it enacted* etc., That so much of the county of Miami as lies north of the line beginning on the line dividing Miami and Darke counties, between sections twenty-seven and thirty-four in township ten, range four, and running east with said line to the Great Miami river; thence across said river; thence down said river to the middle of the twelfth range, township one, east of the Miami river, to the section line between sections twenty-one and twenty-two; thence east with said line to Champaign county line; thence north with said line dividing the counties of Miami, Champaign and Logan, to the Indian boundary line [Greenville Treaty line]; thence north six miles; thence west to a point so that a line drawn from said point due north will strike the Indian boundary line at the point where the line between the counties of Miami and Darke strikes said line; thence south with said line between the counties of Darke and Miami to the place of beginning, and also including the United States reservations at Fort St. Mary's, Amanda and Defiance, which shall be known by the name of Shelby; provided, that the jurisdiction of said county of Shelby shall extend over all that territory lying north of said county and which at this time is included within the jurisdiction of the county of Miami; and all crimes that shall be committed within the territory aforesaid shall be considered as having been committed within the said county of Shelby."

During all this time, following the Greenville treaty—and during which northwestern Ohio had been placed successively under various jurisdictions—the lands remained in the hands of the Indians with the exception of a very small amount of territory. There were a few United States reservations for military purposes, such as that of twelve miles square at the foot of the Maumee rapids, and of six miles square at the mouth of the river, where Fort Industry, built about 1800, marked the site of the present city of Toledo. But in the main, all of northwestern Ohio was barren of white inhabitants, and so far as the present site of Fulton county is concerned, it was, in the language of the young Fourth of July orator, "a howling wilderness." The Indians and what few whites there were in the vicinity of the reservations had continued to live in comparative peace from and after the ending of hostilities by the Greenville treaty. Even during the troublous times, incident to the war of 1812, when Tecumseh was marshalling the men of his race to assist the British forces, there was but little antagonism between the settlers and natives of the region known as Northwestern Ohio. Feelings of security were necessarily absent, however, owing to the scenes of war being enacted at nearby points; and with the news of the great disaster on Raisin river—where an American force numbering 800 was almost annihilated—came a realization of the danger that menaced the settlers. The region of which we write was then included in Miami county and the communication which follows will afford a view of the state of public opinion therein, following the catastrophe mentioned above:

Miami County, State of Ohio, Feb. 3, 1813.

"To His Excellency, R. J. Meigs, Governor of said State:

"The petition of the undersigned humbly showeth: That whereas there are a considerable number of Indians of the Delaware tribe, called in by order of General Harrison, and are now in our county; that it is but thinly settled on the frontier, distant from a market where provisions can be furnished them, and the people of the neighborhood feel themselves in a dangerous situation in consequence of their being exposed to invasion and depredations from them, they being contiguous to the enemy; hence every opportunity of conveying information to them of our situation, moving off and joining them, and doing much mischief from their knowledge of our county, etc. This brief petition we would humbly beg your excellency to take into consideration and relieve us from a state of uneasiness and alarm, by having them removed into the interior of the State, where, from its population, they will be awed into submission to the authorities having charge over them, and supported at a much less expense to the government. And we shall as in duty bound, etc.

"G. Smith Houston," and 52 others.

Occasionally, of course, there were outrages that threatened serious trouble, due to lawless elements in both races and the race hatred entertained by many of the whites; yet as a rule the Red Men of the

Forest pursued their wild and favorite avocations, undisturbed by naught, save what must have been apparent to them—the irresistible and ceaseless march of Anglo-Saxon civilization. The end of his dominion in the State of Ohio was rapidly approaching, and in his thoughtful moments the Indian must have heard, reverberating through the air, in tones that a modern policeman would envy, the laconic and authoritative command—"Move on!"

On November 17, 1807, a treaty was made at Detroit between William Hull, Governor of the Territory of Michigan and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Ottowa, Chippeway, Wyandotte and Pottawatamie nations of Indians on the other part. Under this treaty the following described lands were ceded to the United States: "Beginning at the mouth of the Miami river of the Lakes [Maumee] and running thence up the middle thereof to the mouth of the Great Au Glaize river; thence running due north until it intersects a parallel of latitude, to be drawn from the outlet of Lake Huron, which forms the river Sinclair; thence running northeast, the course that may be found will lead in a direct line to White Rock, in Lake Huron; thence due east until it intersects the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada, in said lake; thence southerly, following the said boundary line down said lake, through River Sinclair, Lake St. Clair and the River Detroit into Lake Erie, to a point due east of the aforesaid Miami river; thence west to the place of beginning."

The western line of this vast extent of territory, which was by the above treaty granted to the United States, passed through the western part of Fulton county and almost exactly located the present boundary line between Ridgeville township, in Henry, and Springfield in Williams county. Extended north from the Maumee, this cession of land comprised a considerable portion of the lower peninsula of Michigan in addition to the Ohio territory, included. The price paid for these lands was $10,000. The reader, in contemplating this vast domain—covered then with valuable timber and a fertile soil as yet untouched—will doubtless come to the conclusion that Uncle Sam was a shrewd "bargain-driver," and that "Poor Lo" was correspondingly "easy." But when we recall that the Greenville treaty bound the Indians to sell the land to no one but the United States, thereby rendering any possible competitor ineligible, the moralist may consider the transaction not quite up to his ethical standard.

As will readily be seen by the Hull treaty given above, all lands in Ohio north of the Maumee river were by said treaty ceded to the United States government—excepting the territory west of a line running due north from the mouth of the Auglaize river. This exception comprised all of the present county of Williams, the greater part of Defiance and a small portion off the west side of Fulton county. In short, it can be said, with a reasonable degree of accuracy, that the Ohio lands north of the Maumee, which remained in lawful possession of the Indians after the Detroit treaty of 1807, comprised the territory included in the original county of Williams. The only change

made in creating the latter division was to straighten the southern boundary line and cause it to run due east and west, instead of following the course of the river.

For ten years longer this status of affairs continued, but on September 29, 1817, a treaty was "made and concluded at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie," between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, commissioners of the United States, on the one part, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanees, Pottawatomies, Ottawas, and Chippeway tribes of Indians. By the stipulations of this treaty, contained in the first article, the Wyandots ceded to the United States their lands south of the Maumee river. In Art. 2, "The Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Chippeway tribes of Indians," ceded the land described within the following boundaries: "Beginning where the western line of the State of Ohio crosses the River Miami of Lake Erie, which is about twenty-one miles above the mouth of the Great Auglaize river; thence down the middle of the said Miami [Maumee] river, to a point north of the mouth of the Great Auglaize river; thence, with the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit, in 1807, north forty-five miles; thence west so far that a line south will strike the place of beginning; thence south to the place of beginning." The consideration paid for the above was an annuity of $1,300 for fifteen years to the Pottawatomies, $1,000 for fifteen years to the Ottawas, and $1,000 for fifteen years to the Chippewas. These three tribes were then the inhabitants of the Fulton county territory and they were to receive their annual stipend at Detroit. It will be noticed that this cession included nearly, if not all, of the present county of Hillsdale, in Michigan, but the northern boundary of Ohio was then in dispute and destined to be a subject of contention for a score of years to follow.

The subsequent treaties that were made with the Indians provided for the purchase of their lands in the reservations by the United States and their removal west of the Mississippi; and the fact remains, which is of some historical importance, that Williams was among the last of the present county divisions of the state to pass legally from the control of the Red Man to the dominion of the Anglo-Saxon race. The last Indian title extinguished was that of the Wyandots, whose lands in the reservation at Upper Sandusky, and in the county which bears their name, was offered for sale by the United States in the autumn of 1845. The several Indian tribes were paid various sums of money in annual payments, and were required to vacate the country and migrate west. The last of them to make the journey were the Wyandots, but after the treaty of 1819, the northwestern part of Ohio was open to settlement and the Indians who remained did so as tenants by sufference of their white brothers.

Henry Howe, in his admirable work, entitled "Historical Collections of Ohio," says: "The Delawares ceded their reservations to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs by a treaty made at Upper Sandusky, March 17, 1842, they being the only In-

dians then remaining in the State. The commissioner on the part of the United States was Colonel John Johnston, who had the honor of making the last Indian treaty in Ohio—a State, every foot of whose soil has been fairly purchased by treaties from its original possessors. The Wyandots left for Kansas in July, 1843, and numbered at that time about seven hundred souls."

On the admission of Ohio to the Federal Union, the public domain, under the conditions named in the charter, was variously classified. The principal divisions were as follows: 1. Congress Lands; 2. United States Military Lands: 3. Virginia Military District; 4. Connecticut Western Reserve; 5. Connecticut Fire Lands; 6. Ohio Company's Purchase; 7. Donation Tract; 8. Symmes Purchase; 9. Refugee Tract; 10. French Grant; 11. Dohrman's Grant; 12. Zane's Grant; 13. Canal Lands; 14. Turnpike Lands; 15. Maumee Road Lands; 16. School Lands; 17. College Lands; 18. Ministerial Lands; 19. Moravian Lands; 20. Salt Sections.

It is not necessary to enter into details regarding these various divisions, except so far as the territory embraced within the scope of this work is affected. *Congress Lands* are so-called because they are sold to purchasers by the immediate officers of the general government, conformably to such laws as are or may be, from time to time, enacted by Congress. They are all regularly surveyed into townships of six miles square each, under authority and at the expense of the National Government. The townships are again subdivided into sections of one mile square, each containing 640 acres, by lines running parallel with the township and range lines. In addition to these divisions, the sections are again subdivided into four equal parts, called the northeast quarter section, southeast quarter section, etc. And again, by a law of Congress which went into effect in July, 1820, these quarter sections are also divided by a north and south line into two equal parts, called the east half quarter section and west half quarter section, containing eighty acres each. It was not until after the war of 1812-15, and the conquest of the Indian territory north of Wayne's treaty line, that surveys were ordered in the northwest section of Ohio. For this tract a base line was run on or near the forty-first parallel of latitude, corresponding to the south line of the Connecticut Reserve. The ranges were numbered east from the first meridian, being the west line of Ohio, and the towns numbered north and south from the base. Fulton county, it will be seen, was included in the reservation known as "Congress Lands," and it might be added that the land within its limits was sold by the Federal government at the statutory price of $1.25 per acre.

Early provisions were made for the support of free schools, and Congress reserved one thirty-sixth part of all lands lying northwest of the Ohio river for their maintenance. These lands, together with other Congressional reservations for the public welfare, became, in later years, the subject of much political speculation, and in many instances were perverted by designing persons from the real purposes intended. Much fruitless legislation resulted, because of the private

or personal interests of individuals, without materially enhancing the interests of education. Passing through the varied experiences of speculation, as the early years of statehood passed, the question of school lands was finally systematized by the appointment of honest and conscientious commissioners, and the lands thus became the nucleus of the present magnificent school fund of the state.

We will now return and take up events incidental to the formation, organization and development of Fulton county. On February 12, 1820, the General Assembly of the state formed and gave names to fourteen counties, which they carved out of the territory lying north of the Greenville Treaty line and west of the boundary line of the Connecticut Reserve. In selecting names for these counties the legislature evidently referred to the galaxy of Revolutionary patriots, for among them we find such cognomens as Allen, Hancock, Henry, Marion, Putnam, Paulding, Van Wert, Williams and others. The last three were of course chosen in honor of the captors of Major Andre, who by their heroic act prevented the surrender of West Point and defeated a treasonable plot at a critical time during our country's struggle for independence. The statute providing for the formation of these counties was entitled, "An Act for the erection of certain counties therein named," and it read thusly:

"Be it enacted, etc., That all that part of the lands lately ceded by the Indians to the United States, which lies within this State, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into fourteen separate and distinct counties to be bounded and named as follows:" (It then proceeds to give the boundaries of each of the counties.) "Twelfth, to include all of ranges five, six, seven and eight north of the second township north, in said ranges; and to run north with the same to the State line as aforesaid, and to be known by the name of Henry; * * * fourteenth, to include all of the first, second, third and fourth ranges north of the third townships north in said ranges, and to run north with the same to the State line, and to be known by the name of Williams."

Williams, as will be seen by the description, was erected in the extreme northwestern corner of Ohio, having its northern boundary on Michigan and its western on Indiana. Henry was located directly east of Williams and included all of the present county of Fulton, save about thirty-five sections of land in the western part, which was afterwards detached from Williams. The northern boundary of these counties then, as well as the northern boundary of the state, was seriously in dispute, owing to the conflicting claims of Ohio and the territory of Michigan, the former claiming the Harris line and the latter the Fulton line as the true boundary which separated them. The strip of land between these lines comprised all of the present townships of Gorham, Chesterfield, Royalton and Amboy, and the northern half of Franklin, Dover, Pike and Fulton townships, in Fulton county.

Although these counties were created by the above mentioned act of the legislature, most of them remained unorganized, so

far as governmental functions were concerned, until several years later. The act creating the fourteen counties provided for the organization of only two of them—Wood and Sandusky—and it provided that "the counties of Hancock, Henry, Putnam, Paulding and Williams shall be attached to the county of Wood" for civil purposes. It provided further, "that the temporary seat of justice for said county of Wood shall be fixed at the town of Maumee, until commissioners shall be appointed by the General Assembly to fix the permanent seat of justice." This legislation by further provision of the same act went into effect on April 1, 1820, and from that date the seat of justice of the counties of northwestern Ohio was in the ancient and historical town of Maumee, where it remained for about three years and then crossed the river to Perrysburg. At a session of the Board of Commissioners of Wood county, held March 19, 1823, it was ordered "that so much of the township of Waynesfield as is included in the organized county of Wood, and lying and being on the south of the south channel of Maumee river, from the west line of the county to the line between the original surveyed township, in Nos. 1 and 4, in the United States reserve; thence, the north channel to the state line, be set off and organized into a township, by the name of Perrysburg." The seat of justice was then established at Perrysburg; but this was of concern to the future Fulton county for only a short time, as in a few months Williams was destined to blossom forth as a fully organized county, and Henry was attached to it for judicial purposes.

By virtue of an act passed June 20, 1835, and which was one of the "war measures" enacted by the Ohio legislature during the pendency of the boundary dispute, Henry county was called upon to surrender a portion of her territory to the formation of the new county of Lucas. The "act to establish the county of Lucas" was amended on March 14, 1836, and its domain was definitely defined as follows: "Beginning at a point on Lake Erie, where the line commonly called 'Fulton's line' intersects the same; thence due west with said Fulton's line, to the Maumee river; thence in a southwesterly direction, with the said river, to the east line of the county of Henry; thence north, on said line, to the northeast corner of township six, in range eight; thence west, on said township line, to the east line of the county of Williams; thence north, to the northern boundary of the state, called the 'Harris line;' thence in an easterly direction, with said line, to Lake Erie; thence due east, until a line drawn due north, from the place of beginning shall intersect the same." All of the present county of Fulton thus became a part of Lucas with the exception of two tiers of sections on the south, and the territory on the west which was afterwards detached from Williams. In the year 1834, Henry county became fully organized for all purposes, and the territory now embraced in Fulton remained under three separate jurisdictions—Lucas, Williams and Henry—until February 28, 1850, when it was erected, organized, and took its place among the separate and distinct political divisions of the State of Ohio.

Of the Indian tribes inhabiting the Maumee valley when the first

definite knowledge of the country was acquired, the Miamis were the most prominent, while the Wyandots and Ottawas were represented in fewer numbers. Later, other tribes made their appearance, particularly in that part which is now Fulton county, and it was with the Pottawatamies, Ottawas and Chippewas that the pioneers of this immediate section had to deal. These three tribes had possession at the time of the final treaties, and it was with them that negotiations were made providing for the Indian exodus. They were slow to join with the tide of westward emigration, however, and for many years afterwards, wandering bands would annually visit their old hunting grounds in Fulton county, and their intercourse with the settlers came to be regarded more as an occasion of pleasant remembrances than of dread or danger. Some pleasant friendships were formed between the pioneer families and the former owners of the land which the pale-face was tilling.

CHAPTER III

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE

THE history of the trouble which arose over the matter of establishing a permanent boundary line between the present states of Ohio and Michigan should be of special interest to the people of Fulton county, because of the fact that upon the decision and adjustment of the difficulty depended the question, whether the territory now embraced in the townships of Gorham, Chesterfield, Royalton and Amboy, and the northern parts of Franklin, Dover, Pike, and Fulton should be a part and parcel of the Buckeye State, or the inhabitants thereof should be numbered among the Wolverines. At one time the trouble threatened to assume the magnitude of civil war between the sovereign State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan, supported, as the latter would unquestionably have been, by the military arm of the United States. The interest manifested was not confined to this locality, by any means, for leading members of Congress—notably John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts—took a hand in the fray, and it formed a subject for heated debate between giants of the political arena. Years have passed since the amicable settlement of this dispute, but time should not efface the record of historical events. Reasoning thus, and believing (with no desire to be invidious) that many people are not familiar with the history of the difficulty, the writer has consulted various authorities and decided to devote a chapter in this work to what is sometimes called "The Ohio and Michigan War."

The question of boundary between Ohio and Michigan antedated the admission of the former into the Union, and had its birth in the Congress that framed and adopted the "Ordinance of 1787,"—an instrument providing for the civil government of the Northwest Territory, then lately ceded to the United States. And it would be within the bounds of truth to say that this controversy, which for a time seriously threatened the peace of the country, was conceived through a blunder committed by a well-meaning though misguided Herodotus, prior to the action of the Confederate Congress. By the "Ordinance of 1787," Congress divided the Northwest Territory into three parts; the western to include all the present states of Illinois, Wisconsin and a portion of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; the middle to include the present State of Indiana, and north to the British line; the eastern to include the territory bounded by Indiana, Canada, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio river; "Provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three

[prospective] States shall be subject so far to be altered, that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan."

The latest map in use at that time, which purported to give a representation of this portion of the earth's surface, was one published by Mitchell & Bradley in 1780, and, being decidedly inaccurate, it showed the southern extremity of the lake to be thirty miles north of where it really is. Congress, however, with only that map as a guide, thought that the "east and west line" would intersect the Detroit river, and hence really intended that the future State of Ohio should extend a considerable distance further north than it does. In fact it was plainly the purpose of the framers of the "Ordinance" that the northern boundary of the State should be near the forty-second parallel of north latitude. Judge Burnet, in his "Notes on the Northwestern Territory," thus explains the origin of the difficulty:

"The question of boundary, though not expressly referred to the Convention, was one of greater importance than would appear at first view. It is generally known to those who have consulted the maps of the western country extant at the time the Ordinance of 1787 was passed, that Lake Michigan was represented as being very far north of the position which it has since been ascertained to occupy. On a map in the Department of State, which was before the Committee of Congress who framed the Ordinance for the Government of the Territory, the southern boundary of that lake was laid down as being near the forty-second degree of north latitude; and there was a pencil line passing through the southern bend of the lake to the Canada line, which intersected the strait between the river Raisin and the town of Detroit. That line was manifestly intended by the committee and by Congress to be the northern boundary of this State; and, on the principles on which courts of chancery construe contracts, accompanied with plats, that map, and the line marked on it, should have been taken as conclusive evidence of the boundary, without reference to the actual position of the southern extreme of the lake."

When the act was passed, enabling Ohio to take the necessary steps toward statehood, Congress, under the same misapprehension, bounded the future state on the north "by an east and west line drawn through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, running east until it shall intersect Lake Erie on the Territorial (British) line, and thence on the same through to the Pennsylvania line." Again it is clearly proven that Congress intended the boundary line to be further north; for the Fulton line, so called (the boundary claimed by Michigan), if extended east would not intersect the British line at any point whatever. When the convention that framed the State Constitution was in session, in 1802, it was still the prevailing understanding that the old maps were correct; and that the line, as defined in the Ordinance and enabling act, would terminate at some point on

the Detroit river, far above the Maumee bay. But, while that subject was under discussion, a strolling hunter, who had for many years plied his vocation in the vicinity of Lake Michigan and was well acquainted with its position, happened to be in Chillicothe, and, in conversation with some of the members, mentioned to them that the lake extended much farther south than was generally supposed; and that a map which he had seen placed its southern bend many miles north of its true position. His statement produced some apprehension and excitement on the subject, and induced the convention to change the line prescribed in the act of Congress so far as to provide that, "if the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan should extend so far south that a line drawn due east from it should not intersect Lake Erie, or if it should intersect the said Lake Erie east of the mouth of the Miami river of the Lake [Maumee], then and in that case, with the assent of the Congress of the United States, the northern boundary of this State shall be established by, and extended to, a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami [Maumee] bay," etc. The object of this proviso was to save to the State of Ohio the valuable ports and harbors on the Maumee river and bay, as was clearly intended by Congress, and which were the prizes contended for in the threatened resort to arms. Congress accepted this constitution, but, in 1805, Michigan territory was created with the southern boundary as originally specified—the old erroneous map being used as a guide —and without any reference to the Ohio amendment.

Upon this technicality arose the boundary difficulties, and the location of the line was considered very uncertain, even by the Ohio Legislature; for at different sessions, in 1807, 1809, and 1811, resolutions were passed, requesting that commissioners be appointed to establish definite boundaries on the north and west. Michigan claimed jurisdiction over the disputed land from the date of her organization as a territory, and by assuming authority in the Maumee country her officials soon excited jealousy and resentment upon the part of the settlers in the disputed strip who professed allegiance to Ohio. Upon January 23, 1812, Amos Spafford, Collector of the Port at Miami Rapids, addressed a letter to Governor Meigs, in which he stated it "to be the general wish of the people in this settlement (which consists of about fifty families) to have the laws of the State of Ohio extended over them." He informed the Governor that the people, with few exceptions, considered themselves clearly within the limits of Ohio—the exceptions being those who held office under the Governor of Michigan, whose orders they were endeavoring to enforce. Collector Spafford stated that if no adjustment should be made, he feared the contention would ere long become serious. This letter of Mr. Spafford, it will be observed, was written during the period when the population of the western frontiers were excited by the unfriendly relations existing between England and the United States; and which resulted in a declaration of war made by the latter in June of the same year. The great issue of a foreign war, threaten-

ing a common danger, united all the people of the frontier, including those of the disputed jurisdiction, in support of the general welfare, and national patriotism subdued for a time the promptings of local and selfish interests.

Yet congress, heeding the petitions of Ohio's legislative assembly, and recognizing the seriousness of the boundary dispute and the importance of its early settlement, on May 20, 1812, passed an act authorizing and instructing the Surveyor General of the United States, under the direction of the President, and as soon as the consent of the Indians could be obtained, "to cause to be surveyed, marked and designated, so much of the western and northern boundaries of the State of Ohio, which have not already been ascertained, as divides said State from the territories of Indiana and Michigan, agreeably to the boundaries as established by the [enabling] act" of 1802. As will be observed, the framers of this act had in mind the line as originally stipulated (due east from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan); but they evidently recognized the mistake made in such designation, for they instructed the Surveyor General "to cause to be made a plat or plan of so much of the boundary line as runs from the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, particularly noting the place where said line intersects the margin of said lake, and to return the same when made to Congress." But, as before stated, the war of 1812 came on, and this, with ensuing difficulties, served to defer the making of the survey as directed.

The matter remained in *statu quo* for several years, until 1817, when, peaceful treaties having been made with the Indians, Edward Tiffin, Surveyor General of the United States, in pursuance of the instructions contained in the Act of Congress mentioned above, employed William Harris, a skillful surveyor, to run a portion of the western and all of the northern boundary line. Indiana had been erected into a state in 1816, and its northern boundary, as defined by act of Congress, included "a strip of land, ten miles wide, off the southern portion of Michigan Territory." This was another recognition of the old line which had been established through a mistaken idea of the geography of the country; but by extending Indiana ten miles further north, Congress showed its disregard for the instructions given in the Ordinance of 1787, and gave to the Ohio claimants a precedent decidedly in their favor. Harris found that a due east line from the head of Lake Michigan would intersect Lake Erie seven miles south of the most northerly cape of Maumee bay, his survey in this matter agreeing perfectly with that afterwards made by Fulton. He accordingly, in conformity to the constitution of Ohio, ran another line from the lower extremity of Lake Michigan to the northerly cape of Maumee bay. This line established the northwest corner of Ohio at a point on the Indiana line, five miles, 24 chains and 64 links north of where the due east and west line located the same. Or, in other words, the difference in the lines at this place was the distance between the northwest corner and southwest corner of Northwest township in Williams county.

General Lewis Cass was at that time (1817) governor of the Territory of Michigan, and, after investigating the boundary question, claimed the line to be the one established by the Ordinance of 1787 and accordingly claimed the disputed territory. A lengthy correspondence followed between Governor Cass and the Surveyor General, and the matter was taken up by the Ohio legislature in January, 1818, strong resolutions being passed, affirming the Harris line as the true one and holding that Congress so decided in approving the organization of the State. Governor Cass obtained an order through William H. Crawford, then Secretary of the Treasury, to run the due east and west line, and John A. Fulton was employed to make the survey. The result of course agreed exactly with the first line run by Mr. Harris, and it became known from that time as the "Fulton line"—said line being the present boundary between the northern and middle tiers of townships in Williams county, extending thence east through Fulton, and leaving a good portion of the city of Toledo in the present state of Michigan. The United States surveys, for subdividing the lands purchased from the Indians into townships and sections were completed a few years thereafter, and as they were closed in Ohio and later in Michigan upon the Fulton line, it seemed that the government had decided favorably to that boundary.

Ohio, however, claimed to the Harris line and proceeded, wherever the population was sufficient, to organize townships, etc., accordingly. Wordy discussions followed and civil officers were appointed by each claimant. Nothing serious occurred for several years, but, "a disputed jurisdiction," as Lewis Cass wrote to Edward Tiffin, "is one of the greatest evils that can happen to a country." Claims which involve vast sums of money fail to provoke strifes as acrimonious as those relating to contested land boundaries. The anxiety of the inhabitants of the infant settlements, occupying the disputed tract, can be easily imagined, and almost any decision would have been welcomed by them if it ended the strife and established an undisputed jurisdiction. Dr. Horatio Conant, in December, 1823, wrote a letter from Fort Meigs to Hon. Ethan A. Brown, then a United States Senator from Ohio, appealing for some solution of the difficulty, but breathing loyalty to Ohio and the Harris line.

Dr. Conant was one of the pioneer physicians in the Maumee Valley. He was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, November 25, 1785, and was educated at Middlebury college in that State. He studied medicine in the state of New York, and, in 1816, came to Ohio, locating at Fort Meigs, where he followed the mercantile business for one year. He then began the practice of his profession and made it his chief business during life, although he held several official positions, among which was judge of the court of Common Pleas. His professional visits extended up the Maumee river to Defiance and embraced all the country below. In one instance, in making a horseback trip to Defiance, he swam no less than eight streams and was compelled to purchase a canoe and float back home. Dr. Conant was among the most public-spirited citizens who aided in planting white

settlements and civilization in this then wilderness country and earnestly endeavored to remove all obstacles to such progress. In the boundary dispute he displayed the same earnestness and good citizenship that characterized his long and useful life.

During John Quincy Adams' administration arose the question of internal improvements all over the country, and the project of uniting the waters of Lake Erie and the Wabash river by a canal was considered. As is well known, General Andrew Jackson, who succeeded Adams as president, did not favor internal improvements by the aid of the general government; but the state of Indiana obtained an appropriation by Congress of each alternate section of land, five miles wide, on each side of the proposed canal, and extending its entire length, including the portion through Ohio. Indiana conveyed to Ohio the portion within the latter state upon the conditions of the original grant. Thus Ohio became interested, and in March, 1834, the legislature authorized Governor Lucas to appoint three commissioners to locate the canal line through the State. During the same year a survey of the proposed canal was made and it was found necessary to locate the eastern terminus at a point on the Maumee river, north of the Fulton line, in order to reach navigable water. This re-opened the mooted boundary question and brought the partisans of the rival claimants to a frenzied state of excitement. On February 12, 1835, the Territory of Michigan passed a law inflicting heavy penalties upon any person attempting jurisdiction over any part of the territory without authority from the United States or the Territory of Michigan. In accordance with a further provision of this act, Stevens T. Mason, the youthful and impulsive acting governor of Michigan, sent a message to Governor Lucas of Ohio, who in turn submitted it to the legislature, then in session. The legislature replied by passing an act on February 23, 1835, affirming the jurisdiction of Wood, Henry and Williams county to the Harris line; and it gave notice to congress that, "it ill becomes a million of freemen to humbly petition, year after year, for what justly belongs to them and is completely within their control."

The fight was now on in earnest. The commissioners of Williams county met on March 30, 1835, and in accordance with the legislative enactment extended the county jurisdiction to the Harris line, notifying all citizens of such extension. Wood and Henry counties likewise extended. A further provision of the act of the Legislature (passed February 23, 1835) provided for the appointment of three commissioners to run and re-mark the Harris line. Uri Seely of Geauga, Jonathan Taylor of Licking, and John Patterson of Adams, were appointed such commissioners, and the first of April was named as the time to commence the survey. Governor Mason of Michigan, keenly watching the Buckeye movements, ordered Gen. Joseph W. Brown, who commanded a division of the territorial militia, to be prepared to meet the impending crisis and to "use every exertion to obtain the earliest information of the military movements of our adversary." On March 31, Governor Lucas, accompanied by his

staff and the boundary commissioners, arrived at Perrysburg on their way to run and re-mark the Harris line in compliance with the act "in such case made and provided." General John Bell, in command of the Seventeenth division of the Ohio Militia, arrived about the same time with his staff and mustered into service a volunteer force of about six hundred men, fully armed and equipped. The force went into camp at old Fort Miami and awaited the orders of the chief executive. Governor Mason, with General Brown, arrived at Toledo with a force under the immediate command of the latter, variously estimated at from 800 to 1,200 men, and went into camp, ready to resist any advance of the Ohio authorities upon the disputed territory to run the boundary line or any other movement inconsistent with Michigan's claim of jurisdiction over it. As a distinguished lawyer has put it, "the two governors, having made up an issue by legislative enactments, found themselves confronted by a military force that had been called out to enforce their respective legislative pleadings. Governor Mason, representing the tenant in possession, was content to rest at his ease. Governor Lucas, representing the plaintiff, had to open the trial."

The whole country in the meantime became wild with excitement, and Governor Lucas had determined to order General Bell with his force to Toledo as soon as he could make the necessary preparations, and risk the consequences. No doubt such action on his part would have resulted in a serious military engagement and possibly menaced the peace of the entire country; but before he had got his preparations made, two eminent citizens—Hon. Richard Rush of Philadelphia, and Col. Benjamin C. Howard of Baltimore, arrived from Washington as commissioners from the President of the United States, to use their personal influence to stop all war-like demonstrations. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, accompanied the commissioners as a voluntary peace-maker. The commissioners and Mr. Whittlesey had several conferences with both governors, and finally, on April 7, submitted the following propositions for their assent:

"1. That the Harris line should be run and re-marked pursuant to the act of the last session of the Legislature of Ohio, without interruption.

"2. The civil elections under the laws of Ohio having taken place throughout the disputed territory, that the people residing upon it should be left to their own government, obeying the one jurisdiction or the other, as they may prefer, without molestation from the authorities of Ohio or Michigan until the close of the next session of Congress."

Governor Lucas, on the urgent request of the commissioners and Mr. Whittlesey, agreed, reluctantly, to accept the proposition as a peaceable settlement until after "the close of the next session of Congress." Governor Mason refused to acquiesce in the propositions. Notwithstanding this refusal on the part of the Michigan hotspur, Governor Lucas assented to the agreement, regarding the governor of a territory as a subaltern, subject to the control of the President.

He looked upon the agreement as one made with the President, through Messrs. Rush and Howard as his representatives, and hence disbanded the military force he had collected. Governor Mason partially did likewise, but still continued to make preparations for any emergency that might arise and stationed a military force at Adrian under the command of General Brown to keep a close watch upon events.

In 1832, new observations of latitude were made, under an act of Congress, by Captain Talbott, assisted by Lieut. Robert E. Lee, then a recent graduate from West Point but afterwards the famous military chieftain of the Confederate forces and the idol of all loyal Southerners. These observations showed that the originally proposed line, if extended due east from the southern point of Lake Michigan, would not touch the international boundary in the middle of Lake Erie, but would pass several miles south of it, and coming to land again would throw into the territory of Michigan a considerable part of Northeastern Ohio. This absurdity was so apparent that it was confidently expected that the alternative line, which was provided for in the Ohio constitution, would be confirmed—especially so, when the fact was considered that Congress, by admitting Ohio to statehood, had constructively approved it. The matter was submitted to Benjamin F. Butler, at that time Attorney General of the United States, but he, with that tenacity which is a characteristic of lawyers in adhering to the letter of the law, decided that until Congress acted otherwise Michigan had the right of dominion over the disputed strip. He softened a little, however, by saying that no harm could come from the re-survey of the Harris line, as proposed by the Ohio authorities. Accordingly, Governor Lucas thought he could run and re-mark the line without serious molestation and directed the commissioners to proceed with the work. Engineer S. Dodge, who was engaged in the construction of the Ohio canal, was employed as surveyor and together with the commissioners and a considerable party, came up the Maumee river to Defiance and then started across the country to the Northwest corner of the state to commence the survey. They arrived at the Fulton line on April 19, but as the "border" was infested with Michigan scouts the party decided not to advance without further advice from Governor Lucas. The Governor instructed them to run the line at all hazards, and they proceeded to what is now the extreme corner of Northwest township, Williams county, where they found the corner of the state as described in the field notes of Surveyor Harris. Thence the commissioners and party proceeded eastwardly along the line, finding it with little or no difficulty and re-marking it as directed, until they reached a point near the present town of Lyons, in Fulton county, on April 25. There they left the line and retired about a mile to the south, where they expected to spend the following day, Sunday. At about high noon of the next day, however, they were attacked by a mounted force under General Brown, and in the melee that followed nine of the Ohio party were captured and escorted to Tecumseh,

Michigan. The remainder of the force succeeded in reaching Perrysburg, and the project of re-surveying the line was indefinitely postponed.

In addition to this outrage upon the official surveying party there were numerous flagrant assaults upon individuals—some of the events being ludicrous, but all of them doubtless having a serious aspect to the victims. Among the latter was Major Stickney, one of the most interesting and famous characters who were figuring on the Maumee in those early days. It will add a humorous interest to the dry details of this boundary dispute if we digress here and devote a little space to this eccentric individual, the facts being gleaned from reminiscences penned by Thomas W. Powell. Major Stickney had been appointed by President Jefferson as Indian Agent, and as such had long resided in the Western country—first at Upper Sandusky and then at Fort Wayne. He was a man of some intelligence, and assumed to be a scholar and philosopher. His wife was a highly respectable lady—in every way amiable, and a daughter of General Stark of Revolutionary fame. But his wife's accomplishments did not prevent Major Stickney from resorting to all kinds of eccentricities. A part of this was to be as much as possible like nobody else. This he carried out in the naming of his children—not after any names found in either Christian or profane history; but the boys were to represent the numerals and the girls the states—as far as their numbers would go. The boys, therefore, were named One, and Two, etc.; and though he condescended to name his eldest daughter, from respect to Mrs. Stickney, Mary, the rest of his daughters were named after the states, Indiana, Michigan, etc. This eccentricity produced some of the most ridiculous anecdotes, among which is the following: Soon after the family moved to the Maumee Valley, and while living in a house erected near the landing at the mouth of Swan Creek, Mrs. Stickney, one morning, came to the piazza in front of the house, where a vessel laid at anchor, and calling to her sons, said, "Two, call One to breakfast." A sailor aboard the vessel looked up and said: "Is this Maumee? It is a terrible hard country, if it takes two to call one to breakfast."

In the spring of 1821, Major Stickney was a ruling spirit in what was already a thriving settlement in the neighborhood of Swan Creek. Up to this time the little colony had been without a question within the jurisdiction of Ohio. Writs had been issued from Maumee in Wood county, to the settlers, as witnesses, jurors and suitors, and they, until then, had answered as such without a question as to jurisdiction. But other views had entered into Major Stickney's policy and philosophy. He called a public meeting of the citizens, and to them when thus assembled he represented that the citizens of the incipient city had very seriously mistaken their interest as to the question—where the true northern line of the State of Ohio was. He did not care as to what the constitution of the State of Ohio said on the subject—the true line was the one run due east from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, which run considerably south

of the settlement and would leave them in the Territory of Michigan, instead of the State of Ohio, and therefore they were Wolverines instead of Buckeyes. He averred that it was greatly to their interest to be so; that while they were citizens of the Territory they would be cherished and protected under the auspices and guardianship of the United States, while in Ohio they could not expect anything except to be taxed. He said he was well acquainted with General Cass, the Governor of Michigan at that time, and would go to him and get a commission as justice of the peace for Michigan in the settlement, in case the citizens there would sustain him. The motion carried—the secession was complete. Major Stickney procured his commission and proceeded to exercise the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace of Michigan over the seceded territory. Soon after these things had matured, Gen. J. E. Hunt of Maumee, had some official business to transact in that vicinity as an officer of Wood county. The citizens threw every obstacle in his way to prevent the discharge of his duties and to convince him that they had really seceded. General Hunt returned with just complaint of the conduct of the citizens there. A meeting of the commissioners of the county was called and the question was, what shall be done with the seceding rebels—shall they be prosecuted and hung? Perhaps so, if justice were done them. But mild and discreet measures and counsels were adopted. It was considered that Congress and the State of Ohio would in due time settle the question, and in the meantime it was neither discreet nor prudent to get up a war which could be avoided. This policy prevailed and Major Stickney and his followers were let "alone in their glory."

But about this time the canal question became an absorbing theme to the people of the Maumee Valley. When fully acquainted with the project, Major Stickney called another meeting of the citizens of Swan Creek, and to them he now represented that they had committed a great error in seceding from Ohio and going over to Michigan; that while they belonged to Michigan they could not expect that the State of Ohio would construct the canal to Swan Creek; they must go back to Ohio; they must secede from Michigan and go back to Ohio again; they must undo their former secession and rebellion or they could not expect to secure the canal. Thereupon all sorts of resolutions were adopted, to the effect that they were and of right ought to be a part and parcel of the State of Ohio; that Ohio was a great and glorious State, and that they would maintain their position, if necessary, at the point of the bayonet. These measures succeeded in arousing Michigan to a demonstration of war. Militia soldiers were sent from Detroit by land and water to Swan Creek, to whip the rebels into subjection to their legitimate authority. They came in martial array and took possession of the territory where the proud city of Toledo now stands, making the citizens succumb to the power and jurisdiction of Michigan. They returned to Detroit in the most jubilant triumph, drinking all sorts of toasts to the glory of Michigan and to the anathematization of

Major Stickney in Ohio, one of which was, "Here is to Major Stickney's potatoes and onions—we draft their tops and their bottoms volunteer!" This, however, was all to the wishes of the sycophantical Major, and in accordance with his policy he went immediately to Columbus and represented to the Governor and people of Ohio the intolerable barbarity of the Wolverines—how they had desecrated the just authority of Ohio and trampled under foot the loyal citizens of the State. Among the individuals arrested by the Michigan authorities during the troublous times of 1835, was Major Stickney, who was taken while on a visit to friends in Monroe, Michigan. He was confined in jail at the latter place for some time, as he described it, "peeping through the grates of a loathsome prison for the monstrous crime of having acted as the judge of an election within the State of Ohio." He was finally released, however, but it is doubtful if ever, in either ancient or modern history, there has been an instance of secession and rebellion so successful, or a hero of one so clearly entitled to the distinction as Major Stickney.

Other citizens of the disputed strip, who claimed allegiance to Ohio, were arrested and harshly treated, among whom being Messrs. N. Goodsell and George McKay of Toledo, and feeling was aroused to a high pitch. The commissioners appointed to re-mark the Harris line reported the attack upon them to Governor Lucas, and he in turn reported the facts to President Jackson. The President sent a copy of the report to Governor Mason and directed him to send a statement "by the officers engaged in the transaction complained of." William McNair, under-sheriff of Lenawee county and the officer who made the arrests, replied, denying that the commissioners' posse was fired upon. Great excitement prevailed throughout Ohio. The press spread the news with such comments as corresponded with their views. Most of the papers advocated the cause of the Governor, and severely condemned the conduct of Michigan; but some few of the Whig papers, or those anti-Democratic in politics, took an opposite view and severely berated the conduct of Governor Lucas and those who sided with him. They treated the proceedings on the part of the authorities of Ohio as ridiculous and calculated to bring the State into disgrace. But the number of these papers that spoke freely against the course pursued by the State were very few. Governor Lucas, finding it impracticable to run the line or enforce jurisdiction over the disputed territory, called an extra session of the legislature to meet on the 8th day of June. That body passed an act "to prevent the forcible abduction of the citizens of Ohio." The act was intended of course to prevent if possible a repetition of offenses heretofore mentioned— and also had reference to counteracting the previous acts of the legislative council of Michigan—and made such offenses punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than three nor more than seven years. An act was also passed at this special session creating the county of Lucas out of the north part of Wood and Henry counties. This new county extended from the east line of Williams to Lake Erie, the

greater part of the new division lying between the rival boundary lines. An act was also passed levying appropriations to carry into effect all laws in regard to the northern boundary. Three hundred thousand dollars were appropriated out of the treasury and the Governor was authorized to borrow three hundred thousand more on the credit of the state. The determination to run and re-mark the Harris line was still in evidence, and a resolution was adopted inviting the President to appoint a commissioner to go with the Ohioans when they again attempted to make the survey.

The issue was now changed; and to quote again from a legal chronicler of the events, "the United States now became defendant as claimant of title in fee." The determined attitude of Michigan to prevent Ohio from exercising any authority over the disputed strip aroused a feeling of State pride that could not well brook the idea that the thinly populated Territory of Michigan, with her stripling Governor, should successfully defy Governor Lucas and a State of a "million" inhabitants. Governor Lucas investigated the military strength of the State and found that at least twelve thousand men were ready to respond to a hurry-up call. The authorities of Michigan became exasperated. They dared the Ohio "million" to enter the disputed ground and "welcomed them to hospitable graves." Prosecutions for the crime of holding office under the laws of Ohio were conducted with greater vigor than ever, and the people of Monroe county, Michigan, were busy in acting as a sheriff's posse to make arrests of the recalcitrant Buckeyes. The partisans of Ohio being thus continually harrassed by the authorities of Michigan and attempting frequently to retaliate in kind, the disputed strip was not an attractive point for the home-seeker during the greater part of the summer of 1835.

But such a state of affairs could not permanently exist and was certain ere long to reach its culmination. The frequent arrests and imprisonments of reputable men tended to keep the matter at a fever heat, and in a few instances homicide was narrowly averted on the part of the infuriated citizens. On July 15, 1835, an attempt was made to arrest Two Stickney, second son of the doughty Major, and to re-arrest George McKay. The accused were found at a tavern, "in the village of Toledo," by officers Lyman Hurd and Joseph Wood, of Monroe county, Michigan; but Stickney and McKay resisted the efforts to arrest them, and in the melee that followed, Officer Wood was severely wounded by a dirk knife in the hands of Stickney. This and other similar proceedings were reported by Governor Mason to President Jackson, who was becoming strongly impressed with the necessity of interposing some check to the evident tendency towards serious trouble.

Some time previous to this, Governor Lucas, perceiving considerable uneasiness at Washington for the peace of the country, had sent to the Federal City, Noah H. Swayne, William Allen and David T. Disney to confer with the President on the subject of the boundary difficulties. The result of this mission was the urgent appeal of

the President for "the mutual suspension until after the next session of Congress," of all action that would by possibility produce collision, and the assurance that an earnest recommendation would be immediately sent to the acting Governor of Michigan and the other authorities of the Territory, whom he could rightfully advise in the performance of their duty, "that no obstruction shall be interposed to the re-marking of the Harris line; that all proceedings already begun under the act of February 12, 1835, shall be immediately discontinued; that no prosecution shall be commenced for any subsequent violations of that act, until after the next session of Congress, and that all questions about the disputed jurisdiction shall be carefully avoided, and if occurring inevitably, their discussion shall be postponed until the same period."

This arrangement was made with Messrs. Swayne, Allen and Disney, on July 3, 1835, and the provisions defined the base of operations for Ohio. The State now had the direct promise of the President that he would advise that "no obstruction shall be interposed to the re-marking of the Harris line," etc.; but the authorities of Michigan for a time entirely disregarded the arrangements, and the pugnacious Governor Mason seemed bent upon fighting it out regardless of Federal interference or Presidential advice. The act of the Ohio legislature, erecting the new county of Lucas, also provided "that the said county of Lucas, when organized, shall be attached to the second judicial circuit; and the court of common pleas in said county shall be holden on the first Monday of September next." Accordingly, preparations were made for the holding of court at Toledo upon the date mentioned, but such action by the Ohio authorities excited very intensely the belligerent proclivities of the youthful ex-officio Governor of Michigan. He levied a small army and, on Sunday, the day before that set for holding the court, he invaded the district and encamped with a force of twelve hundred men in the lower part of the town of Toledo. This ill-advised operation was attended by no particularly serious consequences: for the Michiganders found no one to oppose them, and of course they were barely fighting the wind. The court of Common Pleas met on Monday morning early, made a record of their session and adjourned without Governor Mason and his forces being aware of their meeting. In consequence, the court exercised its jurisdiction without being disturbed, and the gallant Governor Mason marched to Toledo with his twelve hundred men, flourishing his drums and trumpets, and then marched back again.

There might have been further trouble had not President Jackson, at about this time, removed the obstreperous Mason from his position as acting Governor of Michigan and placed the affairs of the Territory in the hands of one whose disposition was less fiery and whose acts were governed more by reason. John S. Horner was appointed to the position, on September 21, 1835, and immediately entered into an amicable correspondence with Governor Lucas, the effect of which was to allay all excitement and restore peaceful rela-

tions, leaving the final settlement of the question with Congress at its session the following winter. This, however, merely changed the scene of the conflict and the personnel of the combatants, for when the matter was taken up in Congress the advocates on each side displayed a feeling in the matter no less intense than that exhibited by the partisans on the Ohio frontier. John Quincy Adams championed the cause of Michigan, and declared in an impassioned address that never before in his life had he known "a controversy in which all the right was so clearly on one side and all the power so overwhelmingly on the other." He had able assistants in the debate, but Ohio also was represented by men who were abundantly equipped with ability to do battle for the other side of the contention. Thomas Ewing in the Senate and Samuel F. Vinton in the House were the Buckeye knights, and in the following June, 1836, Ohio won the day and the disputed strip—Congress holding that the State constitution, having been solemnly accepted, authorized Ohio to annex the territory in question. In the main, this action of Congress was more in the nature of a compromise than a clear-cut decision upon the merits of the controversy. Congress is not a court of equity, and the members thereof are sometimes actuated by motives other than a desire to give force and effect to the letter and spirit of existing law. What a chancery tribunal would have done, had a proper issue been joined and brought before it for adjustment, is of course problematical; but with the facts fully stated (as the writer has endeavored to give them in this chapter), and with the intent of the framers of the Ordinance of 1787, so apparent, it seems that exact justice would have placed the boundary line considerably further north than it is. But following the strict letter of the Ordinance and the ensuing acts of Congress, a judge of the law would doubtless have named the Fulton line as the southern boundary of Michigan. In fact the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case of Daniels vs. Stevens, lessee, reported in the Nineteenth Ohio Reports, Chief Justice Hitchcock delivering the opinion, affirms that Michigan had jurisdiction to the Fulton line until the act of Congress was passed, in June, 1836, which established the Harris line as the true boundary. And the United States Circuit Court, in a case of considerable interest (Piatt vs. Oliver and others, reported in 2 McLean, 267), in which the question of State jurisdiction became important, decided the right of jurisdiction to be in Michigan until the boundary line was changed by Congress, in 1836. The latter case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there the jurisdiction over the disputed territory was again treated as rightfully and clearly in Michigan.—3 Howard's R. 333.

But those were days of compromises in American politics, as is evidenced by the act of Congress admitting Missouri, the tariff law of 1833, etc., and in the settlement of this disputed boundary line, the handiwork of a skilled peace-maker is also apparent. Michigan had applied for admission to the sisterhood of states, and to secure such recognition could be easily induced to surrender her claims to

a narrow strip of land, averaging about eight miles wide. As additional salve for her wounded pride, however, she was given as a part of her domain the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior, now so well known for its rich deposits of copper and other minerals. If "the jingle of the guinea helps the hurt that honor feels," when speaking of men, the same is doubtless true of states, and Michigan was abundantly compensated in mineral wealth for whatever damage was done to her escutcheon. The chief value to Ohio of the territory contended for was the harbor at Toledo, formed by the mouth of the Maumee—essential, as her public men believed, to enable her to reap the benefit of the commerce made by the canals to Cincinnati and Indiana. Results have shown that they judged correctly, for Toledo has proved to be the true point for the meeting of the lake and canal commerce.

Thus the angry strife, resulting from a geographical error, was happily settled through the ascendency of conciliatory statesmanship; and the citizens of the two commonwealths, once on the verge of open warfare, became united in a common interest, and nothing but tranquil and fraternal relations have since prevailed between them.

CHAPTER IV

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

THE pioneer settlement of Fulton county was commenced nearly a score of years before the county, as a separate organization, had an existence. In the early part of the year 1833, Eli Phillips, with his young wife, came to the strip of territory then in dispute between Ohio and the territory of Michigan. Mr. Phillips was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, December 18, 1806, and in early manhood removed to the State of New York. He entered his land in Fulton county, in 1832, and removed here the following year. The deed for the lands he occupied was signed by Andrew Jackson, as president of the United States, and he lived thereon until his death, November 1, 1894. At the time of his settlement here, this region was a dense forest, inhabited by Indians and infested with wolves, wildcats, deer, and other animals; but he lived to see the forest lands almost entirely cleared of their timber, and beautiful, well cleared and excellent producing farms take the place once occupied by timber and marsh in nearly endless extent. Mr. Phillips was a lieutenant-colonel of the Michigan territorial militia during the "Ohio and Michigan war," and was present at the only "battle," in which, however, no one was killed and only a few very badly scared.

Mr. Phillips was soon followed by other pioneers, among the names of whom are found Samuel Stutesman, Butler Richardson, Hiram Farwell, John Jacoby, Warren Dodge, Benjamin Davis, Chesterfield W. Clemens, George P. Clark, Daniel Berry and his son, Nicholas Berry, D. Barnes, David White, A. H. Jordon, Valentine Winslow and David Severance.

Samuel Stutesman was born in Washington county, Maryland, August 29, 1806, and settled in what is now Fulton county as early as 1833. Butler Richardson was born in Ontario county, New York, June 30, 1806, and settled in Fulton county very soon after Mr. Phillips, in 1834. John Jacoby came, in 1835, and died seven years later, in 1842. Warren Dodge settled in Fulton county, in 1834, coming here from New York, of which state he was a native. Benjamin Davis settled in 1839, and Daniel Berry in 1836, the latter being a native of New Jersey. Dorsey Barnes was born in Washington county, Maryland, September 3, 1808, and entered his farm in German township, in September, 1834. Upon the same date, a party of men raised the first log cabin in German township, owned by Christian Lawver. David White was born in Orleans

county, New York, October 2, 1818, and was one of the early pioneers of Fulton county, having settled here in 1834. He was a great hunter and game was abundant, but he found time to clear over one hundred and fifty acres of land and prepare it for cultivation. He served as constable of Amboy township for a number of years.

Amos Hosmer Jordon, another of the old settlers, was born near Bellows' Falls, Windsor county, Vermont, September 9, 1813. In the year 1830, when he was seventeen years of age, his father's family left the Green Mountain State and removed to Michigan, locating at a point near the present city of Adrian, where Amos lived until he attained his majority. He then came over to the "disputed territory" and commenced the improvement of a quarter section of land, on section twenty-three, near Phillips' Corners. After much hard work in this wild and sparsely settled country, Mr. Jordon succeeded in making a fine farm, and through thrift and energy was quite successful. He became well known and acquainted with the county's people in the year 1851, at which time he was the contracting builder of the first court house at Ottokee. This was during the infant days of Fulton county, and any person then in any manner connected with the events of the time, was an exceedingly important personage. This work Mr. Jordon performed faithfully and well, and at another time he held the position of district land appraiser for the townships of Pike, Dover and Franklin.

David L. Buler settled in Royalton township in 1834. He was born in Switzerland, January 4, 1816, and came to the United States when but three years old, remaining in New York city several years, and then came to what is now Fulton county. Jared Hoadly settled in Amboy township in January, 1834. Chesterfield W. Clemens was the first settler in Chesterfield township, and he and his family located there, October 6, 1834. One of his six daughters is Mrs. John S. Butler, of Chesterfield township. Hiram Farwell and wife located in Gorham township, in the fall of 1834; Joseph Bates in Franklin, in 1833; Valentine Winslow in Pike, in the fall of 1833; John W. Harter in Fulton, in May, 1834; William Meeker in Swan Creek, in 1833; Elisha and William Trowbridge in York, early in 1834, and at about the same time, William and John Jones, and William, John and James King located in the same township. William Jones was born in Wayne county, Ohio, July 29, 1816, and died in Fulton county, in 1858. A colony consisting of Nicholas King, Jacob Bender, Christian Lawver, George Meister, Jacob Grundy, Moses Kibler, and Christian Rupp, with their families, and three young men—Jacob Roth, Christian Reigsecker and Michael Figy—the party numbering forty-three in all, arrived in German township and located there, in August, 1834. It seems that every township had a few settlers in 1834, except two—Clinton, which was settled in the fall of 1835, and Dover, where the first settlement was made in the fall of 1836. Elisha Williams was the first settler in Clinton, and William Jones the first in Dover.

The year 1835 witnessed a considerable settlement by other families, most of whom came from the states east of this. They came to build for themselves homes and farms in the new country which was then, among Eastern people, considered to be in the far West, and on the frontier of civilization and settlement; and so it was, at the time, the now known western country being a vast, uninhabited tract, occupied only by the American Indian and an occasional trader, who had ventured so far from the center of settlement, for the purpose of barter among the tribes that swarmed over the region. Among those who made a settlement here, during the year 1835, are found the names of Charles D. Smith and family, John S. Butler and his father, Asa Butler; Garner Willett, Amaziah Turner, Ammi Richards, Alexander Vaughan, Alanson Briggs, Joseph Cottrell, Erastus Cottrell, Gorham Cottrell, senior, Sardis Cottrell, James Baker, Freeman Coffin, Clement Coffin, Martin Lloyd, Stephen Chaffee, Phillip Clapper, William Lee and others.

Charles D. Smith was born in Orange county, New York, July 24, 1811, and died in Fulton county, October 21, 1858. He was one of the pioneers of Fulton county, having settled here, as stated above, in 1835. He was county treasurer for seven years and filled other offices of trust, being a highly respected and honored citizen. John S. Butler was born in Wayne county, New York, May 18, 1824, and settled here in 1835, being one of the pioneers of the county. He served as assessor of Chesterfield township for a number of years. When only a boy he served as the first mail carrier from Toledo, west to Angola, Indiana.

Garner Willett was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, December 20, 1816, being of English descent on his father's side and Scotch and Irish on his mother's. He removed with his parents to New York, in 1835, and at the age of nineteen took his rifle on his shoulder and started west. He visited Adrian, Michigan, and several places in Ohio, led a wandering but rather happy life, viewing the country and killing deer, until 1837, when he bought a farm in Chesterfield township, now Fulton county. When he left his father's home his fortune consisted of thirty-five dollars and his rifle, and the money to purchase his farm was earned by the sweat of his brow, working on the Michigan Southern railroad and Illinois canal. He was present at the organization of Chesterfield township, being one of the pioneers of that locality, and endured many trials and privations. The nearest mill was thirty miles distant, at Tecumseh, Michigan; and the nearest neighbor four miles distant; but the obstacles were overcome, and the old pioneer spent the last days of life in abundance and ease.

Ammi Richards was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1805, and was one of the first settlers of Fulton county, moving into the woods of Fulton township, in 1835. He filled the office of township treasurer several terms and also that of trustee. Alexander Vaughan was one of the pioneers of Fulton township, having settled there in April, 1835, on lands then in the territory of Michigan, or, as will be

more clearly understood, on the "disputed strip." He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, being a native of Westmoreland county, but, at the age of eighteen years, removed to Holmes county, Ohio, and from thence to Fulton, in 1835. He died in 1847. Joseph Cottrell was born in Worthington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, April 4, 1815, and at an early age settled in what is now Gorham township. He was postmaster at Handy for eleven years, and also filled the office of township treasurer. Gorham Cottrell, Sr., was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1780, and came to what is now Fulton county, in 1835. He entered several hundred acres of land, and, with the assistance of his sons, cleared and improved the same. He became a very influential man, and at the organization of Gorham township it was named in honor of him, he being one of the very first settlers in the township. His death occurred in 1853. His son, Sardis Cottrell, also became a prominent citizen of Gorham township, and filled the positions of township treasurer, school director and supervisor. James Baker was born in Massachusetts, December 24, 1803, removed to New York State in early manhood, and came to Fulton county in 1835. William Lee was born at West Bloomfield, New York, in June, 1797, and died in Chesterfield township, in 1854. He settled in Michigan, about 1825, and came to Gorham township, ten years later, where he lived until 1845. He was a tanner and currier by trade and upon settling in Gorham became engaged in that business. He was justice of the peace and clerk of Chesterfield township at the time of his death.

In 1835, the "Vistula Road," from Toledo west through the disputed lands, was laid out and built by the government. This thoroughfare has otherwise been known as the "Old Territorial Road," and its construction opened an established route of egress and ingress for the sturdy pioneers of the region, by which they were enabled to convey their products to market, and, returning, carry to their homes such commodities as were needed in the new settlements. It opened, furthermore, into the heart of the country, a route which was easy of access and travel for hundreds of newcomers, who were seeking homes in the land now being rapidly developed and occupied.

There came to the region, in 1836, a number of families, among whom are to be found the names of Ansel H. Henderson, Harlow Butler, John P. Roos, John B. Roos, Asher E. Bird, Sr., John McLaughlin, Daniel Donaldson, John Donaldson, and perhaps others, After the coming of these families, and subsequent to the year 1836, the lands became rapidly taken up and settled. "These early pioneers, the advance guard of a new civilization in the wilderness, were the blood and brains of the Eastern States, which formed the main composition of this growing territory; whose fathers had educated their sons and daughters for the practical work of life, and they have, in turn, left their impress upon the country by their determination, energy, perseverance, thrift, and their stern political integrity and loyalty to government."

The Indians were disposed to be peaceful, observing their promises recently spoken in the treaties made with them. No trouble whatever was experienced with them, except when under the excitement induced by the white man's "fire-water," and this very satisfactory condition of peaceful associations continued unbroken until they bade a final adieu to the hunting grounds of their fathers.

The growth and development of the country in this section of the State had, about the year 1850, become so marked, that it was deemed prudent that a new county should be erected out of parts of the counties in Northwestern Ohio. Furthermore, the county of Lucas embraced a very large tract of territory, and in the more remote portions thereof, especially in the west and southwest, the convenience of the people demanded the erection of a new county. In this locality then, as well as now, resided men of energy, integrity, and determination, who not only felt the necessity of a new county organization in this region, but who saw the great advantage to the country of such a movement in case it could be carried out successfully. Among those who took an active interest in the project may be recorded the names of Nathaniel Leggett, William Hall, A. C. Hough, Stephen Springer, Michael Handy, Mortimer D. Hibbard and a few others. These not only discussed the project, but gave such substantial assistance as finally completed and consummated the work, and made the erection of the county of Fulton not only possible, but an established fact.

Nathaniel Leggett, one of the most useful citizens of Fulton county in that early day, was stricken down by the grim reaper in the prime of life, during the month of February, 1862. Of his early career but little can be ascertained, but before the formation of Fulton county he resided in that part of it now embraced in Swan Creek township, where he hunted and cleared the land surrounding him, and engaged somewhat in farming. Making the acquaintance of members of the Lucas county bar at Maumee City, he conceived the idea of becoming a lawyer, and with that in view borrowed books of Hosmer & Hall, of Maumee City, and in the solitude of the then almost unbroken wilderness of the southeastern part of the county, began and prosecuted his studies, and was admitted to practice early in the fifties. His natural qualifications for business were excellent and he was of valuable service to the company then building the "Air Line" railway in assisting to procure the right of way through Lucas and Fulton counties. He was also treasurer of Fulton county two terms. Together with Messrs. Barber and Sargent he laid out the village of Wauseon, and became the owner of considerable valuable real estate in the village. Being immersed in matters of general business he never found the time, or so adjusted the circumstances of his life as to devote himself exclusively to his chosen profession. He is spoken of by those who knew him best, as of sterling mental qualities and full of energy and ambition. He contracted the disease which culminated in his death in Kentucky, whither he had gone on official business connected with the

Union army. His remains were laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery of Wauseon, his body being the first to be buried therein. A modest memorial stone, placed there by his old friend and business associate, Col. E. L. Barber, marks the location of his last earthly home.

As there has been no event of greater importance to the county or its people than that which gave it an existence, it is deemed proper that the essential portions of the enactment which created the county should be given. The act was passed, February 28, 1850, and its first section reads as follows:

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That such parts of the counties of Lucas, Henry and Williams, as are embraced in the boundaries hereinafter described, be, and the same are hereby created into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known by the name of Fulton, to-wit: Beginning on the State line between the States of Ohio and Michigan, at the northeast corner of township nine, south of range four, east of the Michigan meridian; thence south on the township line to the southeast corner of town ten, south of range four, east, on the Fulton line; thence west on said Fulton line to the northeast corner of town eight, north of range eight, east; thence south to the southeast corner of section number twelve in township six, north of range eight, east; thence west on seection lines to the southwest corner of section number seven in township six, range five, east, on the county line between the counties of Henry and Williams; thence north on said line to the southeast corner of town seven, north of range four, east; thence north on section lines to the Fulton line; thence west on said Fulton line to the southwest corner of section number eleven, in town ten, south of range one, west of the Michigan meridian; thence north on section lines to said State line; thence easterly with said State line to the place of beginning."

The name "Fulton" is said to have been chosen in honor of Robert Fulton, the eminent inventor and builder of the first steamboat, and not John A. Fulton, the surveyor who ran the Fulton line, as might be naturally inferred. Fulton was the eighty-seventh, and last but one, of the counties organized within the limits of the State, Noble county alone being younger. The original territory of the county, as defined above, has never been changed. Having described the boundaries, the legislature next made provision for the administration of county affairs, by section two of the same act, as follows: All suits, whether of a civil or criminal nature, which shall be pending within those parts of the counties of Lucas, Henry and Williams, so set off and erected into a new county, previous to the first Monday in April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution within the counties of Lucas, Henry and Williams, respectively, in the same manner as though the said county of Fulton had not been erected, and the officers of said counties, respectively, shall execute all such process as shall be necessary to carry into effect such suits, prosecutions

and judgments; and the collectors of taxes for the counties, respectively, shall collect all taxes that shall be levied and unpaid within the aforesaid portions of their respective counties at the time of the passage of this act.

By section three it was provided: That all justices of the peace and other township officers within those parts of the counties of Lucas, Henry and Williams, which are, by this act, erected into the county of Fulton, shall continue to exercise the functions and discharge the duties of their respective offices until their term of service shall expire, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, in the same manner as if they had been elected or commissioned for the county of Fulton; and all writs and other legal process within the territory hereby erected into the county of Fulton, shall be styled as of the county of Fulton, on and after the 1st day of April, 1850.

The election of officers for the county was provided for as follows:

Sec. 4. The legal voters residing within the limits of the county of Fulton shall, on the first Monday in April, in the year 1850, assemble in their respective townships, at the usual places of holding elections (the voters residing in each of the fractional townships taken from the counties of Henry and Williams, shall assemble in the township immediately adjoining such fractional township and lying towards the center of said county of Fulton), and proceed to elect the different county officers, in the manner prescribed in the act to regulate elections, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

The next section provides for the annexing of the fractional townships not taken for the new county, and annexing the same to adjoining townships, or creating new townships out of them, as the commissioners of the counties of Henry and Williams may deem expedient; also, empowering the commissioners of the county of Fulton to annex the fractional parts taken from Henry and Williams counties to the adjoining townships already established within Fulton county, or to erect them into new townships, as, in their judgment, shall seem prudent.

Section six of the act provides that the county of Fulton shall be attached to, and made a part of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit of the State of Ohio, and the Courts of Common Pleas and Supreme Court of the county of Fulton, shall be holden at some convenient house in the township of Pike, until the permanent seat of justice shall be established within and for said county.

The next section provides, That Laurin Dewey, of Franklin county, Mathias H. Nichols, of Allen county, and John Riley, of Carroll county, be appointed commissioners to fix upon and locate the seat of justice of said new county of Fulton, agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled "an act for the establishment of seats of justice."

At that time there were but five official positions in the county,

the incumbents of which were required to run the gauntlet of popular approval and have their merits passed upon at the ballot box. These elective positions were: auditor, sheriff, recorder, treasurer and board of commissioners. The first election to fill these positions was held "on the first Monday of April," as ordered, and the balloting resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen, who were the first to don the official garments at the behest of vox populi in Fulton county: Auditor, Mortimer D. Hibbard; sheriff, George B. Brown; recorder, Carl C. Allman; treasurer, Nathaniel Leggett; commissioners, William Sutton, Christopher Watkins, and Jonathan Barnes. The first constitution of the State, which was then in force provided for the election of only two county officials—sheriff and coroner—but gave to the Legislature power to create other positions and prescribe the mode of filling them. Associate judges, clerk of courts and the prosecuting attorney were appointive officers at that time, and the following gentlemen were appointed: Associate judges, John Kendall, Alfred C. Hough and Socrates H. Cately; clerk of courts, Samuel Durgin; prosecuting attorney, John A. Read. The burning of the court house, in 1864, and the destruction of the county records, make it impossible to give an authentic history of the early transactions, and the curtain has fallen upon events that doubtless would be of much value in a historical sense.

The establishment of courts of justice, however, and the installation of public officers were naturally the first work attending the organization of Fulton county. It was provided by the act creating the county, that the courts should be held at some convenient house in Pike township, until the seat of justice should be decided upon. In pursuance thereof the associate justices designated the residence of Robert A. Howard as the place for holding courts, and there the first term was held, in 1850. Owing to the fact that the transfers of cases to the counties from which Fulton was formed was incomplete, and the further fact that there was but little or no business demanding attention, in lieu of the usual routine, those attending engaged in a game of ball. It is said that on that memorable occasion, such staid and grave personages as Oliver B. Verity, W. A. Bates, Spencer T. Snow, Benjamin Hallet, William Sutton, James, Augustus and William Howard, and others of equal dignity, but whose names are not recalled, took part in the sport, and thus early was official endorsement given to the national game in Fulton county. Judge Saddler came on horseback to preside at this first session of court.

The next, and perhaps the most important duty in connection with the organization was that of locating the seat of justice in the newly created county. On meeting for this purpose several sites were recommended to the commissioners—Etna, Fluhart's Corners, Delta, Spring Hill, and a site near the center of the county. After much deliberation and the hearing of arguments from those interested in the various places named, the commissioners decided upon the site nearest the center of the county, in the township of Dover,

at a point that then had no distinguishing name. Several cognomens were suggested by persons present, but none seemed to meet with general approval. One of the commissioners, observing Dresden W. H. Howard on the outer line of spectators, asked that gentlemen to suggest a name for the county seat, and the reply came immediately—"Ottokee!" This was the name of a chief among the Ottawa Indians, who formerly inhabited this region, and it was at once declared to be the name of the seat of justice of the county of Fulton.

The question of confirming this point as the county seat was then submitted to a vote of the people of the county, and at the first election, while Ottokee received more votes than any other site, still it had not a majority of the ballots. On the occasion of the second election the town had a clear majority, and became by the will of the people the seat of justice of Fulton county But there had been a marked opposition to its selection, which by no means disappeared after the matter had been settled, and it manifested itself by frequent murmurings of discontent from various quarters. The town of Ottokee was situated in the southeastern part of Dover township, on an elevated tract of land, and as near the geographical center of the county as it well could have been. In fact, the location was well chosen, and had it not been for the building of a railroad through the county, several miles south of the place, it is much doubted whether the seat of justice would not have remained there.

The seat of justice having been located at Ottokee, the first requisite in the embryo town was buildings in which to hold court and house the county officials. As may be readily inferred, the first county buildings were simple and in keeping with their surroundings. The court house was built in 1851; it was a frame structure, two stories high, having a frontage of about forty or fifty feet, and a depth of about eighty feet. The court and jury rooms were on the upper floor, while the offices for the county officials were below. It was a large, commodious and airy building, presenting a very good appearance with a large dome on the top. It was erected by Amos H. Jordon, and was in continuous use until destroyed by fire, in July, 1864.

In 1853, the first jail was built at the county seat. It was an unpretentious, though substantial frame building, lined with heavy, hard wood plank, and thoroughly spiked. Although built of wood, there was never an escape from it on account of its weak construction, and it housed the county's criminals until the seat of justice was removed from Ottokee to Wauseon. Then, for several years, it was used as one of the county infirmary buildings.

The importance of the opening of a railroad was early impressed upon the minds of the enterprising citizens of the county, and about 1846-47, a project, originating with the late Ebenezer Lane and others, was undertaken to build a road from Cleveland or Norwalk, running westward, and crossing the Maumee river at the foot of the rapids, and from thence making its way on a west line to Chicago.

It was known as the Junction railroad and a considerable amount of work was performed on it, including massive stone abutments for the bridge which was to cross the river to the northern bank at Maumee City. The corporation, in order to facilitate operations west of that point, solicited aid of stock subscriptions by individuals, towns, townships and counties, and succeeded in gathering an amount which aggregated a considerable sum. But another movement was on foot which was destined to defeat the above mentioned project, even if it had, in fact, any prospect of realization. The Southern Michigan & Northern Indiana Railroad Company, realizing the damage it would be to their interests if the Junction enterprise should be successful, resolved upon the construction of an air line westward from Toledo to connect with their main line at Elkhart, Indiana. In 1852, representatives of this company (whose corporate name is now The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern), appeared quietly in the field with a corps of engineers and surveyed the route, asking no aid of stock subscriptions—only right of way and donation of sufficient ground for passenger and freight conveniences.

The first conductor on the road after passenger trains commenced running, in 1856, was David Moore, and the first printed through "Time Table, No. 1," took effect "on Monday, June 8, 1857, at 5 o'clock a. m." The stations named on the table were Toledo, Springfield, Centreville, Delta, Wauseon, Archbold, Stryker, Bryan, Edgerton, Butler, Waterloo, Corunna, Kendallville, Rome, Wawaka, Ligonier, Millersburg, Goshen and Elkhart. Going west, the train left Toledo at 9:00 a. m., and reached Elkhart at 7:10 p. m., making the distance between the two points in a little over nine hours, barring accidental delays. Another train moved from Elkhart on its eastward trip at 9:40 a. m., and was due in Toledo at 6:40 p. m. Trains passed each other at Edgerton, that station being 64.3 miles west of Toledo, and 68.5 miles east of Elkhart. The trains were decidedly, if not badly, "mixed"—a locomotive, tender, one passenger and one freight car. Two trains, thus formed, made up the entire rolling stock of the road.

It is interesting to make comparison between the service then and that which is given to the people today. Now, one of the least powerful of the many locomotives, which almost hourly pass over the several railroads that thread the county, would draw with ease a train consisting of at least three times the tonnage of all the rolling stock in use on the Air-Line in 1857. Sixteen passenger trains, two fast mail and one fast express, pass over the Lake Shore daily; and on an average twenty-five through and local freights, with a capacity of 40,000 to 80,000 pounds per car. The Wabash railroad doubtless approaches the above showing in magnitude, and the Detroit Southern and the Fayette branch of the Lake Shore, each has a large and growing business. Two electric railways pass through the county, affording excellent passenger service, and the numerous telegraph and telephone lines have completely annihilated distance in the matter of communication. What marvelous changes in the

means of transmitting intelligence have been produced in a period of less than half a century! Today, at any railroad station in Fulton county, connected with which is a telegraph office, one may transmit a message two thousand miles distant, or even to Europe or the Orient, and receive to it an answer in less space of time than, a half century ago, would be consumed by the speediest mode of travel to make the distance from Metamora to Archbold and return, and, during the January and June floods that then appeared as regularly as the seasons, to communicate with a neighbor ten miles distant. Imagine a pioneer who, about three months after the presidential election of 1832, had received an Eastern letter or newspaper conveying intelligence that Andrew Jackson had been re-elected President of the United States in the preceding November. If the settler is a Jackson man, he dons his hunting shirt and coon-skin cap and sallies forth in search of neighbors of his political faith to communicate the glad tidings, and mingle rejoicings. News of the result of a presidential election would now be known in every considerable city and town in the United States and Europe within twenty-four hours after the close of the polls.

No community in these days can be said to have reached the progressive state until that infallible index to prosperous conditions—a newspaper—makes its periodical visits to an intelligent constituency. But it was not always thus. Fifty years ago, "journalists" were not as plentiful as they are today, and the appetite for printed news was not sufficiently keen to cause one to endure martrydom in attempting to "fill a long-felt want." So, at the time of its organization, Fulton county could not boast of a newspaper within her confines. Some time during the winter of 1851-52, however, a sheet, six-column folio in size, made its appearance in Delta with the expressive title, Fulton County Democrat, under the management of Lewis W. Stum, who continued its publication with varying success for about one year, when the office and paper were sold to Frank Rosenberg. The latter moved the office to Ottokee, the county seat, but a few months later he sold to J. W. Carter and H. B. Bayes. Carter & Bayes continued it some six months, when Carter bought the interest of his partner and became its sole editor and proprietor. He made an arrangement or lease with one Topliff, who was connected with its editorial department for a time, but about the spring of the year 1856, the establishment was sold and the plant removed to Morenci, Michigan. The Democrat was, as its name implied, a democratic paper, and the organ of that party, which, during the early days of the county was numerically in the ascendancy.

The second newspaper venture was also made at Delta. At the time of the founding of the Fulton County Democrat, that place was perhaps the most important of any of the small towns of the county, and while the publication of a paper there was not particularly remunerative to its owners, the citizens of the place were much displeased at the sale and removal of the office of the Democrat to Ottokee; and although the latter was the county seat, Delta still

held the greater population, and felt entitled to a newspaper publication. This feeling led to the establishment of the Delta Independent Press, under the management of Lewis W. Stum, formerly of the Democrat. Stum continued the paper for some months, when he sold his interest to Martin Butler, and the latter, after a short time, sold to William Stum and James K. Newcomer. These gentlemen conducted the paper for several years, when Peter James purchased Stum's interest. Under the ownership of Mr. Butler the independent tone of the paper was changed, and it became thenceforth an advocate of democratic principles. It was issued regularly until the early sixties, when for some reason it seemed to gradually decline, and the office was finally closed. The material and stock were removed to Wauseon, and gradually developed into a publication also known as the Fulton County Democrat, (not the former paper of that name), under the management and control of M. H. Butler. William Aultman, Jr., became connected with its management about this time, and some few weeks later, soldiers, home on a furlough, not liking its tone or appearance, dumped the material into the street and the Democrat at Wauseon ceased to exist.

The second effort to establish a newspaper in Ottokee was made by T. D. Montgomery, who, during the summer of 1856, issued the Signal. It was printed on the same press and material which had been used by Mr. Montgomery in the publication of the Star of the West, a paper started in Montpelier, Williams county, in 1854. The press, type and other fixtures were brought to Ottokee from Montpelier by wagon, and it may be assumed that difficulties were met with in performing the journey. The Signal was published for something over six months, when it was suspended, the publisher being fully satisfied in the matter of experience. Next in the order of succession, there appeared at Ottokee, under the editorship of Henry McElhiney, a paper called the Democrat. Its first issue appeared in the spring and in the fall it changed owners, H. Day assuming its control. He changed its tone from a Democratic to an independent paper and re-christened it the Fulton County Mirror. Under Mr. Day the paper was published about one year, when the plant was sold and became merged into the Wauseon Sentinel. This ended newspaper life in Ottokee, except for the brief existence of the Monitor, which is mentioned in a succeeding chapter.

The Sentinel, the outgrowth of which is the present Northwestern Republican, was established at Wauseon during the year 1855, by H. B. Bayes and John D. Hunter. In its political tone it was Republican, being the first to advocate the principles of the newly-formed Republican party, in this county. It was, when started, what is known among printers as a six-column folio, in neat dress for the times, and as the organ of Republicanism in the county at once took front rank, notwithstanding the fact that it changed pilots frequently. The paper had been but a short time in operation when Bayes bought the interest of his partner, and for the next two years, or thereabouts, he was its sole proprietor and editor. He then sold

it to A. E. Ball, but as editor and publisher the latter was not a success, and he disposed of his interests to E. W. Fuller. Mr. Fuller conducted the paper for something like a year, and then took a partner, John D. Devor of Elkhart, Indiana, who stayed in the office only three months, however, and then sold his interest back to Fuller. On January 1, 1858, the name of the paper was changed to the Northwestern Republican, and it was increased in size from a six to a seven-column folio. During the summer of 1858, Mr. Fuller sold a half interest in the paper to J. C. French, and this co-partnership relation was maintained for a period of about six months, when Fuller sold his interest to Isaac R. Sherwood, and the firm then became French & Sherwood, editors and publishers. Thus was the Republican managed until the summer of 1861, when Sherwood purchased French's interest and became sole editor and publisher. Isaac R. Sherwood lived in Bryan at this time, also having newspaper interests there. He soon afterwards enlisted in the Union army, as a private soldier in the first Fourteenth regiment, three month's troops; then joined the One Hundred and Eleventh regiment, and rose through the different grades until the insignia of a brigadier general was placed upon his uniform. He then became prominent in civil life, served two terms as Secretary of State, one term in Congress, and in other ways has been identified with public affairs. He is at present a resident of Toledo.

The United States census tells the story of the wonderful progress of Fulton county, between the years 1850 and 1860, at least so far as an increase in population is indicative of such movement. In 1850, the enumeration showed 7,780 inhabitants, and in 1860, 14,043 —an increase of nearly 100 per cent. in only one decade. A large part of the population of the county is descended from German ancestors, some of whom came as political exiles resulting from the Liberal movement of 1848. This had its inception in the agitation of the question of more liberal rights for the common people and the curtailing of the power of the nobility. Many of the best German families took sides with the people, and because of their interest, and after the tumult subsided in favor of their oppressors, they were exiled from home and sought an asylum in free America. But the earliest German settlers of Fulton county came as men seeking to improve their home conditions and occupy a country with unlimited possibilities for future advancement. They were a devout, upright, class of people, who in thankfulness for their deliverance and the prospect of a happy future, sang hymns and devoutly thanked God for the existence of the New World and their safe voyage to it. To these pioneer Germans and their posterity is due a large proportion of the solid, substantial advancement of the country where their homes were made. Their progress here, and this is characteristic of the nationality everywhere, has been wrought through incessant toil, self-denial, and careful and frugal management. There is little of the speculative in the German mind. Their preference seems to be in the pursuits of agricultural, gardening, mechanical trades, mer-

chandising and manufacturing. Because of their inherent honesty, industry and frugality as a people, they soon achieve success in their various callings.

Speaking of the county in its entirety, however, it may be said that the early settlers were Americans, a large number of them coming from older portions of Ohio, while others migrated here from the more populous and less advantageous localities in states farther east. New York and Pennsylvania furnished a large number of the latter class; but no matter where they came from, mutual desires and interests made them all akin, and by a silent process of "benevolent assimilation" they were converted into a Fulton county family. Among them there existed very little distinction in worldly circumstances and modes of life—the disparities in conditions that we now observe having been developed gradually with the country, and emphasized by the frowns and smiles of that giddy dame, Fortune. It was neither the indolent nor the opulent, as a general fact, who sought homes in this region, for none but industrious men of moderate means would care to endure the preliminary privations and encounter the dangers that they knew would attend them while building homes in the almost unbroken wilderness. They came to better their condition in life; to become land-owners instead of tenants; to rid themselves of a species of landlordism which prevailed in the Eastern States, and to emancipate themselves from a condition of semi-vassalage which threatened a doom of servitude for themselves and children.

CHAPTER V

THE COUNTY'S WAR RECORD

DURING the interim between the settlement and organization of Fulton county and the commencement of the Civil War, the martial spirit of the people was kept in forced abeyance. This was due partially to the stern realities of a pioneer life, with which they had to contend, and partially to the lack of opportunity or occasion to show their war-like tendencies. Before the county was organized, in 1850, most of its territory was within the limits of Lucas, and a more or less nominal militia organization was effected and carried on in that county; but the semi-annual musters were enjoyed by the crowds who attended more because of the frolic and roustering than of any improvement in military discipline. Aud thus, a system that had been so popular and efficient during the old Indian wars on the frontier, had loosened its hold on the public mind during a protracted period of profound peace. The cities and larger towns in the State were the only places where military drill was appreciated, and where strict discipline and military pride attained a proficiency nearly equal to that which prevailed in the regular army.

The mutterings of internal strife, which had engaged the attention of statesmen for some years prior to 1860, in that year began to take tangible shape, and the people came to realize that the settlement of the questions of State sovereignty and slavery extension could no longer be deferred by legislative compromises. The result of the Presidential election portended the abolition of slavery in the territories and all new States to be admitted thereafter; but in exactly what manner the decision in regard to State sovereignty should be made was a subject not agreed upon, even by national leaders at the North, where the dominant party disclosed its strength. The incoming National administration, in 1861, faced an unprecedented crisis in American history and apparently was uncertain how to proceed in the midst of the alarming dilemma that confronted it. A number of the slave-holding States had passed ordinances of secession, thereby exercising a right that had been generally claimed and not seriously disputed since the adoption of the Constitution, and those who desired the maintenance of the Union were vainly searching for a solution of the difficult problem. Able and patriotic statesmen, regardless of party affiliation, were giving their time and talents to the perplexing question, hoping to discover a pathway that would lead to a satisfactory adjustment of all differences—when

all plans were disarranged by the firing on Fort Sumter, and the administration was afforded a pretext, if not a justification for waging a vigorous war of suppression. This overt act on the part of the South cleared the atmosphere for those who had advocated a policy of coercion, and to a large extent lessened the number of those who had talked of peaceable secession.

But all were not of one mind. In Fulton county, as elsewhere, there were those who denied the right and expediency of the government's action; but they were comparatively few in number, and owing to the heated condition of the public mind they were the subjects of bitter denunciation, epithets and contemptuous opprobrium. However, it is not the purpose of this apparent digression to recall unpleasant memories or argue questions long since settled—we desire merely to describe conditions and record pertinent historical facts, before entering upon the proud record of Fulton county during those dark days of internecine strife.

The news of the firing on Fort Sumter was followed in a few days by the President's call for seventy-five thousand troops. By the 29th of April, just seventeen days after the first shot was fired, the old Buckeye State offered seventy-one thousand soldiers, and eight days later increased her offering to eighty-one thousand. Public meetings were held all over Fulton county and, in a few days, two full companies were raised. Owing to the rapidity with which Ohio's quota was filled, but one of these companies could be accepted. It was ninety-seven strong and was commanded by Epaphras L. Barber, captain; Thomas M. Ward, first lieutenant, and Rezin A. Franks, second lieutenant. The other company was ordered to Camp Herrick, in Swanton, where, after being drilled for about one month, it was mustered out and paid off by the State. Captain Barber's company enlisted in the three months' service, and served in the Fourteenth regiment.

Enlistments and company organizations followed in rapid succession, and while the Wauseon company was the only completed organization from the county in the first three months' service, the men who composed it were not the only troops, as some twenty or thirty boys residing in the northern part joined Michigan regiments, others went into Williams county, and still others sought military organizations in Henry and Lucas. It is probable that not less than sixty boys thus found means to serve their country outside the county limits. Counting these and the company in the Fourteenth, it will be seen that fully one hundred and fifty men from the county were in the first three months' service. The professions, merchants, mechanics, farmer boys and laborers, all were imbued with the same spirit, and promptly laid aside their several vocations, and joined in the supreme effort to preserve the Union of the States. Gentlemen of the cloth laid aside their shepherd's crooks and went to the front in various capacities. During the four years of bloody warfare, Ohio met every call for troops in advance of the time limit, and Fulton county was always among the first to respond with her quota.

And while the "boys" were at the front, the citizens at home were not idle, and the devoted mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts, imbued with the same spirit which had taken their loved ones from them, assisted in organizing relief associations. There was much outward show of sympathy and interest during the first few months, but by the following year, after the disasters of the Peninsula campaign, matters settled down to a war basis, and sentiment was banished in the interest of helpful needs. Public and private donations to the Federal cause were kept up until the final capitulation at Appomattox.

It would be impossible to trace the record of Fulton county's valiant soldiers through the ranging fortunes of four years of bloody war; neither would space permit, should such be possible. Without disparagement to the heroic services of any, it shall be the purpose of this article to mention the organizations, which, as a whole, are more closely connected with Fulton county than other military organizations. Reference is here made to the Fourteenth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-seventh, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, One Hundredth, One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Thirtieth, and One Hundred and Eighty-second regiments of Ohio Infantry, the Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and the Third Ohio Cavalry. While other regiments may have achieved equal honors on the bloody fields, it is morally certain that none surpassed those mentioned in the performance of stern duty. The Fourteenth, in the three months' service, contained one Fulton county company and was organized at Toledo. In three days it was ready for the field, and in twelve days after the fall of Sumter it moved from Toledo to Camp Taylor, Cleveland, where it was drilled and the organization completed. On May 18, 1861, it was transferred from the State to the General Government. On the 22nd, it received its arms at Columbus, then moved to Zanesville, Marietta and Parkersburg, Va., at which latter place its first services were required in protecting bridges from the torch of the enemy. On the 29th, Clarksburg was reached, where trains were put to running for supplies. On June 2, the march from Webster to Phillipi (thirteen miles) was made on a dismal rainy night to surprise 2,000 Confederate cavalry, upon whom an artillery fire was poured at daybreak. The enemy was routed and scattered to the hills, leaving stores, arms, and munitions behind them. The Fourteenth went into camp in the rear of the town of Phillipi, expeditions being sent out against the guerrilla bands which infested that region. It was engaged before the enemy at Phillipi, June 3, Laurel Hill, July 8, and Carrick's Ford, July 14, with a loss of eight brave men killed and many wounded. The regiment remained in camp on Laurel Hill until July 22, when its term of service having expired, it was ordered home, arriving at Toledo, July 25, and on August 13, 1861, was mustered out of the United States Service.

The war had been in progress nearly six months and the "before breakfast job" of the three months men had been prolonged to nearly

twice their term of service, and up to this date, the Confederates had been successful on nearly every field. An enlistment for three years' service at this time meant more than a brief term of a few months. The first spontaneous outburst had been succeeded by a candid and thoughtful consideration of the momentous task, with the record of past events pointing to possible failure. This was the condition of affairs when the gallant Thirty-eighth was raised in response to the President's first call for three hundred thousand troops for a period of "three years or during the war." Capt. Edwin D. Bradley, of Stryker, who commanded Company E, of the Fourteenth, accepted the colonelcy, and the second position went to Edward H. Phelps. Recruiting stations were established in Williams, Fulton and adjacent counties, and the headquarters of the embryo regiment were located at Defiance. Company encampments were opened in other places. Enlistments moved along slowly, but by September 22d, the regimental organization was complete, and on October 5, 1861, it was mustered into the service of the United States at Nicholasville, Ky. The work of drilling and equipping the regiment had been well attended to and by the time it was ordered to the field the discipline, drill and apparent efficiency of the regiment were alike creditable to the officers and the men.

It might be said that Company E of the Fourteenth regiment in the three months' service, which contained several Fulton county boys, was the nucleus of this regiment, and, as before stated, its captain was chosen as the colonel of the new organization, but he resigned on account of ill-health on February 6, 1862. That the reader may have some idea of the casualties of the regiment, let it be said that sixty-four men were commissioned as field, staff and line officers, while thirty-six is the complement for a regiment. Of these, a few resigned, and some were promoted, but it is safe to assert that at least twenty officers were killed or disabled in the service. The regiment lost one hundred and twenty-seven men, killed in battle or died of wounds; while the number who died from disease and accidents, or were incapacitated, either by wounds or ill-health, for further service, amounted to five hundred and thirty-one. The regiment when mustered in was fully a thousand strong, hence the casualties equalled at least sixty-five per cent. of the number of men entering the service with the organization of the regiment.

The active service of the Thirty-eighth began in the army operating in Kentucky, under Gen. W. T. Sherman. It would be interesting to follow the regiment through its wonderfully active career of nearly four years at the front, but a brief resume of events must suffice. It participated in ten hard-fought battles, some of which were the most disastrous in the annals of the war. To reach these various scenes of carnage in several different states, it traveled thousands of miles on weary marches, through rain and snow and mud; in intense heat, or equally uncomfortable cold; wading streams, climbing and descending mountains, each soldier carrying, in full equipment, some sixty pounds of baggage. It is estimated that in

ordinary warfare, a soldier is under fire in skirmishing, and other desultory fighting, at least five times to each general engagement in which he participates; hence a record of battles is no fair estimate as to a soldier's actual service.

The Thirty-eighth fought under Buell in Kentucky; under Rosecrans and Grant in Tennessee, on the Atlanta campaign under Sherman and thence on the memorable "March to the Sea." At the assault on Mission Ridge, it was on the extreme left, and though the fire from the Confederate batteries was hot and terrific, it moved up, up to the very summit, losing seven men killed and forty-one wounded. It pursued the enemy to Ringgold, Ga., then returned to Chattanooga, and there "veteranized," only one hundred and twelve of the entire regiment refusing to continue in the service after the expiration of the first term of enlistment. January 14, 1864, the Fulton county contingent of the regiment reached home on veteran furlough, and a grand ovation was tendered it. A vast outpouring of citizens met the soldier boys at the station, but the veterans, after more than two years' absence, were anxious to meet loved ones around the home firesides, and so dispersed to their several homes to enjoy a thirty days' respite in the quiet pursuits of civil life. At the expiration of the furlough, the regiment reported at Ringgold, Georgia, and there resumed the routine of camp life until the beginning of the thrilling events in the campaign of 1864. It participated in the battles, marches and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign, and was among the first to enter the beleaguered city. Continuing the triumphal march to the sea, and up through the Carolinas, fighting its way, as enemies confronted it, the Grand Review at Washington put a fitting finale to the record of the preceding years.

The Forty-seventh regiment of infantry was principally raised in the southwestern part of the State, and was organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, August 27, 1861. The odds and ends of several companies joined it at Camp Dennison, among which were fifty-two men from Fulton county, forty-two of which were mustered into Company I, and the other ten joined different companies of the regiment. The term of enlistment was three years, and on the expiration of service the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization composed of veterans and recruits remained in service until August 11, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department.

The Sixty-seventh regiment of infantry was organized in the State of Ohio, at large, from October, 1861, to January, 1862, to serve three years. At the muster in of the regiment there were 211 men from Fulton county, as follows: Company A, 63 men; Company B, 30 men; Company C, 18 men; Company D, 2 men; Company E, 17 men; Company F, 35 men; Company I, 46 men; total, 211. On the expiration of its term of service the original members (except veterans), were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, remained in the service. The Sixty-second regiment of Ohio infantry was consolidated with it, September 1, 1865. It

was mustered out, December 7, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

The Sixty-eighth regiment of infantry was composed in part of Fulton county troops, one company being gathered entirely from this county. This regiment was enlisted in Northwestern Ohio counties, and was organized at Camp Latty, Napoleon. On January 19, 1862, it moved to Camp Chase, and from there, on February 7, to Fort Donelson, where it arrived on the evening of the 14th, during the time of the fighting at the fort. It was assigned to Gen. Charles F. Smith's division and moved, about the middle of March, to Pittsburg Landing, and at the battle there guarded ordnance and supply trains. In the Spring of 1863, it worked on various canals in Louisiana, and, on April 25, it began to march around Vicksburg and reached the Mississippi at Grand Gulf, May 1, 1863, by a forced march; it fought at Thompson's Hill, and subsequently at Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, and was engaged throughout the siege of Vicksburg. On February 5, 1864, it fought at Clinton and Jackson, Miss. Just before this, it "veteranized," and soon after returned home, where it was received with all the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." On June 10, the regiment joined Sherman's army at Acworth, Georgia, and during the remainder of the Atlanta campaign, the Sixty-eighth was almost constantly under fire, being on the advance sixty-five days. It fought at Kenesaw Mountain, Big Shanty, Nickajack Creek, Atlanta, July 22 and 28, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. It then moved with Sherman to the sea, up through the Carolina campaign; then by the way of Washington to Louisville, Kentucky, whence it was ordered to Cleveland for payment and discharge—the latter taking place on July 18, 1865.

The Eighty-fifth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was organized in the State of Ohio at large, in May and June, 1862, to serve three months, and was retained at Camp Chase, Ohio, to aid in guarding the large number of Confederate prisoners in confinement at that place. It was mustered out, September 23 and 27, 1862, by reason of expiration of term of service. Fulton county furnished one full company (G), for this regiment, ninety-seven men rank and file.

The Eighty-sixth regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry was enlisted in June, 1863, for six months. It was organized at Camp Cleveland in Cleveland, Ohio, July 14, 1863, and was mustered out at the same camp, February 10, 1864, because of expiration of term of service. It was made up of companies from various counties in Northern Ohio, Fulton county furnishing one whole company (H), and part of another (F), besides a few in other companies. It was a regiment of boys, 676 of them being under twenty-one years old, many being only sixteen to eighteen. In July, the regiment was moved to Camp Tod, Columbus, Ohio, and when Morgan's raiders passed through the State, they were put into the chase and were within a few miles of him when he was captured, July 26, 1863.

The regiment left Camp Tod, on August 9, 1863, for Camp Nelson, Kentucky, and soon after started for Cumberland Gap, arriving near there September 8. The next day (September 9), the place was surrendered to Colonel De Courcey and the Eighty-sixth, in fact, but in form to General Burnside, who was two miles away at the time. The regiment guarded the 2,100 prisoners to Lexington, Kentucky, and then marched back to the Gap, where they remained to guard the place until the middle of January, 1864, and then returned to Camp Cleveland.

The One Hundreth regiment of Ohio Volunteers had one company entirely made up of Fulton county boys, and about twenty other men scattered through the different companies of the regiment. The Fulton county organization was Company H, and it was commanded first by Lawrence B. Smith, captain; John H. Palmer, first lieutenant, and Emmett Losure, second lieutenant. This regiment was organized at Camp Toledo, Ohio, in July, August and September, 1862, to serve three years, and was mustered out of service, June 20, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department. The regiment participated in the defense of Knoxville, and after active duty in East Tennessee, moved, in the Spring of 1864, to Tunnel Hill, Georgia, and joined General Sherman. It participated in the Atlanta campaign, fighting in almost every battle. On August 6, it assaulted the Confederate works at Utoy Creek, in front of Atlanta, suffering a loss of 103 men, killed and wounded, out of 300 engaged. The regiment joined in the pursuit of Hood, participated in the desperate battles of Franklin and Nashville, and finally moved to Wilmington, North Carolina, where it was actively engaged. It lost during its term of service, sixty-five men killed in action; one hundred and forty-two wounded; twenty-seven died of wounds; one hundred and eight died of disease; three hundred and twenty-five were captured by the enemy, and eighty-five died in Confederate prisons.

Company K, of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was largely if not entirely a Fulton county company. Its captain was Dening W. H. Day, while its first and second lieutenants were Joseph O. Allen and Jeremiah Bowlin, respectively. The One Hundred and Eleventh regiment was organized at Camp Toledo, Ohio, September 5 and 6, 1862, to serve three years, and was mustered out of service, June 27, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department. It began its active military operations in Tennessee. After various marches, expeditions, scouts and skirmishes, the regiment found itself, on November 14, 1863, confronted by Longstreet at Huff's Ferry. It charged with its brigade and was successful, forcing the Confederates back and losing but few men. At Loudon Creek, the regiment skirmished briskly with the Sixth South Carolina, and lost four killed and twelve wounded. In the engagement at Campbell's Station, the regiment was for six hours exposed to the artillery fire of two Confederate batteries, though the loss was only eight, owing to the percussion shell used,

which fell mainly in the rear. At the siege of Knoxville, it lost six men killed and wounded. It skirmished at Blair's Cross Roads and Dandridge, Tenn. It participated in the Atlanta campaign, fighting at Buzzard's Roost Gap, Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw, Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta and the skirmishes at Utoy Creek and Lovejoy Station. It skirmished at Columbia, Tenn., and repulsed two charges of the enemy near Franklin. It fought desperately in the engagement that followed, losing in this "hottest battle of the war," twenty-two men killed on the field and forty wounded out of the one hundred and eighty men engaged. The regiment fought gallantly both days at Nashville, and in a charge on the second day captured three Confederate battle-flags and a large number of prisoners, losing seven killed and fifteen wounded. Soon after this it participated in the Carolina campaign, which ended hostilities. The regiment numbered one thousand and fifty men when it entered the service, and received eighty-five recruits. Two hundred and thirty-four were discharged for disability, disease and wounds; two hundred died of disease contracted in the service; two hundred and fifty-two were killed in battle or died of wounds, and four hundred and one were mustered out.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry was organized at Johnson's Island, Ohio, from the 13th to the 31st of May, 1864, to serve one hundred days. It was composed of the First Regiment Ohio National Guard, from Lucas county, and the Seventy-fifth Battalion Ohio National Guard, from Fulton county. Fulton county reported with three full companies, but there being eleven companies already reported, one of them from Fulton county was broken up and distributed among the other companies of the regiment, filling those companies nearly to the maximum number. The regiment left Toledo, May 12, 1864, to report to Brigadier-General Hill, at Sandusky, for consolidation and muster-in. It removed to Johnson's Island, and was engaged in guarding Confederate prisoners. On June 4, the regiment took the cars for Washington City. It remained there three days, and then embarked on the transport George Weems, and reported to General Butler, at Bermuda Hundred, from which place it was ordered to Point of Rocks. The time was occupied in drilling, digging rifle-pits, and picketing the lines, until June 21, when it marched to Deep Bottom. On August 11, it marched to Bermuda Hundred, and proceeded, on transports, to Fort Powhatan, where it was ordered to be mustered out. It was mustered out at Toledo, Ohio, September 22, 1864, on expiration of term of service.

The One Hundred and Eighty-second regiment was organized in the State of Ohio at large from August 4, to October 27, 1864, to serve one year. On November 1, the regiment was ordered to move to Nashville, Tennessee, and on November 6, joined General Sherman's forces at that place. The One Hundred and Eighty-second took part in the battle of Nashville, where it remained per-

forming guard and provost duty until July 7, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department. Fulton county furnished sixty-one men for this regiment, forty-five for Company B, and sixteen for Company K.

Fulton county furnished one entire company (Company D), for the Forty-fourth Illinois infantry. The company was commanded by E. L. Hayes, captain; Jacob Hoffmire, first lieutenant; Jacob Fashbaugh, second lieutenant. The regiment was raised in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and some other of the Western States, and was to be called the Northwestern Sharpshooters, but as the officers from other States were commissioned by the governor of Illinois, they came under the control of that State, and despite the agreement that the regiment should be known as the First Regiment Northwestern Sharpshooters, it was mustered into the United States service as the Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and served as such during the war. Capt. Hayes and others made strenuous objection, but without avail. Many of the officers were put under arrest on account of their opposition to being forced to go into an organization for which they did not volunteer, and for the first year and a half after the regiment entered the service, there was a continual quarrel and dispute between the officers and men representing the different States. It, however, quieted down to some extent, and the regiment for the last two years of the war did efficient service. At the muster in of the regiment Company D had ninety-seven men, including officers, and during the war it received twenty-seven recruits from Fulton county.

The Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, containing Fulton county men in each of Companies A, C, F, H and I, was organized from the State at large, at Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio, from September 4, 1861, to December 11, 1861, to serve three years. On the expiration of their term of service, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization composed of veterans and recruits was retained in service until August 4, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department. The greatest number of the Fulton county men were mustered into Company H, and this company was commanded originally by Charles W. Skinner, with William Maxwell and Samuel J. Hansey as first and second lieutenants, respectively. The regiment's first initiation into actual warfare was during the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, beginning on April 30, 1862. After occupying various positions and participating in numerous foraging and other expeditions and several skirmishes, the first battallion of the Third had a sharp engagement with the enemy at Munfordville, Kentucky, losing two killed and twelve wounded. In a severe attack on the enemy, near Bardstown, Kentucky, the Third lost six men killed, twenty wounded and seventeen captured. After the battle of Stone River, in Tennessee, the regiment pursued the enemy, captured one of his trains, and then encamped at Murfreesboro. The regiment fought at Middleton and McMinnville, losing many killed and wounded. It

fought on the Shelbyville Pike, near Farmington, Tennessee, losing in the latter engagement two killed and twenty-three captured. After "veteranizing" and being furloughed home, it took the field again in Tennessee, fought the Confederates at Decatur, Alabama, at Moulton, Alabama, and at Noonday Creek. A severe fight was had at Peach Tree Creek, and on the return raids into Tennessee. It participated in the Kilpatrick and the Stoneman raids around Atlanta, skirmished at Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station in pursuit of Hood. It fought at Franklin, Tennessee, losing heavily, after which it pursued Hood into Alabama, and then participated in the Wilson raid, fighting at Selma, Columbus and Macon, and participated in the chase of Jeff Davis.

The field and staff officers of the various regiments, in which Fulton county was represented, were subject to frequent change, there being resignations, discharges and deaths. A number of resignations were due to promotions to higher rank in the same or other organizations, and the places thus made vacant were filled by promotions. A number of line officers were chosen from among Fulton county soldiers, and usually promotions were made from the companies where the vacancies occurred. Some of the Fulton county officers are given more extended mention on other pages of this volume, but it will be eminently appropriate to mention a few of them here.

Col. Epaphras Lord Barber was a native of Ohio, and was born at Cleveland, December 16, 1830. The days of his boyhood and youth were spent on his father's farm at work, and in attending the district school during the winter terms. At the age of eighteen years young Barber joined an engineer corps and was employed on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad, where he obtained a practical education in surveying and civil engineering. After a few months engaged in this work he attended a private school for nearly two years, but again returned to engineering and perfected himself in that profession. After leaving the C., C. & C. road he was engaged on other work of the same character, and in 1853 came to Fulton county, being then employed on the Air Line, now the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad. In conection with the work in this county he had headquarters at Delta. Mr. Barber continued his connection with the construction of this road until about 1856, when, having become interested in lands in the vicinity of Wauseon and elsewhere in the county, he severed his connection with the road to give attention to the real estate business. Two years later he was appointed station agent at Wauseon, and held that position for two years, resigning in 1860 to resume his real estate business, but to continue therein for a single year only, when loyalty and patriotism called him into an entirely new field of action. When, in April, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired upon, in answer to the President's call for troops, a company was at once raised at Wauseon, and among the others Mr. Barber's name was found. At the election of officers he was chosen captain of Company H, of the Fourteenth Ohio In-

fantry, and served with that command during the term of its enlistment, and was mustered out at Toledo in August, 1861. Prior to the muster-out, and while awaiting that event, Captain Barber re-enlisted and was appointed major in the Thirty-eighth Infantry, which was then forming. With this regiment he served for a period of eight months in Kentucky, when, on account of the death of his business partner, Nathaniel Leggett, he resigned his commission and returned home. Not long, however, was he to remain there, for he was soon called to Columbus by Governor Tod, advanced to the rank of colonel and directed to organize the One Hundredth and the One Hundred and Eleventh regiments. This he did promptly and well, and was placed in command of the latter and went to Cincinnati with them to repel the threatened invasion of the State by the Confederate forces under General Bragg. The duties assigned him by the governor being fulfilled, Colonel Barber returned to his business interests at Wauseon in the fall of 1862. In connection with the military career of Colonel Barber it may be remarked that at the time of his enlistment, in the spring of 1861, he had no special desire for advancement to a position more exalted than that occupied by his comrades; but they made him captain, knowing his capacity as a man of business, and having full confidence in his ability as a commanding officer. As an officer, in preparing his command for the field, Colonel Barber was a strict disciplinarian; so rigidly, indeed, did he enforce the rules and regulations of tactics, and so thoroughly did he instruct and drill the men, that murmurs of discontent were not infrequent; yet, after the three months men were discharged and re-enlisted, of those of his company that returned to the service no less than twelve were made commissioned officers, thus reaping direct benefit from the instruction received at his hands. Again, as an organizer he was no less efficient; insomuch that the governor called him from private life to organize two regiments for the service, besides the other important duties entrusted to his charge.

Jacob B. Fashbaugh was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, June 5, 1834. He enlisted in 1864, in the First Regiment, O. N. G., Company C. He was appointed eighth corporal, and was afterwards transferred to the 130th Regiment, O. N. G., and received a commission, first of second lieutenant, and then of first lieutenant. While engaged in a skirmish, August 4, 1864, before Petersburg, he was sunstruck and disabled from further duty.

Charles Luther Allen was born in the town of Clarkson, New York, November 16, 1838. Until 1859, he lived at his father's home, but in that year came to Fulton county and took up his abode in Gorham township, where his brother, Dr. Allen, was then a resident. There Charles taught school for a time, but afterward accepted a position in the store of Thompson & Cadwell, where he remained until August, 1861. He then enlisted in Company K, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, upon the organization of the company, was elected second lieutenant. In this capacity he served for about six months, when, after the battle at Mill Springs,

he was assigned to duty on the staff of General Shoeppf, commanding the Ohio brigade. Some time later, Lieutenant Allen was promoted to first lieutenant and made regimental quartermaster, serving as such nearly a year, when he was assigned to duty as regimental adjutant. On January 1, 1864, Lieutenant Allen, on account of disabilities that unfitted him for active field service, resigned, which resignation being accepted, he returned to Fayette the same month. For the succeeding four or five months, Mr. Allen acted as enrolling officer at Fayette, and rendered efficient service in that capacity during the latter part of the war.

Brice H. Jay entered the service as a private in Company K, in the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to sergeant major of the regiment on March 16, 1863. He died, December 20, 1863, of wounds received, November 25, 1863, in the battle of Mission Ridge, Tennessee. Martin H. Trowbridge entered the service on August 25, 1861, as a private in Company I, of the Thirty-eighth regiment. He was appointed corporal on June 1, 1862, and promoted to sergeant on July 15, 1862, and to quartermaster sergeant on June 10, 1865. He "veteranized" and was mustered out with the regiment, July 12, 1865.

Lewis Butler entered the service on October 4, 1861, as second lieutenant, and on December 18, 1861, was appointed captain of Company I, Sixty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and was promoted to major, January 13, 1863. On October 10, 1864, he was promoted to colonel of the One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

A large majority of the soldiers which comprised the Sixty-eighth Regiment were gathered from other counties, and consequently Fulton was not extensively represented among the field and staff officers. There were two exceptions, however, Ithamer Culbertson serving as principal musician and John B. Mikesell as fife major. Ithamer Culbertson entered the service on December 5, 1861, as a private in Company E, and was promoted to principal musician on April 12, 1862. He was mustered out with the regiment, July 10, 1865, as a veteran.

John B. Mikesell was born July 12, 1837, in that portion of Lucas which is now included in Fulton county, and there he grew to manhood. At the alarm of war, he enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, three months service, and served during the term of his enlistment, being discharged August 13, 1861. He enlisted again the following November, in Company E, Sixty-eighth Ohio Infantry. He was appointed fife major of the regiment on January 19, 1862, and served in that position until his death. Exposure at the battle of Fort Donelson, in February, 1862, brought on a cold which developed into pneumonia, from which he died on March 12, 1862.

Elihu T. Crout and Paul Lingle entered the service on May 28, 1862, as musicians of Company G, Eighty-fifth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. They were promoted to principal musicians of

the regiment on June 10, 1862, and were mustered out with the regiment, September 23, 1862.

Edwin L. Hayes entered the service from Wauseon, in the Northwestern Rifle Regiment (mustered in as the Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry), in June, 1861. He was chosen captain of Company D and served as such until 1862, when he resigned and was appointed major of the One Hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on August 26, 1862. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, May 13, 1863, and to colonel, January 2, 1865, but was not mustered. He became a brevet brigadier general, January 12, 1865, and resigned from the army on May 12, 1865. Immediately after the war he located in New Jersey and still resides there, having been a prominent real estate dealer for years. Thus, the One Hundredth Regiment had only one field or staff officer from Fulton county, but the One Hundred and Eleventh had three—Lieutenant Colonel Moses R. Brailey, Adjutant Wesley S. Thurston, and Sergeant-Major Rudolph Williams. Colonel Brailey is given extended mention in the chapter devoted to Bench and Bar. Wesley S. Thurston entered the service as first sergeant of Company K, August 12, 1862. He was promoted to second lieutenant, June 15, 1863, and to first lieutenant and adjutant, September 10, 1863; to captain of Company D, May 31, 1865, and was mustered out with that company June 27, 1865. Rudolph Williams entered the service as sergeant of Company K, August 12, 1862, and was promoted to sergeant major, February 6, 1863; to second lieutenant of Company A, February 9, 1863. He was promoted to first lieutenant on March 3, 1864, but was not mustered. He was detailed as ordnance officer in Twenty-third army corps to date, July 23, 1863, and was mustered out with his company, June 27, 1865.

Did space permit, it would be a pleasure to include the names and service of the "men who bore the guns," many of whom performed feats of daring, and services of incalculable value to the cause, wholly prompted by the innate desire for national preservation, and without the hope of official reward. Some even declined promotion, on the conscientious ground that they would then be serving for the emoluments and honors of office, while the charge would be groundless if the salary remained at thirteen dollars a month! Such conduct as that, it seems, should be a sufficient refutation of the latter-day doctrine that greed is the only incentive to human exertion. There were representatives of Fulton county in nearly every regiment organized in Northwestern Ohio and Southern Michigan, either by original enlistment, transfer or promotion; and wherever they were, and by whatever organization they were known, the famous Buckeyes always performed their duty, and reflected honor upon themselves, and credit upon the noble State which they represented.

In conclusion, we may add that Fulton county was represented, to a greater or less extent, in the following organizations: Ohio infantry regiments—Seventh, Fourteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Forty-seventh, Fifty-second, Sixtieth, Sixty-

seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, One Hundredth, One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Fiftieth, One Hundred and Sixty-third, One Hundred and Eighty-second, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth and One Hundred and Ninety-seventh; of cavalry—the Third, Sixth, Tenth and Thirteenth; also the Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, the Fourth, Sixth and Ninth Michigan Cavalry, Fourth Michigan Infantry and Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery; and perhaps some others, besides a few men in the naval branch of the service.

CHAPTER VI

THE LAST FORTY YEARS

IN the year 1862, a new weekly publication was launched at Wauseon, entitled the "Fulton County Union," under the editorial management of J. C. French, of some local newspaper fame. It was a well-edited and nicely-printed sheet, but continued to make its weekly visits for a period of only a few months, when Isaac R. Sherwood became its purchaser, consolidated it with the "Republican," and the two papers thereafter appeared as one publication, retaining, however, the name of the latter. About this time the office was leased to Joseph Cable, but under his control the paper did not prosper. In some manner he antagonized the controlling element of the Republican party in the county, and the official printing was taken away from him and given to the "Monitor," a paper published at Ottokee. The "Monitor" was a venture into the field of journalism made by H. B. Bayes, in June, 1863. This paper was also short lived, and in the month of February of the following year, 1864, it was sold to James H. Sherwood, of the "Northwestern Republican," and by him merged into the last-named paper. After the term of Mr. Cable's lease had expired the office and material passed, by purchase, to James H. Sherwood, brother of Isaac R. Sherwood. The new proprietor at once commenced, and succeeding in accomplishing the work of building up and re-establishing the "Republican" on a profitable footing, and brought back to it the favor and support which it had lost during Mr. Cable's leasehold. In the year 1867, James H. Sherwood sold back to his brother Isaac, now honored with the military title of General. General Sherwood ran it about a year and then took a partner, Col. Albert B. Smith, a practical printer, with whom he became associated under the firm name and style of Sherwood & Smith. Under this management the paper met with good success; it was well edited, appeared in a plain, but neat dress, and became largely patronized throughout the county and even beyond the county's borders; its exchange list was large, and the paper took rank as the leading publication of the region. It was, and continued to be, the organ of the Republican party of the county, and became an able exponent of the principles of that party. In the year 1869, James H. Sherwood purchased the General's interest, and the firm name then changed to Smith & Sherwood. It was conducted by the latter firm until the year 1871, when Colonel Smith sold his interest to M. P. Brewer, a former resident of Wood county. About six months later Brewer resold to Colonel Smith, and in 1877, Mr. Sherwood purchased Col-

onel Smith's interest and again became sole proprietor. He conducted it successfully until about 1881, when a half interest was taken by E. M. Ogle, but the latter only remained in the office a few months, when he sold to W. C. Williams, who was associated with Mr. Sherwood continuously until 1896. Since the latter year, the "Republican" has been published under the management of James H. Sherwood & Sons, and we may properly add, with marked ability and success.

Col. Albert B. Smith, who was for years prominently identified with Fulton county newspapers and other public affairs, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, July 15, 1839, and settled in Fulton county in 1859. He enlisted at Wauseon, August 2, 1862, in Company H, One Hundredth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry (having served three months previous to this in the Fourteenth Regiment). In September, 1862, he was promoted to first sergeant, in December, 1862, to second lieutenant, and again in February, 1863, to first lieutenant, in August following to captain of Company E, and immediately transferred to Company H, and breveted major in June, 1865, and lieutenant colonel in August following, which position he held when the war closed.

In the year 1863, Wauseon made an attempt under an act of the Legislature, known as "an enabling act," to secure a removal of the county seat from Ottokee, but, on a submission of the proposition to the people, it was voted down. The town of Delta then asked that the seat of justice be removed to that place, and urged, in support of argument, that a tier of townships would be taken from Lucas county on the east, thus increasing the area and population of Fulton county; and, furthermore, that Delta would then be situated in the geographical center of the county, as enlarged, and the most accessible place for the county seat. In the legislature of 1864, an act was passed similar to the Wauseon act, and the question was submitted to the people, but the proposition was defeated by a large majority. In the midst of this agitation for the removal of the seat of justice, on July 16, 1864, the court-house building at Ottokee was destroyed by fire, and with it all of the county records and other valuable articles in the offices of the county officials. During the following year, 1865, the county commissioners entered into a contract with Hiram Pritchard for the erection of a new brick court house on the site of the old structure. This was a one-story brick building, plain but substantial, and it was arranged to be used only for court purposes, the county officers' apartments being in a separate building, on land adjoining the court house. These buildings answered the needs of the county for several years; but attending court or transacting other business at the county seat was attended with great inconveniences. The railroad had become a recognized thoroughfare of travel, and to all parties from outside the county, as well as many within it, a carriage or stage ride of at least four miles was necessitated. This inconvenience was all the more marked, as the growing towns of Wauseon and Delta were on the line of

the railroad, and naturally there was soon another and a successful effort made to remove the seat of justice. In the year 1869, the Legislature passed another enabling act, permitting the people of Fulton county to vote upon the question of removing the county seat from Ottokee to Wauseon. The election was held in October of the above year, and although the result was close, the proposition was carried by a safe majority. The enabling act contained a condition that before the change could be accomplished, there should be donated by those desiring the change the sum of $5,000, which sum should be paid over to the county commissioners and used as a part of the building fund. On January 19, 1870, Isaac Springer, trustee of the required fund, which had been raised in full by subscription, paid the same into the hands of the county commissioners. The gentlemen who comprised the board at that time were Joseph Ely, A. B. Gunn and M. O. McCaskey, and lots No. 149 and 189 of the original plat of Wauseon were deeded to them and their successors in office, for the site of the court-house building. These lots were situated at the southwest corner of Fulton and Chestnut streets, and thereon the court-house was erected. A sale of the contract for building was advertised and held, and the lowest bidder was F. M. Brooker; but after the contract had been let to him he failed to give the required bond, and it was then awarded to Alexander Voss and H. B. Bensman, their bid being $44,350. The contract for the construction was made on May 31, 1870, and the building was first used for court purposes in the early part of the year 1872. The structure is of brick, two stories high, with a tower and belfry on the front which faces on Fulton street. It is a very substantial building, the interior being admirably arranged for the accommodation of the county officials and others having business therein. The total cost of the building, including all extra work, amounted to $45,772.27.

Joseph Ely, who officiated as one of the county commissioners during the construction of the court house at Wauseon, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1814, and lived a portion of his early life in Morrow county, Ohio. He settled near Fayette, in what is now Fulton county, in 1838, and soon became a leading man in public affairs. He served as county commissioner for fifteen years, as clerk of Gorham township four years, township trustee four years and justice of the peace three years. He was a prominent farmer and stock raiser.

Alfred B. Gunn, another member of the board of commissioners at that time, was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, January 28, 1817, and the same year was brought to Ohio by his parents, who were early settlers in the Maumee Valley. In 1844, Mr. Gunn located in York township, at that time a part of Henry county, but which afterwards was set off as a part of Fulton. He was one of the delegates to the convention which fixed the boundary line of the county, and filled many other positions of honor and trust. He was postmaster at Beta for many years, filled the office of assessor two

years, justice of the peace six years, and county commissioner nine years.

The first post of the Grand Army of the Republic in the county was organized at Wauseon, in the latter part of the year 1866. It remained in existence for a few years, when dissensions arose and it was disbanded.

During the summer of 1867, occurred the first match game of base ball, in Wauseon, and probably in Fulton county. There appeared to be a great interest in the national sport, that year, as the people were being taught the distinction between it and "town ball," or "two-old-cat.'

It was in the autumn of 1867 that Weston, the great pedestrian, accomplished the remarkable feat of walking from Portland, Maine, to Chicago, over the post road—a distance of 1,228 miles—in twenty-six days. His route lay through Fulton county, and great interest was manifested by the citizens thereof in the walker's contest with distance and time. He passed through Wauseon on Friday, November 23, and the streets were well filled with people curious to see the pedestrian and his retinue.

The census report showed that, in 1870, the population of Fulton county was 17,789. The increase during the previous decade had been 3,749.

The political campaign of 1872, Grant and Greeley being the contestants, aroused much political enthusiasm, features of which were the tannery habiliments, worn by the followers of one candidate, and the conspicuous white hats, representing loyalty to the other.

In the year 1872, the Chicago & Canada Southern Railway Company completed the construction of its line to Fayette, and ran the first train to the town, July 4, since which date Fayette has been the terminal point. It furnished a good outlet for the produce of the country contiguous, and makes that village a good market for all country produce. The construction of the Wabash line, with a station one and a half miles directly north of the village, also furnishes good shipping facilities, with a healthy competition in Gorham township. Its station is called North Fayette, just over the State line.

A serious epidemic, known as "epizootic," crippled all industries requiring the use of horses during the latter part of 1872, and left horse owners with diseased and imperfect animals for a number of years afterward. The plague was universal throughout the country.

In 1873, Fulton county sent the late Ozias Merrill, as a representative to the State constitutional convention. Mr. Merrill was a native of Maine, and came to Fulton county with his parents in 1838.

The Grange movement took shape in this county in 1873, and organizations came into existence all over the county. Some of these are still in existence, though most have been abandoned. Among the active movers during the early agitation were Messrs. M. H. Hayes of Clinton township; J. H. Brigham of Delta, and W. A. Blake of Clinton. With these were associated other local workers

in various townships, among them being the following: George Gasche, Lafayette Ely, George Roos, Albert Deyo, Socrates H. Cately and S. B. Skeels. These names will all be recognized as of men who were leaders in all movements looking to the betterment of conditions generally. The first subordinate Grange organized was Fulton Grange No. 217, which was instituted November 15, 1873, in a vacant dwelling house on the farm of S. B. Skeels, in the southeast part of York township. The first corps of officials were: S. B. Skeels, master; Henry Bowen, overseer; S. G. Aumond, lecturer; J. F. Baker, steward; James Slater, assistant steward; George Miller, chaplain; E. R. Bowerman, treasurer; A. B. Gunn, secretary; A. C. Tremaine, gate-keeper; Mrs. Jane D. Gunn, ceres; Mrs. Catharine Tremaine, pomona; Mrs. Ida L. Tremaine, flora; and Mrs. S. B. Skeels, lady assistant steward. North Star Grange was organized in Wauseon, December 7, 1873. Col. J. H. Brigham was its first master, prominent among the members being M. H. Hayes and wife, J. M. Williams and wife, Tilden Williams, W. A. Blake and wife, Adam Rupert and wife, George Gasche and wife, A. S. Fleet and wife, John Linfoot and wife, and others. Aetna, Ottokee, Chesterfield, Gorham, Champion, Franklin and Royalton Granges were organized the following year. Among the earlier members were the following: W. W. Williams, G. P. Roos, G. W. Roos, C. H. Stutesman, J. H. Turner, R. P. Boody, A. M. Lee, O. B. Verity, J. D. Aldrich, J. L. Chatfield, Joseph Shadle, J. W. Howard, G. M. Tappan, J. M. Sindel, W. H., E. M. and E. S. Strong, R. H. Scott, W. P. Garrison, John Borton, L. G. Ely, H. S. Persing, A. W. Borston and their wives, besides many others. The Fulton County Pomona Grange, membership in which is one degree higher than in the subordinate lodges, was organized in Wauseon, September 2, 1876, W. W. Williams of Chesterfield being chosen master. Mr. Williams died soon afterward and S. B. Skeels was elected his successor, holding the position for several years. The present membership of the Pomona Grange is about one hundred and fifty. There are also nine subordinate granges in the county, with an approximate membership of seven hundred. Particularly prominent in the Grange movement became Col. J. H. Brigham, and he probably was the most widely known member of the order in the United States. As Master of the National Grange he traveled extensively, and he filled other positions of great responsibility, all of which are mentioned in a sketch of him which appears on another page. Marcus H. Hayes was an influential and representative man of Fulton county, and was born in Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, June 7, 1822. In early life he became engaged in the mercantile business in Iowa, and for several years was a justice of the peace and mayor of Guttenburg, that state. He came to Wauseon in June, 1854, and became engaged in the buying and selling of stock. He was elected sheriff of Fulton county, in 1856, and again in 1858, and after the expiration of his term of service in that position he devoted his attention to farming, which occupation he followed until his retirement

from active life, a few years before his death. The latter event occurred April 9, 1895.

The year 1874 is remembered as the time of the "Women's Crusade." The movement developed in the mouth of February, and though perhaps but few, if any, saloon-keepers were driven out of business, yet the sentiment created, no doubt, had a salutary effect in curtailing lawlessness in the liquor traffic. From it developed the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which has accomplished great good, and is going forward yet in the work.

In 1874, the need of a building for the poor gained official action. The increase in population in this locality, the same as in nearly every county in the State, the incoming of new families, the infirmities of age and the unfortunate condition of some persons who had become a charge upon the public, led to the establishment of an institution within the county, to be maintained at public expense, called the Infirmary, by which it is commonly known throughout most localities, as a home for aged, decrepit and indigent persons. The buildings at Ottokee having been vacated by the change of the county seat, were still owned by the county, and early in the month of May, 1874, they were turned over by the commissioners to James Riddle, Robert Lewis and O. A. Cobb, as infirmary directors, and the work of making the changes necessary for the intended use was at once commenced. A tract of land, some three hundred acres in extent, was purchased in the vicinity and a sufficient county farm was established, the same being ready for occupancy on May 1, 1874. These buildings sufficed for the county's needs for about twenty years, but, in 1894, new ones were erected, and in the autumn of that year new quarters were occupied by the county's wards. These new buildings are elaborate and expensive, and with the grounds surrounding them cover several acres of land. The infirmary proper is a three-story brick structure, with a basement, conveniently arranged for heating, with the least possible danger of fire. An insane ward is also provided for the care of patients designated as "harmless and incurable." A district school, near by, affords the means to properly rear and train the unfortunate children who are taken in charge at the infirmary. The farm contains two hundred and eighty acres, and produces surplus products not consumed in the institution, to the value of about two thousand dollars annually. The infirmary directors have supreme control, and employ, subordinate to their directions, a superintendent and matron, who attend to the details of the institution. Inmates who are able to work are employed on the farm, or in caring for stock and "choring" on the premises. Good, wholesome and substantial food is provided in abundance, as is also comfortable and seasonable clothing, and a church near by, at which services are held regularly, supplies the spiritual needs. At the time of the semi-annual report in March, 1905, there were forty-three inmates in the institution.

James S. Riddle, who served on the first board of infirmary directors of Fulton county, was one of the representative men of Frank-

lin township. He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1812, and settled in Fulton county in 1845, purchasing his homestead of eighty acres in Franklin township and paying for the same two dollars and fifty cents per acre. He had a wife and five children, and began life here with a York shilling in his pocket, and, as may be said, in the dense forest of Franklin township, which was almost literally true at that time. Mr. Riddle served as justice of the peace for fifteen years, as trustee, and as infirmary director for three terms.

Oscar A. Cobb was a pioneer of Dover township, and was born in Griswold, New London county, Connecticut, in 1817. He settled in what is now Fulton county in 1846, and soon became active in public affairs. He served as sheriff of the county four years, from 1860 to 1864, was director of the infirmary two terms, and also held other minor offices.

No effort was made to establish a Democratic paper in Fulton county after those recounted in a previous chapter, until in the month of January, 1875, when William H. Handy launched the "Democratic Expositor." Mr. Handy conducted the paper until April, 1877, when by sale it passed into the hands of J. C. Bollmeyer, who was its editor and publisher from that time until his death, November 3, 1898. It was then conducted by the family of the deceased until June, 1899, when the paper was purchased by W. W. Croninger, who has since continued its publication. The "Expositor" is a six-column quarto, in clean dress, and makes an attractive appearance, its local department being, perhaps, as full and complete as any of the other papers of the county. For the past forty years, Fulton county has been very creditably represented by newspapers, reflecting, of course, differing political views, but at the same time registering the story of the county's progress and prosperity. We are largely indebted to the files of these weekly publications for a great deal of the history contained in this chapter.

In January, 1876, a newspaper was established at Fayette, called the "Fayette Record," by W. A. Baker. The following month, February, O. H. Holcomb and M. Lewis assumed control of it and ran the journal till May, 1878, when Mr. Holcomb sold out to G. W. Griffin, the firm name then changing to Lewis & Griffin. In a disastrous conflagration that occurred at Fayette on May 8, 1880, the entire plant was destroyed, but in about sixty days' time another office was established, and the "Record" again appeared in a complete new dress. The office, too, was much improved by the introduction of a new cylinder press, the first to be used in the county. In 1882, the publishers erected a substantial two-story frame building, which they occupied until February 28, 1883, when the entire office was again destroyed by fire. But phoenix-like, the enterprising proprietors again "arose from the ashes," rebuilt their office and issued the "Record" within the brief space of thirty days, in a new outfit. Lewis & Griffin conducted the paper for several years longer and then sold the outfit and good-will to John Young. Since 1903, Frank C. Young, son of the above, has officiated as editor and

publisher, and under his management the paper is meeting with well-merited success.

A new weekly paper was established at Delta, in 1876. The "Delta Avalanche," E. L. Waltz, editor, issued No. 1 of volume I, on February 22. It aimed to furnish for its readers both local and general news, such as would prove of interest and value, without espousing the cause of any political party. About three years later, the name of Col. Albert B. Smith appeared as editor and publisher, but the connection of the latter with the paper was of but short duration, for in about one year he sold to E. J. Patch, by whom it was continued for about the same length of time. Mr. Patch sold to W. O. Knapp, who officiated as editor until 1884, when he exchanged his ownership therein for a half interest in the "Fulton County Tribune" with J. H. Fluhart. The latter made the "Avalanche" a Republican paper, and continued its publication for several years, when he sold the paper to the Atlas Printing Company, who merged it into the "Delta Atlas."

Although Ottokee ceased to be the county seat of Fulton county in the year 1871, the jail, the place of confinement for offenders, was maintained at that place for nearly four years longer, and until the building of the present jail and sheriff's residence at Wauseon, in the year 1876. The contract for this building was let on the 16th day of February, of that year, to John Lichtenberger of Fort Wayne, Indiana, the contract price being $18,500. The building was completed in the autumn following, and is in all respects a model county jail, both in point of security and arrangement.

John Spillane, an early settler in Clinton township, died in March, 1879. For years he was a prominent farmer and dairyman in the township. He was born in Buffalo, New York, May 4, 1824, and settled in Fulton county, thirty years later. He filled the office of county surveyor and was otherwise connected with public affairs.

The telephone made its appearance in Fulton county at about this time. It was looked upon with the same curiosity which met the introduction of electric railways, in more recent years. A telephone exchange was established at Wauseon, a little later, by which time the new invention had been greatly improved and popularized.

The results of the census of 1880 showed a total population for Fulton county of 21,053, a gain over 1870 of 3,264.

The news of the shooting of President Garfield on July 2, 1881, created tremendous excitement. After his long period of suffering, and final death, the citizens of Wauseon showed their grief and sympathy by holding a meeting of all creeds, where the pastors of the various churches and others conducted a fitting memorial service in the presence of a vast throng of sorrowing people. All public offices and business houses were closed from ten to four o'clock.

On October 27, 1881, occurred the death of Rev. John Miller, who was well known to the citizens of Wauseon and surrounding country, having been the founder of the United Brethren church in that village and a prominent worker in the evangelistic field.

On February 22, 1883, the Fulton County Pioneer and Historical Association was formed, embracing among its charter members a number of men whose families were among the earliest pioneers of Fulton county. The account of its organization is thus given in Aldrich's history of Fulton county: "For a period of several years prior to the actual organization of this association its necessity was recognized by the older residents of the county. It was felt that to the pioneers, who at an early day located in this region, and who by their lives, privations, toil and industry, succeeded, through a period of almost incredible hardships and sufferings, in laying the foundation upon which the superstructure of the county has since been built and enlarged by new-comers and later generations, there should be erected in some suitable manner, a monument to their memory, and the memory of their deeds and lives; a monument, permanent and imperishable, that the children of all coming generations might know to whom the honor and credit of the early settlements of the county is actually due. It was therefore considered advisable that a society should at once be organized, the object of which should be to gather while possible the facts and incidents relative to the pioneer days of the county, and to record them in substantial form for future use and reference. It was deemed important, too, that this work should be done, if ever, during the lifetime of the pioneer, while a complete and accurate record could be made. To this end, and for the accomplishment of the purpose expressed, a call was made upon the older residents of the county, inviting them to meet at the court house, at Wauseon, on February 22, in the year 1883, that there might be a full and free interchange of views on the subject, and complete organization effected. In obedience to the invitation there was a large attendance upon the occasion, and for the purpose of temporary organization, Michael Handy was made chairman and L. G. Ely, secretary. The object of the meeting was then fully and carefully outlined by Hon. D. W. H. Howard, substantially as set forth in the early part of this sketch, after which a committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed as follows: D. W. H. Howard, Albert Deyo, Joseph Shadle, L. G. Ely and James S. Dean. Upon the report of the committee the constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the society, to be known as the "Fulton County Pioneer and Historical Association," was brought into existence. It was provided that the president should be the person who had resided the greatest number of years in the Maumee Valley, and that the vice-presidents should be the persons who had the longest residence in the townships from which they were respectively chosen, it being provided that there should be one vice-president from each township in the county." Hon. Dresden W. H. Howard, being at that time the oldest resident, was made president of the association, an office he filled most acceptably and capably until his death, November 9, 1899. The vice-presidents were as follows: John Jones, York; J. M. Williams, Clinton; John S. Butler, Chesterfield; Heman A. Canfield, Gorham; J. S. Riddle, Franklin;

David Ayers, Dover; John McQuillen, Pike; James Fenton, Fulton; Socrates H. Cately, Swan Creek; George R. Betts, German; Dallas Brown, Royalton; John Clendenin, Amboy. The other officers were L. G. Ely, secretary; Socrates H. Cately, treasurer; Levi W. Brown, S. C. Biddle, Michael Handy, Ozias Merrill and J. P. Roos constituted the executive committee, and Hon. Oliver B. Verity was chosen as the historian of the association. Meetings were appointed to be held on the 22d day in the months of February and August of each year. The object of the association being so worthy, it has met with marked success during its existence, and from the first steadily increased in membership until it numbered nearly all the old substantial pioneer element of the county. Its present officers are as follows: President, Mrs. John S. Butler; secretary, Charles F. Handy; treasurer, George D. Newcomer.

A large number of those mentioned in connection with the organization of this pioneer association are spoken of more at length in other parts of this volume, and others are deserving of special notice here. David Ayers was born near Shreve, in Wayne county, this State, on April 2, 1828, and, at the time of the family's settlement in this locality, was but ten years of age. There was no school in Dover township, where the family settled, so David, when old enough, was put at work in a tannery conducted by his father; but the damp and unpleasant atmosphere told severely against him, in fact, it was then thought that he had not long to live. At the age of twenty years he went to Adrian, Michigan, and attended school for about six months, after which he entered the Bethany College, in West Virginia. There he remained two and one-half years, when his health failed and compelled him to return home. In 1853, he went to California, induced to make the journey in the hope of restoring health and strength, and, in part, to acquire a fortune. The first, and perhaps the most important, of these desires was realized, for his physical strength was recovered, but in the acquisition of a fortune his efforts were not so fully rewarded. He worked a claim on the Yuba river for one full season, and at its close was just $500 out of pocket. He then engaged in shingle making, and later worked on a farm until the year 1856, when he returned to Fulton county to reside. From the time of his return home from the far west until his death, David Ayers was a respected citizen of Dover township; but from this time must be excepted the four years of his incumbency of the office of county treasurer, during which he lived at Wauseon.

John Clendenin was born in Livingston county, New York, March 16, 1815, and settled in Amboy township, Fulton county, in an early day. He became a prominent citizen and filled the office of justice of the peace for years.

John P. Roos was born in Dutchess county, New York, December 5, 1821, and settled with his parents in Fulton county, Ohio, in 1836. He lived a useful life in Chesterfield township, and was honored with

several elective positions, among them being township trustee and assessor, serving in the latter capacity for a period of twelve years.

The "Fulton County Tribune" was the outgrowth of a divided sentiment in the ranks of the Republican party, and was first issued on May 18, 1883, Col. Albert B. Smith and J. H. Fluhart being the proprietors at that time. The paper was well received by the reading public, and it rapidly grew in general favor until it was soon numbered with the best of the county's papers. Mr. Fluhart continued his connection with the "Tribune" until June, 1884, when he was succeeded by W. O. Knapp, the latter having exchanged the Delta "Avalanche" for Mr. Fluhart's interest in the "Tribune." The firm then became Smith & Knapp, which relation was maintained until 1889, when Walter J. Sherwood purchased Mr. Knapp's interest. On April 25, 1890, Mr. Sherwood assumed entire control and conducted the paper until August 29, 1892, when he sold to Levi S. Jamison, who presided over its destinies until March, 1903. Mr. Jamison then sold to James L. Shimnabarger, who managed it until January 1, 1904, when Frank H. Reighard assumed control.

On July 13, 1883, occurred the death of William Mikesell, a prominent resident of Fulton county. He was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1810, and settled in Fulton county in 1837. For years he served as justice of the peace, and at the time of his death was the oldest living settler of Clinton township.

The Presidential campaign of 1884 is memorable, as having been more exciting in Fulton county than any preceding one. Cleveland and Blaine had the magnetism to solidify the ranks of their respestive followers, and party lines were closely drawn. The young men of both parties organized marching clubs, and wore uniforms, or hats, designating their party affiliations. The "Cleveland and Hendricks Clubs" were the organizations of the Democrats, organized in the several towns of the county, and composed of scores of staunch adherents to the principles advocated by "the man from Buffalo." The different clubs united at various meetings during the campaign and kept the Cleveland enthusiasm at white heat. The Republican clubs were equally zealous and active; and though they were denied the privilege of seeing their chieftain elected to the high office which he sought, many of his followers had the pleasure of seeing and hearing him during the campaign. Although Blaine did not come to Wauseon in his speech-making tour, he visited several neighboring points.

The brief, but eventful career of "Der Deutsche Gazette" was begun in the early part of the year 1886, under the ownership of Voll & Howe. The paper, a seven-column folio, with patent sides, was printed in German, and had an extensive circulation among the many German families of the county, but the worthy managers were at fault in their habits, and the paper gradually went to pieces. Howe retired from its office and Voll soon afterward sold the subscription list to the Henry county "Democrat," and the paper as a Fulton county enterprise ceased to exist.

The Swanton "Enterprise" was founded, April 23, 1886, by H. S. Bassett, who conducted it until March, 1887, when Charles H. Rowland became a half-owner in the paper, and the firm became known as Bassett & Rowland. The publication has changed hands several times since then, and is now being conducted under the guidance of A. Hochstrasser.

The Delta "Atlas," published by the Atlas Printing Company at Delta, was founded June 6, 1886, with C. R. P. Waltz, manager, and E. L. Waltz, editor. On March 19, 1887, the office was consumed by fire, but, with commendable zeal and energy, new material was at once obtained and the paper continued without serious interruption or delay. Several years ago it absorbed its competitor, the Delta "Avalanche," and it has since been recognized as one of the leading publications in Fulton county.

A temperance paper was started in Bryan, in October, 1886, with "Maumee Valley Prohibitionist" as its name and an especial weekly edition for Fulton county. It was a neatly printed six-column quarto, and was edited by W. J. Sherwood of Wauseon. In June, 1889, the plant was moved to Toledo, where the publication was continued for a time.

The Archbold "Herald" first made its appearance in the year 1886, under the management of Taylor Brothers. A few years later a rival for public favor appeared in the field, called the Archbold "Advocate," and the two papers were finally consolidated under the name of the latter, which publication is still in existence.

As will have been noticed, the year 1886 was a very prolific one in the matter of projecting newspapers in Fulton county; but as evidence that there was a field for them it can be stated that they are all alive today and apparently doing well, having as company not only the older papers of the county but several younger ones as well. The latter consist of the Metamora "Record," Lyons "Herald," Fayette "Review," and Archbold "Buckeye," the last named being the latest to make an appearance, in August, 1905.

The "grippe" became epidemic in Fulton county in 1890, when there were hundreds of cases, many of which were fatal.

The United States census of 1890, showed a population in the county of 22,023, a gain in the preceding decade of 970.

The Wauseon Columbian Guards were mustered into the State service on January 21, 1893, becoming Company G of the Sixteenth Ohio National Guard, with J. J. Waffle, captain; John A. Weir, first lieutenant; Frank Williams, second lieutenant. The sergeants were G. R. Anderson, Frank Sams, Harry Gingery, H. A. Lee and J. F. Outcalt. The company was on active duty during the miners' riots in Southeastern Ohio in June, 1894. In the spring of 1898 came the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, and the equipment of an army and navy to combat the haughty Spaniard. In the settlement of this trouble, Fulton county responded with old-time vigor and enthusiasm. The noble sons of patriotic sires promptly offered their services in the cause of liberty and per-

formed their duty with commendable devotion. The response was so universal over the land that many were disappointed in not reaching the scene of action; but they had shown their devotion to country, and sympathy with the down-trodden and oppressed. The Fulton county boys, mostly members of Company G, of the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, were off to the rendezvous at the earliest opportunity. They returned after a few months of service, but were dissatisfied that they could not have done more. A grand reception was accorded the company on its return, and then its members resumed the thread of peaceful life. A few Fulton county men reached the scene of action in the Philippines, where they rendered valiant service and proved their worthiness on every field. The officers of Company G of the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry were: Captain, John A. Weir; first lieutenant, John F. Outcalt; second lieutenant, M. W. McConkey. Wellington Whitehorn and Samuel Williams were two Fulton county boys who contracted disease in the service and died. The military company at Wauseon disbanded soon after the close of the Spanish-American war and has never been reorganized.

The year 1894 was characterized by the great labor strikes all over the country, and the exceptionally "hard times" incident to and following a world-wide monetary stringency. Coxey, and his army of followers, marched through the land en route to Washington, where he hoped that a "petition in boots" would stimulate favorable consideration of relief measures by the Congressional bodies. But Coxey's interest in the "common weal" brought an entirely different result—he was arrested for "walking on the park grass" in Washington. A few of his followers passed through Fulton county.

The Klondike excitement was somewhat abated during the Spanish troubles, and many young men who would otherwise have gone to the new territory of the far northwest, were diverted from that purpose to enter the army. But Fulton county had its representatives in the Alaskan gold fields, several young men having tried their fortunes and their endurance, with results not entirely satisfactory.

Absorbing interest was manifested in the national campaign of 1900, as it had been on a similar occurrence, in 1896. In both cases, a distinguished citizen of the State led the successful party. In Fulton county the two campaigns were fought with remarkable vigor by the adherents to each party creed.

The United States census of 1900 showed the population of the county to be 22,801. By townships the population was as follows: Amboy, 1,423; Chesterfield, 1,078; Clinton, 3,934; Dover, 1,171; Franklin, 1,138; Fulton, 1,693; German, 2,989; Gorham, 2,218; Pike, 1,147; Royalton, 1,198; Swan Creek, 2,303; York, 2,509. These figures include the following villages in various townships: Metamora, 263; Wauseon, 2,148; Swanton, 887; Archbold, 958; Fayette, 886; Delta, 1,230.

Beginning as far back as the 70's, Northwestern Ohio, and especially Fulton and Williams counties, was for many years the scene of disastrous conflagrations, frequent in occurrence and plainly incendiary

in character. Dwelling houses, barns and business houses with their stocks of merchandise were in turn victims of the fire fiend, until every citizen felt insecure and insurance companies preferred other localities in which to transact business. The State Fire Marshall and his deputies were tireless in their efforts to find the guilty parties, but year after year passed by with small prospects of success. In May, 1903, however, the Williams county grand jury was furnished with sufficient evidence to cause them to return indictments against a number of men, charged with burning different buildings, and the Fulton county grand jury soon afterwards also returned several indictments. So thorough had been the work of the officers, and so complete the information secured, that out of eighteen who were arraigned in the two counties and charged with such crime, sixteen plead guilty and the remaining two were easily convicted upon trial. It is too early as yet to write the history of these transactions, for it is understood that there are other developments to follow. However this may be, it is hoped that a quietus has been put upon the organized band who so long plied their nefarious vocation in this locality.

About 1884 or 1885, the subject of gravel roads was first agitated in Fulton county, but there was so much opposition that for several years the project was held in abeyance. About 1891, however, Clinton township graveled a mile of road, south of Wauseon, and, in 1893, two miles were graveled north of Wauseon. This township, following the law, which allows a levy of four mills tax for road improvement, has now nearly all of its roads graveled. Other townships have done something in this way, also, but during the last few years, working under the new law which taxes those benefitted, some townships have been very busy improving their roads.

The Twentieth century has started with fine prospects for Fulton county in a material sense. In 1901, the Wabash railroad built a branch from Montpelier to Toledo, passing through Wauseon and other important towns; in 1902, an electric railway, the Toledo & Western, was built through the northern part of the county, touching Metamora, Lyons and Fayette, and early in 1903, the Toledo & Indiana Electric Railway was built, service from Wauseon beginning April 1, 1903. In 1905, it was extended west to Bryan, and by this line Swanton, Delta, Wauseon, Pettisville and Archbold are each given the advantages of an electric road. Other highways of travel and commerce are promised, and with her fertile fields, thriving towns and excellent people, Fulton takes a high rank among her sister counties of the Buckeye State.

CHAPTER VII

POLITICS AND OFFICIAL HONORS.

FULTON County was organized at a time (1850) when public sentiment was rapidly crystalizing and the lines were being sharply drawn upon the great issue of slavery extension, and but two years after the remarkable Presidential contest had occurred between Cass and Taylor. About 1834, all that were opposed to the Democratic party formed a coalition under the party name of Whig, and under this banner fought their battles until 1854, when a fusion between the Free-Soilers and Know-Nothings was made, and both elements combined under the name of Republican. There existed, however, during many years, in the region now embraced in Fulton county, a small but brave and earnest body of Abolitionists, who were denounced and persecuted by both Democrats and Whigs, members of these organizations vying with each other in making assaults upon "the incendiary Abolitionist." But it was only upon this common ground that the two powerful parties would make common warfare. Members thereof were pleased to call themselves "conservative" men, who deemed it their duty to thus emphasize their dislike of the fanatics who were advocating the abolition of slavery. The "conservative" men of that day decried such agitation, because, they said, "it disturbed business interests." They were the psychological ancestors of those vainglorious men of today, who oppose every measure of reform that appears abstruse to their benighted reasoning powers. Dear "conservative" reader: Was the Emancipation Proclamation the culminating achievement of this Christian civilization, and were the enemies of human progress all slain when the Demon of Slavery perished? If not, then it is your duty to study proposed reform measures; and in the conflict of opinion your weapons should be reason and logic, not sneers and vituperation.

But this is a digression, and we will return to the proper subject. Owing to the records of the county having been destroyed by fire, in 1864, we are unable to give the returns of the early elections held in Fulton county; but since its formation, in 1854, the Republican party has been constantly in the ascendancy, and what local successes the Democracy has met with has been due to the generosity of its individual opponents and the unpopularity of opposing candidates. In 1855, at the October election, Salmon P. Chase carried the county and the Republican ticket was elected, and this was probably the first instance in the political history of Fulton county where the regular nominees of the Democratic party had been entirely overthrown in a

strictly party contest. But after the election of 1852, the very name and machinery of the Whig party had passed out of existence and practically all elements had been united in opposition to the Democracy. In 1856, Fulton county gave a heavy vote for the Republican ticket, increasing the party vote of the year before and the majority over the opposition. The contest of 1860 terminated the "irrepressible conflict" between the Free and Slave States, as Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward had declared several years previously that it was destined to become, and so far as law could make it so, placed the former master and slave upon terms of civil equality. Fulton county very largely increased her Republican vote and gave to Mr. Lincoln a large majority.

There probably never occurred an election in Ohio that produced a higher degree of excitement within the State, or a more profound interest abroad, than the memorable campaign of 1863. Since the opening of the war in 1861, there had occurred no conflict that would bear comparison, in the intensity of feeling it produced, with this one. After the close of the polls, on October 13, results were rapidly received and transmitted, and the governor-elect being then a resident of Cleveland, was, near 12 o'clock at night, in possession of sufficient returns to authorize him to transmit a dispatch to Edwin M. Stanton, then Secretary of War, that the entire Republican State ticket in Ohio had been elected by a majority of about one hundred thousand.

Since the civil war period, as well as for several years before, Fulton county has been reliably Republican, and the only question has been in regard to the size of the majority. It reached low water mark in 1896, when Mr. McKinley received a vote of 3,227, and Mr. Bryan received 2,460, a Republican majority of 767. In that campaign, Mr. Bryan's wonderful personality, magnetic force and matchless oratory, contending for a platform of principles that was unequivocal in meaning and clear in expression, succeeded in arousing an interest in political affairs to an extent seldom if ever witnessed before. In Fulton county every district school house became a political forum, and interest in everything else waned while the "Battle of the Standards" was in progress. The large vote given to Mr. Bryan, under the circumstances, was considered a great achievement by his followers. In 1904, however, high water mark was reached, and Roosevelt (Rep.) received 3,593 votes, while Parker (Dem.) received 1,448. These figures represent the largest vote and majority ever given to a political party in Fulton county. But, though there can be no doubt that the Republicans have a large majority in the county, the Presidential election of 1904 is not a fair criterion by which to judge its size. It is but stating a truth in history to say that Mr. Parker was not a popular candidate with the "rank and file" of the Democratic party, and especially was this true after he expressed his views on the coinage question. With such an independent character as Mr. Roosevelt in the field, many Democrats considered it an opportune time to consign Mr. Parker, "irrevocably," to the shades of political oblivion. But, notwithstanding the great majority for Roosevelt in 1904, at the State

election of 1905 the vote for governor was as follows: Herrick (Rep.), 2,302; Pattison (Dem.), 2,266; a Republican majority of only thirty-six votes.

In local and State affairs, however, an independent spirit has been manifested more or less ever since the close of the civil war. The voters of the county have been generally given to "scratching" their tickets, and it has been difficult to estimate results, particularly as regards candidates for county offices, until the votes have been cast and counted; and members of the minority party have frequently been the incumbents of official positions. The first political convention of which there is any account, was composed of people of both political parties, and met in convention at the house of Daniel Knowls, in Pike township, about the last of March, 1850, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the official positions in the newly-erected county, which positions were to be filled at the ensuing April elections. This convention was not fully characterized for harmony of purpose, but in consequence of the weakness of the then old Whig party, and its inability to succeed in the election of a party ticket, the members thereof quietly submitted to a portion of the choice of said convention. The successful ones at this convention were Mortimer D. Hibbard of Dover, for auditor; George B. Brown of Royalton, sheriff; C. C. Allman of Delta, recorder; Nathaniel Leggett of Swan Creek, treasurer; William Sutton of Gorham, Christopher Watkins of Fulton, and Jonathan Barnes, commissioners. These gentlemen were duly elected and qualified as officers of the new county, severally entering upon the duties of their respective positions. Nathaniel Leggett of Swan Creek, John Kendall of Franklin, and Alfred C. Hough of Chesterfield were chosen the first associate judges, but Mr. Leggett refused to serve, and Socrates H. Cately of Swan Creek was appointed to fill the position. Samuel Durgin was appointed clerk, and John A. Read prosecuting attorney; and in the fall of 1850, Alfred C. Hough was elected to the auditor's office and resigned the judgeship, William E. Parmalee of Chesterfield, and A. M. Flickinger of Gorham, in turn filling the latter office successfully until the change of the Constitution of the State, in 1851.

The writer has attempted to perfect an official list of Fulton county, including National, State and County officers, from the organization of the county to 1905, and also to include with the list biographical matter concerning some of the gentlemen who have borne the official honors. In some instances the favored ones have passed away, leaving neither "kith or kin" to preserve their record, while in others, either from churlishness, cupidity, ignorance or some other cause, those who could have done so have manifested no disposition to furnish the required information. Notwithstanding these difficulties considerable information is here presented, concerning residents of Fulton county who have borne official honors. For court judges and officers, see chapter on Bench and Bar; and the biographical department of this work also contains additional information.

United States Consuls.—Levi W. Brown to Glasgow, Scotland; W. W. Touvelle to Belfast, Ireland.

Levi Walter Brown was born in Franklin township, Fulton county, December 21, 1841. He was reared on his father's farm, where he worked during the spring and summer, and attended school in the winter, until he became eighteen years of age. He then commenced teaching in season, and was thus engaged, alternating between the farm and the school-room, for a period of about four years. At the age of twenty-five, having accumulated a small sum of money, the result of his industry, he embarked in the mercantile business at Elmira, Fulton county, having a small stock at the outset, but gradually enlarging it as his means permitted and the increasing trade required, until he became known as one of the most successful and reliable country merchants of the county. He continued his mercantile life until about 1872, when he sold out and moved to the farm of his parents, they then being in impaired health and strength on account of their advanced years. He continued his residence on the farm until February, 1879, when he removed to Wauseon to assume the office of probate judge. While he subsequently took a very active interest in political affairs, he did not become so engaged to any considerable extent prior to his advancement to this position. Taking his seat as probate judge, in February, 1879, he was twice re-elected, and soon became one of the acknowledged leaders of the Republican party in the county, his ability as an organizer also making him a prominent figure in the politics of the State. In 1886 he was a candidate for the nomination for the office of representative in Congress, but was defeated in the nominating convention, the late Hon. M. M. Boothman of Williams county, being the successful aspirant. In the year 1887, Judge Brown was made chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, a position that called forth his greatest effort as an organizer. He also took an active part in the organization of the National Republican League, and was a delegate in attendance, and member of the executive committee, representing Ohio in the first national convention held in New York City, December 15, 1887. His services in behalf of the Republican party were recognized by President Harrison, who appointed Judge Brown to the position of Consul to Glasgow, Scotland, a place he filled with credit to himself and honor to the country he represented. Being relieved from duty at that post by the change in national administration, he returned to his home in Wauseon and still continued his great interest in public affairs. He became a close student of economic questions and was a leading advocate of the free coinage of silver during the discussion of that question a few years ago. His convictions upon the subject of finance caused him to sever the political relations of a lifetime; and in the campaign of 1896 he boldly advocated the election of Mr. Bryan to the Presidency. He continued to reside in Wauseon until 1904, when ill health compelled a change of climate and he removed to North Carolina, where he now resides.

William W. Touvelle was born at Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1847, and received a liberal education. He was appointed

to a cadetship in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1864, but resigned two years later and began to read law. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, but continued as a student until 1869, when, on June 10, he settled in Fulton county, at Ottokee, for a short time and then at Wauseon (coming from Celina), and began the practice of his profession. He was originally a rabid Democrat, of the type called "Copperhead" during the civil war and for some years after, but he changed his allegiance and was elected prosecuting attorney in 1871 by the Republicans, serving until 1876, and was also a delegate to the convention at Chicago which nominated Garfield for President. He served as city solicitor of Wauseon for three terms and filled other local offices. During his first administration, President McKinley appointed Mr. Touvelle to the position of Consul to Belfast, Ireland. He filled the position for about seven years, when, owing to ill health, he returned home and later resigned the office. He died at his residence in Wauseon, November 10, 1904.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.—Joseph H. Brigham, a history of whose public services is given in the biographical department of this work.

State Senators.—From 1872 to 1874, Dresden W. H. Howard; 1880 to 1882, John A. Wilkins; 1882 to 1884, Joseph H. Brigham; 1888 to 1890, William Geyser; 1892 to 1896, John C. Rorick.

Dresden Winfield Huston Howard was born in the village of Dresden, on the east bank of Seneca Lake, Yates county, New York, November 3, 1817. In 1821, then being but four years old, with his parents and other relatives he came to the Maumee country. They came by wagons to Buffalo, where the party divided, a portion taking passage on the thirty-ton schooner Eagle, while the balance continued the wagon journey overland. After an unpleasant voyage of eight days, the schooner arrived under the picketed walls of Fort Meigs on the evening of June 17. The land party were some weeks on the road before they reached their destination—the Maumee. It was the intention of these families to go to the new settlement at Ann Arbor, but the fatigue of the long journey and the dread on the part of the women to enter the dark and seemingly interminable forests, changed their plan, and they were easily persuaded by the few white settlers to remain on the murky waters of the "Miami of the Lakes," and they were soon provided with small log cabins and a few acres of cleared land on the river flats, on which they planted corn, potatoes, and other necessary earth products. During the next summer, lands were purchased on the right bank of the river, at the head of the rapids, or at Grand Rapids, as it is more commonly known. Here three log cabins were built for the accommodation of the families, and to which they moved in March, 1823. On the opposite side of the river was the Ottawa Indian village of between one and two thousand people, and the Indian children of the village were soon the companions and playmates of Dresden Howard, thus enabling him to soon learn to speak their simple language His association with them became so friendly

and intimate that he as often slept in their wigwams, on their beds of blankets and skins, as in the comfortable cabin of his parents. His good mother was in a state of almost constant anxiety for the safety of her son in the camp of the dreaded Indian; but the boy soon learned to love the free, wild life in the woods, under no restraint. The Presbytery of Massachussets had established an Indian mission (church and school) at a point eight miles down the river from the Howard cabin, and there Dresden attended school from the age of six to nine years, and, other than this, the days of youth and boyhood gave him but little chance for an education at school. Before he was ten years old, young Howard was taken from school and put at work far too important for one of his years. According to his father's idea, the life of an Indian fur trader was the best for his son, and therefore he was hired out to a merchant in the Indian trade, with the limited knowledge of the business which he had acquired in his father's little store of Indian goods. But the boy soon became an expert, and knew the value of all the articles of trade, accurately judging the quality and value of skins and furs brought into market by the Indians and the few white hunters of the region. These accomplishments, for such were they then considered, together with the understanding of the Indian languages which he possessed, made him an exceedingly valuable employe, so that at the age of fifteen he had a safe passport into any of the fur trading establishments of the country. In the early summer of 1827 or 1828, young Howard accompanied Benjamin F. Hollister with a pack train of horses laden with goods for the Indian trade, on a journey to the "treaty grounds," on the shores of Lake Michigan, near the mouth of the Chicago river (now the site of the great western metropolis), where were gathered the various tribes—the Pottawatamies, the Sacs, the Foxes and the Winnebagoes—who were met in council with agents of the government for the purpose of treating upon various subjects. During the summer of 1831, young Howard's father sent him on an expedition down the Wabash river, thence through to the Mississippi, for the purpose of locating bounty lands, to which the father was entitled as a veteran of the war of 1812-15. For this purpose our young hero—for such he was, being but fourteen years old at that time—was fully equipped and fully authorized to act. On this journey his route lay up the Maumee by boat with some French "freighters," thence down the Wabash, on the back of an Indian pony purchased at Fort Wayne, to the old trading post at Terre Haute, and thence across the prairie to the Mississippi. In the summer and fall of 1832 was commenced the removal of the Indians from this section, the last of them making the journey west in 1838. Mr. Howard prepared to follow them, in 1840, taking a large stock of goods for the fur trade. He ascended the Missouri as far as Fort Leavenworth, where, in consequence of the shallowness of the river, he disembarked, procured freight wagons with eighty mules and Spanish drivers, and followed the land trail up the river. One incident

which occurred during this trip is deserving of mention in a chapter devoted to political affairs. It occurred on the day of the Presidential election, in 1840. There was gathered under a large cottonwood tree a party of ten or twelve traders, trappers and hunters of the region, among them Mr. Howard, for the purpose of holding an election for president. General William Henry Harrison seems to have been the unanimous choice of this small assemblage. The oldest trapper was chosen chairman and the youngest trader secretary of the meeting, this latter calling into requisition the services of Mr. Howard who kept the poll on a piece of paper torn from a memorandum book. The votes were cast for the candidate direct, and not for electors; and after all had voted the "poll-book" was mailed to the "President of the Senate of the United States." This was the first vote of Mr. Howard for a presidential candidate, and it may be remarked that the meeting was held near the ruins of old Fort Calhoun, beyond the jurisdiction of state or territorial government. The first public station to which Mr. Howard was called, was an appointment by the State Legislature, as commissioner, or one of the commissioners, to locate and construct a turnpike from Fort Meigs to Fort Wayne, or to the Indiana State line. This was about the year 1843. In 1870, he was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization for the real estate of Ohio. Then, in 1871, he was elected to represent his district as senator in the Legislature of the State; and, in April, 1887, he was appointed by Governor Foraker, to the board of trustees of the asylum for insane persons at Toledo. These were the leading positions to which Mr. Howard was called; but he was identified as prominently with the growth and development of Fulton county and Northwestern Ohio as any resident within its borders.

State Representatives.—January, 1852, Lucius B. Lathrop; 1854, Samuel Durgin; 1856, Lucius H. Upham; 1858, Samuel A. Raymond; 1860, Dennison Steele; 1862, Ezekiel Masters; 1864, Octavius Waters; 1866, E. Masters; 1868, Amos Hill; 1872, Ezra Mann; 1876, John Fenton; 1880, Charles L. Allen; 1884, Albert Deyo; 1888, Estell H. Rorick; 1892, L. G. Ely; 1896, William A. Scott, Jr.; 1900, Charles L. Allen; 1904, Frank Briggs.

Immediately following the formation of Fulton county, Lucius H. Upham located at Delta and opened a law office. He was then in the prime of life, having been born in 1808, in Windsor county, Vermont, and receiving a thorough preliminary education for the active business of life at Chester Institute, in his native county. He then came to Ohio and located and lived for several years at Wooster, Wayne county, and, in 1841, began studying law with Judge Levi Cox. In 1843, Mr. Upham was admitted to the bar, and for the first six years thereafter practiced his profession at Wooster, from which place he removed to Fulton county. Mr. Upham, R. C. Lemmon and Amos Hill became citizens of the county about the same time. In 1856, Mr. Upham took his seat as

a member of the legislature of Ohio, and served one term in the House of Representatives thereof, his constituency being the counties of Lucas and Fulton.

Octavius Waters was of English birth, but left the land of his nativity to become a sailor at the age of fifteen years. He received his education at an institution called Guy's Academy, in Worcestershire. During his career as a sailor he visited many portions of the globe, landing finally at New York city, in 1844. Immediately thereafter he came to Ohio and located in Wood county, where he engaged in the work of the Christian ministry, and for several years was known as a devoted and eloquent Methodist clergyman. In 1851, he located in Fulton county, and engaged for a short time in mercantile pursuits at the village of Delta. Occupying all his leisure time for the next five years in legal study, in 1856 he was admitted to the bar, and at once began practicing law at Delta, at that time the most enterprising and populous place in the county. He was prosecuting attorney of Fulton county for two terms, and a representative for one term in the Fifty-sixth general assembly of Ohio, and served as a Presidential elector at the elections of Grant and Garfield to the Presidency. At the date of his death, which occurred at Delta, he was sixty-four years old. Mr. Waters was very prominent as a Mason, and as a Republican politician.

On June 10, 1850, within a few months after the legal creation of the county, Hon. Amos Hill became one of its residents, and immediately opened a law office He was a native of Stark county, Ohio, and was born April 4, 1824. Early in life he removed with his parents to Williams county, where he grew to young manhood on a farm, receiving in the meantime a good common school education, and teaching school for a brief period. He studied law with the late Hon. S. E. Blakeslee, at Bryan, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar a few months previous to his settlement in Fulton county. He resided at Ottokee, the county seat, until 1870, when he removed to Wauseon, whither the seat of justice had just previously been removed. For the first twenty years of his practice he was recognized among the very foremost of the attorneys of the Fulton county bar. In 1867 he was elected to represent Fulton county in the House of Representatives of Ohio, where he served his constituents with fidelity and ability for four years, having been re-elected in 1869.

John Fenton, who represented Fulton county in the Ohio legislature of 1876, and also officiated as justice of the peace of Fulton township for a period of twelve years, was born in Scotland of Irish parents, in 1825. He was a sucessful farmer and a public-spirited citizen.

Recorders.—The following occupants of this office are given in the order of their service: C. C. Allman, Joseph Jewell, S. B. Darby, R. H. Howard, J. K. Newcomer, W. H. Stevens, Jr., Richard Taylor, Albert S. Bloomer, Harrison E. Randall, A. M. Lee, George Lee, H. E. Prentiss and Frank W. Zerman.

Samuel B. Darby, who was the third man to fill the position of Recorder of Fulton county, was one of the early pioneers. He was born in Rutland county, Vermont, May 28, 1807, and with his parents removed to Allegheny county, New York, in April, 1809. There he grew to manhood and began the life of a farmer, but, in the fall of 1836, sold his farm and removed west. He entered forty acres on the banks of the Tiffin river, where he lived the remainder of his life, in what was then Lucas county, but which was afterwards made a part of Fulton county. On February 15, 1838, he arrived with his family to take possession of their new home. His possessions were a wife and three children, two pairs of oxen and a wagon, one dollar and seventy-five cents in money and a little provision, with the sheltered side of a stump for a habitation. The country was low, wet and yet destitute of pure water—"water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink." For neighbors it gave them plenty of Indians, and offered plenty of game, such as bears, wolves, turkeys, deer, etc. Mr. Darby shook his head and thought it looked forbidding, but Mrs. Darby was full of hope; so with stout hearts they pitched their tent and began pioneer life, disposed of one pair of oxen, replenished the stock of provisions, built a cabin home, opened up the woods and looked hopefully toward the future. The following winter, Mr. Darby and a few neighbors built a small school house and Mr. Darby taught, the winter school numbering twelve pupils. He was the first postmaster in the county, his office being on a mail route from Defiance to Medina, Michigan. German township was organized in 1840, and Mr. Darby was elected township clerk, soon afterward justice of the peace, which office he filled the greater part of the remainder of his life, with the exception of three years when he was county recorder.

Richard Taylor was born in Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, July 1, 1838, and settled with his parents in Fulton county, Ohio, in 1843. He was elected county recorder in 1872.

County Auditors.—1850, Mortimer D. Hibbard; 1850, Alfred C. Hough; 1864, Jason Hibbard; 1866, Ozias Merrill; 1870, L. G. Ely; 1877, Isaac Springer; 1883, A. W. McConnell; Thomas Kelley, by appointment; 1888, A. W. McConnell; 1889, William W. Croninger; 1895, Harrison W. Ely; 1901, James E. Merrill.

County Commissioners.—The record of the proceedings of the board of commissioners properly begins with the June term, 1850, when the first meeting was held after the organization of the county, but owing to the records having been destroyed when the court house was burned, in 1864, it is impossible to give the dates of the election of the gentlemen who were members of the board prior to that time. However, the names of the commissioners are here given, with the year in which each was inducted into office, since 1864. In 1850, the first board was composed of Christopher Watkins, William Sutton and Jonathan Barnes. Then followed Warren McCutchen, Stephen Houghton, E. Masters, George Taft, Joel Brigham, James Cornell, William Dye, Henry Jordon, and

Elias Richardson, the latter entering upon the duties of the office in 1864; 1865, Joseph Ely; 1866, A. B. Gunn; 1867, Milton O. McCaskey; 1868, Joseph Ely; 1869, A. B. Gunn; 1870, A. B. Thompson; 1871, H. A. Canfield; 1872, Joseph Shadle; 1873, A. B. Thompson; 1874, D. B. Allen; 1875, Joseph Shadle; 1876, A. B. Thompson; 1877, E. L. Barber; 1878, Richard H. Scott; 1879, Charles Blake; 1880, E L. Barber; 1881, Richard H. Scott; 1882, Charles Blake; 1883, Charles H. Van Ostrand; 1884, James C. Vaughan; 1885, Henry H. Williams; 1886, Sylvester W. Baum; 1887, James C. Vaughan; 1888, Daniel T. Biddle; 1889, George W. Walters; 1890, Jonathan C. Cornell; 1891, Daniel T. Biddle; 1892, George W. Walters; 1893, J. C. Cornell; 1894, William A. Fenton; 1895, James K. Campbell; 1896, Leander Buxton; 1897, William A. Fenton; 1898, James K. Campbell; 1899, Leander Buxton; 1900, Edgar Ritchie; 1901, George D. Newcomer; 1902, Charles H. Stutesman; 1903, E. H. Ritchie; 1904, George D. Newcomer.

William Sutton, a member of the first board of commissioners of Fulton county, was born, May 2, 1808, in Seneca county, New York, and after reaching manhood lived in Ontario county of the same State until 1835, when he removed to Morenci, Michigan, and engaged in the hotel business. He purchased a farm of 320 acres in Fulton county, and in 1838, removed thereon, where he resided until 1868, when he removed back to Michigan. Mr. Sutton's general business during life was farming, but he was also a first-class carpenter; and when he first came West he was engaged as agent for selling lands by different companies, and was also employed as agent for fine wool sheep. In these occupations he traveled all through the northern and western States.

James Cornell was born in New Jersey and settled in Fulton county in 1839. He was one of the early county commissioners and served in that capacity three terms.

Abraham B. Thompson was born in Lincolnshire, England, March 5, 1831. When he was but three months old his mother died, and about a year later his father left England and migrated to the United States, leaving three small children entirely dependent upon the kind charity of relatives. The father did not return to England until the year 1848, and at that time Abraham was seventeen years old. Upon the return trip to America he accompanied his father, and they came to Royalton township, Fulton county, where the son lived until he attained his majority, and then started out determined to work his own way in life, and, above all other considerations, to acquire, at least, a fair business education. After working out by the month for nearly a year, Mr. Thompson attended school at Maumee City, and there he remained as long as he had money to pay his board and tuition, but was finally obliged to give up further study for want of funds. About this time there was considerable excitement over the wonderful gold fields of California, and, in 1854, then being twenty-three years old, young

Thompson made the journey by the Nicaragua route. Upon reaching San Francisco he was entirely out of money; but by no means discouraged, he borrowed thirty dollars from a friend and started for the mines full of hope and expectation. For about four years he endured the hardships, privations and disappointments of life in the mines, when, in the fall of 1858, he returned to Ohio, having accumulated about $2,000 in money as the result of his toil. With this he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, in Amboy township, the improvement and cultivation of which he immediately commenced. He soon became recognized as one of the township's most thrifty farmers and enterprising business men. In 1869, he erected a suitable building and commenced the manufacture of cheese, which industry he continued for years with the most favorable results. In 1875, Mr. Thompson moved to York township, where be built another extensive cheese factory, and, until 1883, operated both this and the one in Amboy township, when the latter was sold. While Mr. Thompson was a very busy man in conducting his business affairs, he nevertheless found time to show a patriotic interest in the welfare of his township and county; and in the political history of each he was a prominent figure, as is shown by his various political holdings. He filled with entire satisfaction the offices of township road supervisor, school director (fifteen consecutive years), treasurer, trustee, justice of the peace, and in connection with the county's affairs he filled the important and responsible position of commissioner for nine consecutive years.

Heman Arza Canfield was a native of New York State, born in the town of West Bloomfield, Ontario county, January 25, 1816. Soon after arriving at the age of twenty-one years he came to Ohio and took up a tract of land, two hundred and forty acres in extent, located in Chesterfield township, and which was a part of what has been styled the "Oak Openings." As a farmer Mr. Canfield was thrifty, thorough and practical. His farm, when first purchased, was of such land as abounded in the region, forest lands and oak openings, but, through his persevering efforts, it was made one of the best and most productive of the locality. In connection with his agricultural pursuits he is remembered as having been an extensive cattle dealer and drover at an early day, taking live stock as far east as Syracuse, in New York State, and to other markets in that State. At a later period, being found capable and worthy of confidence, he was entrusted with the management of several estates, and in each and every trust reposed in him he answered fully and faithfully its requirements. In the matter of the drainage of the Carroll swamp Mr. Canfield was a prime mover, and although a long and tedious litigation followed, he held firmly to the project and became, eventually, successful. In the political history of the county, and of his township, too, Mr. Canfield was an influential though not conspicuous person. He never asked for or sought an office, but held nearly every position within the

gift of the people of the township. From 1871 to 1874, he filled the position of county commissioner, and performed his part with exceedingly good judgment and to good purpose.

Joseph Shadle was one of the first settlers of Dover township. He was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1815, and in 1836, removed to Wayne county, Ohio. For several years there he worked a farm upon shares, and then came to Fulton county, where he purchased 160 acres of land upon section two in Dover township, upon which he moved his family, November 13, 1845, and immediately erected a log cabin. He afterwards added to his first purchase several times, until at one time he was the owner of six hundred acres of land, the major portion of which he cleared. He was many times honored by his township with the offices of trustee and constable, once with the office of land appraiser and later with that of justice of the peace, but for the latter he did not qualify. He was twice honored with the office of county commissioner and served his people six years, during the time being instrumental in establishing an infirmary for Fulton county.

David B. Allen was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, March 1, 1809, upon a homestead which came into the possession of the Allen family in 1630. Mr. Allen settled in Clinton township, Fulton county, in 1855, and in addition to the office of county commissioner he served as justice of the peace for ten or twelve years.

County Treasurers.—The gentlemen who filled this responsible position prior to 1864, were, in the order of their service, Nathaniel Leggett, Isaac Springer, Julius Marsh and L. L. Carpenter. Their successors have been: 1866, A. B. Canfield; 1870, David Ayers; 1874, H. L. Moseley; 1878, Jared M. Longnecker; 1879, Thomas A. Kelley; 1881, James W. Howard; 1885, John B. Schnetzler; 1889, Jacob S. Newcomer; 1893, A. C. Daniels; 1897, J. F. Grove; 1901, C. E. Guilford.

County Coroners.—1864, W. M. Schnetzler; 1865, Josiah H. Bennett; 1866, John Fenton; 1868, Charles M. Canfield; 1871, John Odell; 1875, S. T. Worden; 1879, Charles E. Bennett; 1883, George W. Hartman; 1887, L. E. Miley; 1892, S. Odell; 1896, Hal. M. Parker; 1901, J. Howard Johnson.

County Surveyors.—1865, John Spillane; 1868, Osceola E. M. Howard; 1871, Anthony B. Robinson; 1883, Lucius B. Fraker; 1892, M. B. Hoyt; 1895, Frank H. Reighard; 1901, John F. Hettinger.

Prosecuting Attorneys, Clerks and Sheriffs.—See chapter on Bench and Bar.

CHAPTER VIII

RESOURCES AND EARLY ENTERPRISES

AS the main source of wealth in Fulton county is agriculture, a chapter descriptive of the resources of the county may appropriately be prefaced by an account of the land.

The features of topography are the few streams and the almost total absence of hills, but very few eminences rising above the general level. The county can hardly be said to be a well watered district. The largest stream is the Tiffin river, or, as it is commonly called, "Bean Creek." The general slope of the surface of the county is to the southeast and quite moderate. The lowest land in the county is in the township of Swan Creek, where the surface lies 668 feet above sea level, while in northwestern Gorham the altitude reached is about 825 feet. In the central part of the county, embracing the northern part of Clinton, nearly all of Dover, about three-fifths of Chesterfield, the southeast part of Royalton, the west half of Pike, and the northwest corner of York, is an elevated sandy plateau with an average elevation of about eight hundred feet above sea level. Prior to about the year 1858, there was a vast amount of land lying within the county that was wholly unfit for agricultural purposes, on account of its swampy character, and inasmuch as there were no streams within the county available for water power, there was but little prospect for advancement or progress by way of manufacture, and the inhabitants must, perforce, seek some channel or adopt some means whereby the county might be built up and made productive. This peculiarity of situation, if it may be properly called such, was not entirely single to this locality, but there were several counties similarly situated. Here the climate, the soil and the natural situation of the land showed favorable for good results in agricultural pursuits as soon as the surface of the land could be properly drained of its surplus and sluggish water.

"The Legislature made provision for draining by the ditching process, and by this must the county stand or fall. It can hardly be within the province of this chapter to enter into a detailed narrative of the laws passed by the Legislature from time to time, bearing upon the subject of ditch draining, but sufficient it is to state that such was the fact; and under this act and its several amendments and supplements has the vast amount of draining been done within this county. While by far the greater part of the draining done in the county has been of that kind known as ditching, still

there has been laid by the commissioners, or those acting in the work for them, a large amount of tile, or pipe made from the native clay. The latter is used where it may be laid to advantage. Tile draining is usually done by the individual in cases where he desires to carry the water from some depressed portion of land to some already established ditch or other stream."

It was in the year 1859, that ditching commenced in this county under the direction of the county commissioners, and since that time there are but very few square miles of the surface of the county but has in some manner been opened for this purpose. Of course there are localities where this is not necessary, on the more elevated lands of sandy character.

It is a well established fact, the result of scientific research, that the whole country about this region has at some time, ages ago, been covered with water of unknown depth, and that these waters were constantly changing as if in motion, or by under currents, tides and waves. In the course of ages these waters receded, having found some outlet into the vast bodies of water that now so largely cover the earth's surface. Again, the labors of those who, during the last two hundred years, have devoted themselves to the study of the structure of the globe, have resulted in the creation of the science of geology, and the claim which this department of human knowledge has to science, depends upon the symmetry which has been found to prevail in the arrangement of the materials forming the earth's crust. By the slow process of adding fact to fact and by comparing the observations of the devotees of the science in different lands, it has been found that the rocky strata of the earth hold definite relation to each other in position, and hence in age; that many of them are distinguished by constant or general features, and contain characteristic or peculiar remains of plants or animals by which they may be recognized wherever found. This sequence of deposit forms what has been aptly termed the Geological Column.

The indurated rocks, being everywhere covered by a heavy bed of drift, have been reached in this county only by boring, and this only at a few places. A well drilled for oil at Stryker, near the line between Williams and Fulton counties, after traversing 129 feet of drift, met the Huron shale, with a thickness of sixty-eight feet, and underlaid by limestone. Comparing this record with the railroad levels, the base of the Huron shale is shown to be here fifty feet below the level of Lake Erie. Comparing this, again, with the altitude of the same horizon at various points along the Maumee river, it appears that its dip is to the north, or northwest, at the rate of seven or eight feet to the mile. In adjacent portions of Michigan, the dip, so far as known, is in the same direction; and it is hence presumed to be continuous through the unexplored interval. There is reason to believe, too, that the gradual rise of the county toward the northwest is accompanied by a corresponding and equal activity of the rock surface. It follows

as probable that the higher land is underlaid by 500 feet of strata superior to the base of the Huron shale, and that the upper portion of this base belongs to the next succeeding base—the Waverly. The lower margin of the Huron shale is in every direction beyond the limits of Fulton county. The stratagraphical data are so unsatisfactory that the map of the county has been made to represent, instead, the features of the surface geology, which in their relation to the distribution of soils are of more interest and importance.

As before stated, the bedded rocks of Fulton county are covered with a heavy sheet of drift, to a depth of from fifty to at least two hundred feet. These are mainly on or near the line of the Air-Line railroad, and the rock struck in each case was the Huron shale—either the characteristic black shale or associated masses of pyrites. At Delta it was drilled through in boring for oil, and found to have a thickness of fifty-five feet. Under it was found twenty feet of soft gray shale, representing the Hamilton group, while the upper part of the Corniferous group appeared to be quite argillaceous. Comparing the altitudes of these beds in the neighboring counties, Henry and Lucas, where they outcrop, the general dip is found to be to the north and west, and it is probable that its continuance carries them under the Waverly group within the limits of the county. So far as can be judged the greater part of the county is underlaid by Huron shale, and this is covered in the northwest portion by the beds of the Waverly group. In boring for water near the south line of Gorham township, cannel coal was struck, and was said to have been penetrated to a depth of three and one-half feet. Overlying it was the blue clay of the drift, but as the underlying material was not determined, it remains uncertain whether the coal was in its original position, or was merely a drift boulder transported from the Michigan coal field. All present information or knowledge tends toward the latter theory, although the nearest outcrops of the coal measures are about forty miles distant.

The geology of the soil is independent of the underlying rocks, and referable exclusively to the drift. Long after Fulton county was raised above the sea, as a sort of plain, topped by the ocean-rippled shales of the Waverly series; long after the depressions and up-raisings that accompanied the deposit of the carboniferous or coal-bearing rocks to the eastward; and long after the streams of that ancient time had cut away the rocks to form the valleys nearly as they are today, throughout a period of erosion when the Alleghany mountains were reduced from a height of five miles to something near their present modest altitudes—after all this, the ice age came and covered the greater part of Ohio with a glacier sheet which completely enveloped what is now Fulton county. This county, therefore, has the same glacial history as has all the northern part of the State. Not a summit is there that stood above the glaciers, and the clay and boulders that mark the drift overlie all the ordinary high land of the county. The areas covered by the

drift furnish far more varied and fruitful soils than the native rocks, and hence the lands in Fulton county take their place among the best lands in the State of Ohio.

During the early settlement of this region, an unexpected source of water wealth developed itself, being artesian or flowing wells. These famous wells, the first of which were developed in Bryan, in 1842, have their source in the Erie clay. They have become so numerous, and the search for them has been so general, that their distribution in this and the adjoining counties is pretty well defined, and some explanation of them may be given. They are found in a belt of country which, in common with the other geological features of the vicinity, has a northeast and southwest trend. Its western limit is the more definite, and, through Defiance county and the southern part of Williams, follows close to the upper beach line; the belt then follows more to the east, and terminates in Gorham township, Fulton county. Its width varies from two to ten miles, and seems to be affected by the proximity of a deep cutting stream, as the Maumee river, or the lower course of Bean Creek. The beds of sand are sometimes isolated and dry, and sometimes connected in broad systems, through which water percolates, following the descent of the land west of the upper ridge, it finds its way to the surface at many points, forming springs along the streams; and the water, in neighboring deep wells, rises no higher, or but little higher, than these springs. East of the ridge, the unbroken lacustrine clay cuts off the discharge through springs, as far as the nearest deep-cutting stream. This taps the sand-beds, and lowers the head for some distance; but the sand, through which the water seeps, affords sufficient resistance to maintain an artesian head near the ridge. The discharge, though copious, is sensibly limited. Every new fountain well diminishes the flow of those near it, and, as the number of wells in a locality increases, the head is lowered. It is said by older citizens that the fountain head at Bryan has fallen several feet in their recollection, and that many wells, which originally flowed, now have to be furnished with pumps. The source of this ever-welling water, artesian and otherwise, is, of course, higher than the discharge, and, consequently, west of the lake ridges. Its perennial flow suggests a distant reservoir, while the small percentage of its mineral constituents, and their variable character, point to one near at hand. The superficial, yellow portion of the Erie clay, is, in great part, permeable, and, storing a portion of the water that falls on it, yields it gradually to the underlying sand beds whenever it touches them.

The mineral impurities of the well and spring water of the country are as variable as the constitution of the clay from which they are derived. The usual earthy carbonates, constituting it "hard" water, are always present, though not often in great amount. Oxide of iron, accompanied by sylphydric acid, is very common, and frequently in considerable force, giving a yellow coating to

the spouts and troughs that convey the water. A few wells, in various localities, afford what is called "bitter water." This is rendered noxious, and fortunately, at the same time, unpalatable, by the presence of iron, alum or perhaps copperas.

The data of the development of agriculture in Fulton county is the life story of the pioneers who cleared away the forests, and of the sturdy and faithful workers who have been their successors. Concerning them, much information is given in the township chapters of this work. What has been achieved in the fifty-five years since the organization of the county, as well as what are the principal lines of farm work, are told in the figures of the crops of the present, according to the statistics of the year 1904. The great crop of Fulton county is corn, to which 32,831 acres were devoted in the spring of 1903. The crop of course varies from year to year, but, in 1903, it was 1,353,100 bushels. The wheat crop comes next, for as is well known this cereal does best in the drift lands of the northern part of the State. In fact, the glacial drift throughout the Old Northwest territory makes possible the great wheat crops and the wealth of the country. Fulton county had 9,966 acres in wheat in 1903, and the yield was 173,507 bushels, according to the agricultural statisticians. Over twelve thousand acres are devoted to meadow hay, with a product of seventeen thousand four hundred tons, and 14,371 acres to clover, with a yield of 23,772 tons of that sort of hay. These figures we suppose are given approximately, as everyone is aware that statistical figures of this sort are no more than approximations at the best. The potato crop in 1903 was about 102,000 bushels, the onion crop 2,020 bushels. The yield of oats was 858,426 bushels, of rye 11,229, and of buckwheat 1,233. There was no broom corn reported in the county, but there were 529 gallons of sorghum made. The maple syrup production was estimated at 380 gallons, and the bees made eight hundred pounds of honey.

The fruit yields were estimated as follows: One hundred fifty-three thousand bushels of apples, 1,425 bushels of peaches, 391 bushels of pears, 151 bushels of plums, and 658 bushels of other small fruits.

In the way of live stock the county had 6,056 horses, 15,108 cattle, 23,147 hogs, 12,202 sheep. The wool clip was 70,011 pounds. The milk sold was 227,058 gallons in addition to that used by owners of cows, and over 500,000 pounds of butter were made. The eggs gathered were estimated at 922,792 dozen.

According to the figures of the state board of equalization of taxes there are 143,600 acres of arable or plow land; 57,843 acres of meadow or pasture land, and 52,475 acres besides, classed as uncultivated or wood land, making a total of 253,918 acres of farm lands, which were assigned a value for taxation by the State Board of $5,042,043.52.

No county in Northwestern Ohio, probably, possesses better elements to guarantee prosperity to an agricultural organization

than does the county of Fulton. Except the waters that form river and creek channels, there is not a waste acre in the county. An agricultural society was founded, in 1858. D. W. H. Howard, Oliver B. Verity and L. L. Carpenter were prime movers in the enterprise and were prominent in the organization. The first meeting or exhibition of the Fulton County Agricultural Society was held in the fall of the year 1858, on a ten-acre tract of land which the society held under a ten year lease. The place of meeting was at a point in Dover township, about a half mile east and nearly a half mile south from Ottokee, then the county seat. Suitable buildings were erected for keeping the exhibits and other purposes of the society. The grounds were laid out with a trotting course for competition in trials of speed of horses. At the expiration of the lease of these grounds, the society purchased, in 1865, a tract of about forty acres of land situate on the "west road" leading from Wauseon to Ottokee, and with money borrowed and additional donations of both money and labor, the grounds were fitted so that the first exhibition was held there the same year. At this place fairs have been held annually, since. The present officers of the society are as follows: A. F. Shaffer, president; D. W. Williams, secretary; G. W. Howard, treasurer; directors, S. W. Sipe, W. H. Standish, G. W. Lee, B. F. Prickett, L. Buxton, L. Shadle, G. W. Howard, W. L. Biddle, H. G. Zeller, T. H. Fraker, A. F. Shaffer, B. F. Gasche, Byron Brink, F. H. Larned, C. A. Hayes, and D. W. Williams.

In 1883, the Northwestern Ohio Fair Company was organized, mainly by W C. Kelly, J. S. Newcomer and E. S. Callender. The association secured a tract of land just north of Wauseon, at a place easy of access and within convenient walking distance. Meetings were held annually for a few years, when for some reason or other they ceased and the society went out of existence.

The first efforts of the pioneers were, of course, after providing a shelter, to raise something to eat. There was game in abundance —venison, wild turkey and bear meat. Corn was the great cereal crop, and out of it was made a coarse meal and corn bread, and a good deal of whiskey. Wheat was grown, and in time took the place of corn as an article of human food. Potatoes were easily grown but were not so popular then as now. Fruit was, of course, very rare at first, but there was an abundance of wild berries which served very well.

Next to food the great necessity was clothing, and it was no small task to obtain it from "back east" unless one were content with what the new country afforded. The home manufacturer of buckskin clothes was not uncommon, as well as the weaving of flax shirts. "Linsy-woolsy" suits were considered full dress, except for the dandies or the city men of imposing rank and station. Buckskin was considered good material for moccasins until tanneries were introduced, and then men skilled in the handling of leather went from cabin to cabin to make footwear for the people.

Following the most primitive manufactures came the production of woolen yarn and cloth, flouring and saw mills, blacksmith shops and forges.

The pioneer farmers in some sections engaged in the manufacture of corn meal themselves, using what was facetiously termed the "Armstrong" mill. A solid stump was cut square on the top and a cavity burned out in it, and when cleaned out this became the mortar, in which corn was put and vigorously pounded. The product was sifted through sieves made by stretching deer hides, when green, over hoops, and puncturing with small holes when dry. Coffee mills of good size were brought into Ohio by many settlers, and some member of the family was kept busy at the grinding.

The first water power mills of the settlers were "corn crackers," supported by two large canoes anchored in some stream where the current was rapid. Between the boats was left a chute for the water, in which the motor wheel hung and revolved. Primitive methods, such as have been described above, may not have been employed by the first settlers in the present limits of Fulton county, but the older people will call to mind by the descriptions given the story of the hardships experienced in the earlier days of Ohio's history.

Water power was, of course, chiefly depended upon for the early industries, wherever the same was obtainable, but as Fulton county was sadly deficient in that particular, water mills were not very plentiful. The introduction of steam power, however, overcame the difficulty, and the early grist mills were mostly run by steam.

No grist-mills were ever run in York township, outside of the village of Delta, and the one there is a roller process mill which does a large and profitable business, both in home and foreign trade. A water saw-mill was built on Bad Creek, above Delta, in the early 40's, which was later moved to Delta and used in making plank for the "plank road." It could be run during only a small part of the year, because of insufficient water. It was owned by Thomas Bayes and James McQuillen.

Culver, Compton & Co. built the first grist-mill in Amboy township, in 1845. It was the only one ever built in the township.

Clinton township never had a grist-mill until the laying out of Wauseon, to which point all the subsequent industries of the township have centered. The early settlers usually went to Canandaigua, Michigan, to mill, and sometimes to Medina, Adrian or Palmyra, all in Lenawee county, Michigan. At some seasons of the year they would go to Maumee, Waterville or Texas, upon the Maumee river, and to Brunersburg, using three or four days to make the trip. John H. Williams, an early settler, in speaking of those trips, said: "The nights were very dreary, caused by their darkness. We often started from these points after the commencement of nightfall, and traveled all night, and in the thick timber often lost our way, but in the 'oak openings,' as they were known,

the light was generally better. We always had plenty of music in those long nights of our journey homeward, and reached the cabin at various hours of the morning. This music we did not always enjoy, especially when alone. In the dark forests at night might be seen the driver holding on to the end of the yoke, and the cattle making their own way, and if undisturbed all would reach home in safety."

In 1856, Rensselaer S. Humphrey built a steam grist-mill in Gorham township and operated the same for a few years in partnership with Dr. Joseph O. Allen. It was the first grist-mill in the township and the only one at this day located at Fayette. Inhabitants of that section, in 1836, and for a number of years thereafter, who desired to get to a grist-mill, had to carry their grain to Tecumseh, where, without doubt, was built the first mill north of the Maumee river, unless near Detroit.

The early German settlers of German township had little to eat for a long time except corn bread, and they ground a large portion of the meal between two stones, one above and one below, and manipulated the same by hand. They had no place to get grinding done in the whole country, short of Maumee. This journey was long, expensive and tedious, and seldom undertaken. Soon after this German colony was settled they found themselves nearly out of provisions, and flour at Maumee at that time, 1834, was worth fifteen dollars per barrel, and some of the men started on the long journey in quest of food. This was about the last of August, 1834, and during their absence there came to the settlement one Captain Williams with a party of chainmen and axmen; also with the party was Ambrose Rice of Perrysburg, who was the surveyor, laying out the State road from Maumee through the Six Mile Woods, via Delta, through York, Clinton and German, to West Unity. They were weary and suffering for something to eat, and seeing a fine baking of bread, clean and tempting, wanted to buy it, but the women would not sell it as that was all they had. But the surveying party must have the bread, and after making the women all reasonable offers to no avail, they took all the bread that was necessary for a few days' use, leaving a generous compensation therefor, and went on with their work. George and William Johnson came to the German settlement in 1836, from England, and bought a large property on Bean Creek, on which they afterward built what was called Johnson's Mills, a saw and grist-mill. These mills were built in 1841, and were located on the State road, two miles west of Burlington. They were both water mills, situated on the bank of Bean Creek. Johnson's Mills had the reputation of making forty-two pounds of good flour and twelve pounds of bran and shorts from a bushel of good wheat, besides the toll.

Asher Bird settled on section eight in Franklin township, in 1837, and that year built the first water-mill on Mill Creek, which gave it the name it bears at the present time. This was the first

grist-mill built and run in the township, and was owned by Mr. Bird until his death, in 1842. It was abandoned at a very early date, 1849 or 1850. This was, without doubt, the first regular grist-mill in Fulton county. In 1850, George Kibler built a grist-mill in connection with a saw-mill, and run them until his death, in 1864, when they passed to other parties, and were soon abandoned. These were both water mills and were built on Mill Creek. No industry of this kind, by water or steam, is carried on today within the present limits of Franklin township. As early as 1837 or 1838, Albert Chatfield built a saw-mill on Bean Creek and carried on quite an extensive business for many years, but the mill has long since fallen into decay. A grist-mill was built near the old saw-mill, many years after, and after running a few years was burned.

In the fall of 1834, John W. Harter, the first settler in Fulton township, finding the Six Mile Woods settling apparently with permanent inhabitants, went back to Huron county, his former home, and induced a mill-wright by the name of Bryant Hanly to accompany him back to his new residence. In the spring of 1835, they built a grist-mill on Mr. Harter's land, which was known as the "Horse Mill." Mr. Hanly superintended its construction, and Thomas C., Nicholas Q., and William Berry did the most of the work. The two last named sawed all the lumber for the mill with a whip saw. This was done by rolling a log on a skidway, high enough for one man to stand under the log to manage the lower end of the saw, who was designated as the "pit-sawyer." The top sawyer stood on the top of the log and managed the upper end of the saw. It required great muscular power to run this kind of a saw-mill, the first in Fulton township, but that was a qualification possessed by Nicholas Q. and William Berry, far above the average man. The horse mill had a grinding capacity of from two to five bushels per hour. The horse would trot around the circle designated, hitched to a sweep sixteen feet long, but horses being very scarce, oxen had to be used on many occasions for the propelling power to the mill. On such occasions the motion proved too slow for doing good work, and through the mechanical skill of Thomas C. Berry, the mill was geared so that oxen could be successfully used. The bolt of this mill was turned by hand, similar to turning a grind-stone, and although the flour made would hardly compare with the roller process of today, yet those pioneers ate their bread and cake with as good a relish, and enjoyed their buckwheat cakes and corn dodgers, prepared from the flour thus obtained, as we of today with all our modern mill improvements. Many of the settlers had no teams, and they would carry their grist of wheat, corn or buckwheat, on their shoulders, or haul, in the winter season, on hand sleds to this mill, some two to six miles, guided only by blazed trees or Indian trails, and in many instances returning long after dark. This mill, in 1840, was moved one mile south on Swan Creek, and converted into a

water-mill by Harter & Stair. It sustained a good mill reputation and proved to be of great convenience to the early settlers. Pilliod Brothers, in 1887, put up a flouring mill at Swanton, which is still in successful operation, and a grist-mill was built at Ai, in 1866, by Miles Hayes.

David Salsbury, at his residence upon the south side of Pike township, in the first settlement, ran a feed mill for grinding corn, which was constructed by dishing out a large black walnut stump as a mortar, and preparing a large, heavy stone, corrugated with the chisel and pick, and hung in a frame work fixed so that it could be raised from the depression in the stump and then attached to a sweep drawn round and round by oxen, the first power. This for a time made for the inhabitants a good corn meal, which saved much valuable time of the settlers, who would otherwise have been compelled to go to Maumee, through the country without roads or bridges. The mill was afterward changed to one of more modern date, as soon as means could be obtained to buy one, and it served the inhabitants for a number of years, the frame work and the old stump being visible up to 1850 or later.

About 1857-8, a grist-mill was put up at Spring Hill, in Dover township, and did a good business until it was burned down, in 1860. It was rebuilt, but afterwards moved away.

Of these early flour producers of Fulton county, some deserve especial mention. Rensselaer S. Humphrey was one of the pioneers of the county, and settled in Gorham township in 1843. He was one of the first to clear up the land where Fayette now stands, and built the first frame house and the first schoolhouse in Gorham township. In 1844, he cut the road out which is now the principal street of Fayette; in 1847, built a steam saw-mill, the first in the township; in 1850, built a store and blacksmith shop, and in 1857, a steam grist-mill. He was a member of the board of education for twenty-one years, and township trustee three terms. He was born in the State of New York, July 29, 1821. Dr. Joseph O. Allen, who was a partner of Mr. Humphrey in some of his early enterprises, was also born in the State of New York, in 1830, and settled in Fulton county in 1851. He served as township treasurer ten years, and also as member of the board of education and on the village council.

Any amount of material exists in Fulton county for the manufacture of brick and tile, and in any township that industry can be made to pay if properly developed. In Amboy township, clay suitable for brick-making can be found in abundance, but, as yet, comparatively few bricks have been made there. Joseph Roop made the first brick in that township and carried on the industry for many years. Many of the old settlers yet show the brick which was manufactured by Joseph Roop, still used in comfortable dwellings. John Reis, in the eastern part of the township, for years carried on the tile and brick making business to quite a large ex-

tent, and the brick and tile there manufactured were entirely used by the farmers.

George Mikesell manufactured the first brick in Clinton township, and it is thought, in Fulton county. In 1838, he burned a kiln of brick on his farm just west of Wauseon, near the present residence of Campbell Bayes, for the purpose of securing brick for a large fire-place and chimney in the residence he was then constructing. The next year, 1839, John Tigert established a brick yard in the northern part of York township, which was in operation for about fifteen years. In 1840 or 1841, Shipman Losure established a yard for the manufacture of brick, a little over a mile northeast of the present site of Wauseon, and brick was turned out there until some time during the early 60's, when the enterprise was abandoned. About 1848, Elisha Williams and sons, southeast of Wauseon, established a brick kiln, and burned a sufficient quantity of brick to build a large dwelling house for the family, besides disposing of a quantity to others. About 1863, one was established in Wauseon, and brick was burned for the purpose of building the Brooker block. Frederick Brooker was the proprietor and the factory was kept in operation for about twenty years. Of the two brick yards now in Wauseon, one was established in the late 70's, and the other a few years later, probably about 1883. They are each doing a flourishing business. Clay, suitable for brick and tile making, can be found in abundance all over Clinton township, with good sand for tempering. Many tile have been used in this township, with some from their first manufacture, years ago.

Tile and brick were first made in Pike township by E. M. Strong, who conducted the business for a great many years, until 1887, when he abandoned it.

Brick, tile and pottery were first made in Dover township by Eben French (familiarly known as "Old Man French"), who put up an oven near what was known as "Chatfield's Corners," where he made all kinds of pottery, which was peddled through the country at a very early date, about 1846. He also made brick in small quantities, and made the first tile that was ever manufactured in the county. Mr. French also put up a kiln and burned brick on the land afterwards owned by Levi McConkey. Brick were made soon after by Joseph Shadle, and the manufacture was continued for a number of years on his farm, south of Ottokee, but stopped in 1865, after burning brick enough for the new county buildings, then being erected. "Long Bill" Jones, in 1839, made brick on the farm afterward owned by DeWitt Williams, and this was as early as any were made in that township. The last brick made in the township were made by Amasa B. Verity, upon the premises owned by the late Oliver B. Verity. Tile was manufactured for one or two years, at the saw-mill of James Kahle.

Of the mercantile establishments of early days mention is made in the various township chapters. We will state here, however,

that the freight wagons which gave Fulton county merchants their transportation facilities to the canal, thence reaching the East and South, have long since become obsolete, their places being taken by the railroads. Of these, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern has twenty-five miles of main track and the same number of miles of second track and sidings in the county; the Wabash system, thirty miles of main track, and the Detroit Southern, sixteen miles of main track. The total for the county is seventy-one miles of main track and twenty-five miles of second track and sidings. These roads pay nearly $40,000 taxes annually upon their property in the county.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

THE first schools in what is now Fulton county were supported by subscription or by assessment upon the patrons according to the number of children they sent to school. True, the law requiring the establishment of public schools in Ohio went into effect in 1825, but it was a good while after that before anything closely resembling the common school system of today had been evolved. But it should not be hastily concluded from this that education was entirely neglected. Parents who could afford it gave their children the advantages of good schools, as good as could be maintained, and among those who were very poor there was much self-sacrifice that the children might be educated and prepared for better success than their fathers and mothers had attained in the struggle of life. Some very poor boys in Ohio, in that period when there were no common schools, supplemented the little schooling they could obtain by fire-light reading, and so beginning, became in later years the great men of the State, and a few of them the greatest men of the nation. The difference, comparing the present with the early days in Fulton county, is that now the schools are open without cost to boys and girls, without regard to their family importance or family wealth, and it is no disgrace to attend a free school. Then it was, and free schools were sometimes called "pauper" schools. So, it may be observed, we are more truly democratic today, in this, than the fathers were who considered themselves the special champions of human equality.

This clearly illustrates a point which is too often overlooked by those who pretend to think upon economic or social questions. The righteousness of the principle of human equality (not in mental or physical endowment, but as heirs to the blessings of Providence) is recognized inherently by all mankind. And we might say with considerable historical accuracy that there has never been a time when this principle was not advocated, more or less, and oftimes, by those who in practice encouraged the enslavement of their fellow-men. The individual is the creature of social conditions, and so long as conditions were such that only the poorest of the poor rejoiced over the introduction of the common school system, the more opulent ones, with a heartlessness which is too often a companion of wealth, sought to render the movement unpopular by stigmatizing those feeble institutions of

learning. How great has been the change and how much we have improved in three-quarters of a century! With the record of the past before him, it would be a reckless man, it seems, who would attempt to limit the possibilities of the future. Socialism is, or should be, a growth or advancement towards better social conditions; and those who meet the arguments of the over-zealous advocates of Universal Brotherhood with the time-worn expression, "It is impossible, Sir," base their reasoning and conclusion (unconsciously, however), upon premises that cannot be denied—their own unfitness for such an Utopian state. Altruism will not displace egoism as the result of a statutory enactment—the change must be evolutionary in its nature. And the common school system of America is a powerful factor in the onward and upward movement.

The first school taught in the western part of York township was by Mrs. Emily Spencer, wife of the late William Spencer (son of Rev. Uriel Spencer), and was kept in the house of Uriel Spencer, afterward owned by Samuel Biddle. This was in 1837. A year or two later, Miss Sophronia Fluhart taught a winter term of six weeks and three days, at the same place, and received sixty-two and one-half cents per week, boarding herself at home. These schools were kept near the York and Clinton line, east of Wauseon. The first schoolhouse built in York township stood upon the Willard Trowbridge farm, one mile west of Delta. There are, at the present time, thirteen subdistricts in that township, besides one graded school in Delta, all in a very flourishing condition.

The first schoolhouses were built of course in most instances of logs, and considering the abundance of timber, they could well have been constructed much larger and more commodious. A description of one of them would doubtless answer for all. The desks were placed around the wall, and the seats were mostly made of basswood logs, split into halves. Upon these rude and uncomfortable seats, pupils of all ages and conditions were compelled to sit the six hours per day of school. These pioneer schoolhouses were in strange contrast with the light, airy and commodious school buildings in every district in the county today; and yet it is a fact that as much solid work was done by the pupils in those early school buildings as in the more elegant ones of the present. Wood was furnished by the patrons in proportion to the number of children sent. Often, it was drawn to the schoolhouse by the parents, in the log, and cut up by the pupils. Most of the pupils found their way through the woods to the schoolhouses, roads being comparatively unknown. Along these school trails they went to school, and at night to spelling schools, lighting their way, in the night time, with torches made from the bark of hickory trees.

The old-fashioned spelling school is seldom now heard of, but it is doubtful if any modern entertainment can equal it in interest

or in lasting benefit to the participants. The young people would go miles to attend one of these events. It was district against district, and it was wonderful how each would back their champions. The method was different at times in spelling down. Sometimes they would stand up and spell around, and the last one up was the winner. Another method, and by some thought to be a more thorough test, was to stand up two and two, and the one who was able to spell the whole crowd down in that way would carry off the championship. Those friendly mental contests were often very exciting and continued until late into the night. Webster's Elementary spelling book was used for many years, and finally gave way to McGuffey's. That the pupils in our common schools then were much better spellers than now is beyond all question.

There was a general uniformity of school books throughout the county, McGuffey's readers, the old edition, being introduced into the schools at an early period. Previous to that, other books were used as readers, the New Testament being prominent among them. No uniformity in regard to arithmetics was practiced until the adoption of Ray's series, and these have been in quite general use, since. His Third Part, or Practical, was the standard for many years, and there are many who think it has never been excelled for the purpose for which it was designed. No particular system of penmanship was ever taught, being as various and everchanging as were the teachers. Davies' algebra was at first used by the advanced pupils, but it was supplanted by Ray, who has ever since apparently held the ground.

Thirteen schoolhouses furnish the facilities for education to the children of Swan Creek township, and the average yearly attendance is about three hundred pupils. All these school buildings are frame or brick, the old log houses having entirely disappeared. Educational interests were somewhat slow in developing in Swan Creek, especially in the southern part of the township where the people were very poor. The land was marshy, miasmatic troubles plagued the residents a great deal; and to add to these difficulties, a large part of the soil was owned by non-residents and speculators. These ills were all banished by the application of one treatment—ditching. Marvels were wrought in the increased productiveness of the land, the purification of the atmosphere to such a degree that it became as healthful as any other locality; churches and convenient schoolhouses made their apearance, and evidences of material thrift and mental cultivation were soon visible everywhere. It may be a slight digression, but as this is a chapter on Educational Development the writer can not refrain from calling attention to an object lesson which presents itself in this connection, local perhaps in interest, but widespread in application. The cost of ditching being charged as a tax on the land values of Swan Creek township, the speculators soon disposed of their real estate there, and it was then divided

and sub-divided, going into the hands of resident owners, who have cleared, ditched and otherwise improved it. Could any argument be more potent than this in portraying the evils of land monopoly, or more convincing in showing the good results that follow the taxing of land values alone?

There are five school districts in Amboy township, located as follows: One upon the south side of section 4, one upon section 7, one upon section 16, one upon section 29, one upon section 26, and a special district at Metamora. All of the districts have well built houses.

In the very first days of Chesterfield township there were no schools for a year or two, and the children were taught at home by the mother or elder daughter until such time as the population would warrant a school building. The first attempt of the people to levy a tax for school purposes failed at the first election, but at the second it was carried by a majority vote of the people, and soon thereafter provison was made for a school. Accordingly, the inhabitants hastily constructed a school house on section 16, on the northeast corner, just south of the Hawley cemetery. Flavel Butler taught the first school in the winter of 1837, and this was the first school ever taught in the township. At that time, Chesterfield included the greater part of Gorham, and the northern half of Dover, running to the Fulton line on the south. The township has no schools except the common schools of the state, of which it contains seven in sub-districts, in all of which they have improved structures, either brick or wood, and all are in a flourishing condition and the pride of the township.

The first schoolhouse built in Royalton township was on section 15, in 1837, and the first teacher was Olive Green. The second schoolhouse was on the farm of Amos Rathbun, who built the same. In 1858, Warren J. Hendrix built and taught for a number of years thereafter, a high school at Lyons. Royalton has now six sub-district schools and one special school.

The first school taught in Clinton township was by Erastus Briggs, and it was held in the cabin first put up by Elisha Williams. The first schoolhouse was built on the land of John Lozer, section 15, but was not used long. In 1840, one was built at the center of section 14, which was used about six years. Other parts of the township put up buildings and began schools about the same time. The house on section 14 had a brick fireplace and chimney, the brick being made by John Tigert. The present number of school districts of the township is twelve, added to which is one special joint district at Pettisville, the schoolhouse being located in Clinton township. Other than these there is one graded school in the village of Wauseon. All districts are provided with substantial, well built structures. In 1881, an institution of learning was established at Fayette, called the Fayette Normal, Music and Business College. It continued in operation at the above named place until 1888, when it was moved to Wauseon and con-

tinued under the name of the Northwestern Collegiate Institute. A fine new building was erected and the school flourished during the six years of its existence in Wauseon, but at the close of the school year, in 1894, it ceased to exist and no more sessions were held. The building has since been used by the excellent high school of Wauseon.

The first organized school district in the township of Gorham was in the Cottrell settlement, in 1836, and a log school house was built upon the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 21. In 1842, another district was organized in the "Snow Settlement," and a frame schoolhouse was built by R. S. Humphrey, it being the first frame schoolhouse in the township. At about this period another school district was organized in the east part, and a log schoolhouse was built. Oliver B. Verity taught the winter school of 1844 and '45, at fourteen dollars per month, and boarded around, which all teachers of that age did—a practice that never went out of date until the adoption of the free school system, in 1854. Thus began school education in Gorham township, and the demand for other districts kept apace with the improvement and population. The township now has eight school districts, and one joint sub-school district in the southeast corner, besides a special school district for Fayette. Lucinda Rogers taught the first school in Gorham township, commencing in May, 1836, in the Cottrell district. She commenced her school under the jurisdiction of the territory of Michigan and ended it under the jurisdiction of Ohio. As the teacher got her wages by a "rate bill," the transfer did not interfere, as the bill was collected of the parents of those attending the school. This schoolhouse was used for about fifteen years for school and church purposes combined, and was standing as late as 1862. The first school in the southwest part of the township was taught in a log building, and was, in an early day, known as the Severance schoolhouse. It was situated in the southeast corner of section 26, but it had no legal organization and was supported by subscription. Elizabeth Freeman, afterwards the wife of Waldron Severance, taught there in the summer of 1842. In 1845, a frame schoolhouse was built on the northwest corner of section 35, and was painted red, as will be remembered by many of the inhabitants living at the present time. Miss Minerva Cottrell, daughter of Asa Cottrell and later the wife of George Acker of Morenci, Michigan, was the first teacher in the red schoolhouse. It has since been changed, and the district center located on the south side of section 26. There are no small districts in the township, and it can boast of as good schools as any in the county. Fayette is a special school district. The public school building is a large and convenient brick structure, with four departments, and has an average attendance of about one hundred and fifty pupils. The establishment of the Fayette Normal, Music and Business College has already been mentioned, as has its removal to Wauseon, in 1888. Appreciating the value of such an educational institution, the peo-

ple of Fayette immediately set about securing another school of like nature, and, in September, 1888, the Fayette Normal University was opened to students. This school flourished exceedingly for a number of years, but finally the citizens of Fayette became convinced that its presence in their midst militated against the complete success of their graded schools. Consequently, they withdrew the necessary support from the institution, and at the close of the school year, in the spring of 1905, the Fayette Normal University closed its doors and went out of existence. There are no schools now in Fulton county, other than those supported by public taxation.

The first school in German township was taught in the winter of 1839-40, by Samuel B. Darby. The first schoolhouse built in the township was on the State road, one-half mile west of Burlington, and the pioneer teachers were, besides Mr. Darby, Milton Zouver, Harriet Schnall, Miss Baker, Miss Shipman, Mary Ann Prettyman, Miss Geesey, and Miss Darby. Wages of lady teachers at that period were all the way from one to two dollars per week and board; and for male teachers not less than twelve dollars per month and board. The township has at present fifteen sub-school districts, and one graded school for the village of Archbold.

Samantha Crandall taught the first school in the bounds of Franklin township, in the old cabin of Joseph Bates. She had to cross Bean Creek on a felled tree across the stream, evening and morning, and wade through swales and water to and from school. Her mother taught the next school. Both of these ladies died about 1850. The time of Samantha Crandall's teaching was in the year 1836, and it was conducted as a private school for the neighboring families. This cabin stood on section 2, on what is now known as the Shilling farm, and afterwards, Miss Jane Brundridge taught school there. The second schoolhouse was also a log cabin and was erected by Samuel B. Darby, on the east bank of Bean Creek, near Darby's land, and the latter gentleman taught the first school there, in the winter of 1839. In 1842, a new frame schoolhouse was built on the same site. The Asher Ely school district was organized in 1845, and a hewed log cabin was built for the district. The first teacher was Augustus Porter. The Methodists and Presbyterians used this house for a long time as a place of worship. Franklin now has seven school districts and one joint school district, formed from German and Franklin. Subdistrict No. 4 has the remarkable record of having produced over forty teachers, five doctors, three lawyers, three merchants, two jewelers, one minister, one professor, one editor, one portrait artist, one railroad conductor, one telegraph operator and one commercial traveler. This is a record, the equal of which few country schools can boast.

In November, 1837, the pioneers of Fulton township built a log schoolhouse in what was known as the Clark district. It was barren of desks, but Isaac Day, wishing his daughter to learn to

write, put in a writing desk for her use. Gideon W. Raymond taught the first school in this house, in 1837, and afterwards taught the Ai school some four years. Joseph Babcock followed Mr. Raymond as a teacher in this district. He was a school teacher of the first class and took great pleasure in his school work. Samuel Durgin taught the Ai school for a number of years, and for a long time was county school examiner. The first schoolhouse built in Fulton township, however, was in 1836, on the southeast corner of the east half of the northeast quarter of section ten. It was built of logs, and was finished and furnished without taxing the land—all contributed. It was "chinked" and plastered with mud from the adjoining soil. It had a fire-place made of clay and sticks built up "cob house style," and cropping out just above the ridge of the roof, and plastered upon the inside with clay mortar. This formed a safe as well as a comfortable heating apparatus. The seats were made of logs about ten inches in diameter, and ten or twelve feet in length, and split into halves and hewed to smooth them upon the split side. They were then mounted, the split side up, on wooden logs of proper height for the pupils. For writing desks they bored holes into the logs about three feet from the floor, into which they drove pins, projecting in the room far enough to support a board or slab placed on the pins. For windows they would cut out one log the whole length of the building, and stop the opening with oiled paper. This would admit some light, and keep out the cold. Some were furnished with glass, 7 by 9, and when this schoolhouse was completed, with a good fire nearly the entire length of one end of the building, it furnished a good and comfortable institution for training the young minds successfully in the elementary branches. Another schoolhouse, of the same character, was built the next winter as stated above, in the Clark neighborhood. Others of like description were built as the township was settled. In 1842, the first frame schoolhouse was built by David Springer, at Ai, which was afterward moved across the street and remodeled for a dwelling. Another schoolhouse was soon after built in the Dodge, or Witt district, and they rapidly became numerous. Miss Julia Chamberlain, with her sister (who became Mrs. Samuel Durgin) came to Fulton township in 1837, and taught the first school in a small, log schoolhouse, which stood where the present school building now stands, in the Ai district. The wages paid teachers from 1837 to 1850, was from twelve to fifteen dollars per month, and from one to two dollars per week allowed for female teachers boarding around among the families in the district. Miss Harriet O'Brien taught the first summer term in the Clark district, but being taken sick, Miss Huldah Merrill finished the term. Among the early teachers were Messrs. Reed, Luther Dodge, Miss Almeda Doughty, A. Sawyer, Samuel Durgin, G. W. Raymond, Miss Lucy Clough, Margaret Emery, Jonathan Woods, Joseph Babcock, Ezra

Tunison, John Clendening, Miss Julia Chamberlain, Harriet O'Brien, Huldah Merrill and Miss Eleanor Johnson.

The first school taught in Pike township was in 1835, in an old log hut standing at a very early day upon the knob where the Salisbury cemetery is now located. It was afterwards removed to Thomas Silsby's corner, and Michael Handy taught there the first winter after he came to the county, in 1840. Caroline Trowbridge taught the first school. The township now contains six school districts, supported by good buildings, and an advanced step in education has been taken in this township.

Soon after the organization of Dover township, in 1843, it was divided into two school districts, one at Spring Hill and the other at Ottokee. Soon after was organized another, called the Waid district, and next in order was a district in the northwestern part of the township; and still later, district No. 5, where all elections are held. The last district, No. 6, in the northeast part of the township, was organized about 1864. By an act of the legislature of Ohio, in 1876, Spring Hill district was set apart as a special school district, and a fine brick schoolhouse was built, suitable for all needs. The first male teacher who taught in Dover, it is said, had his pupils spell United States, commencing Y-o-u, but the township was soon after fortunate in securing a better grade of teachers. A. J. Canfield, Rev. J. R. Hibbard, Mortimer D. Hibbard, Michael Handy, and Miss Amelia Hibbard (who became Mrs. Derwin Butler) and many others taught as good common schools as were generally found at that day. Wages for males, ten to thirteen dollars per month and board around, and for females, six to eight dollars and board around. This was paid by rate bills.

Fulton county now has in the township districts 108 schoolhouses for the elementary schools; in the separate districts 10 elementary and three high, making a grand total of 121 school buildings, with 164 rooms. The value of the school property in the township districts is $96,750; in the separate districts, $107,500; making an aggregate of $204,250. One hundred and sixty-eight teachers are employed, teaching thirty-four weeks in the township schools and from thirty-four to thirty-six in the others, at salaries ranging from $30 to $68 per month. The enumeration of children of school age (between 6 and 21) is 6,490. The actual enrollment of pupils is 79 per cent of the enumeration in the township districts and 88 per cent in the separate districts. There are no high schools in the township districts, but there are nineteen in the separate districts. The average cost of tuition of the pupils enrolled is $8.32 in the elementary schools of the township districts, and $7.23 in the elementary and $19.38 in the high schools of the separate districts. The county received from the State, mainly from the common school fund, $13,431.54 for the support of education in 1904; from local taxation, $62,955.25; from the sale of bonds, $34,865.74; from all other sources, $3,162.48; making the total receipts but little less than $114,500, to which should be

added a balance on hand, September 1, 1903, of $31,963.67, swelling the aggregate funds to $146,378.68. Out of this there was paid $38,888.11 to teachers in elementary schools, and $9,122.65 to teachers in high schools; $450 for supervision, $1,127.80 on buildings and grounds, $7,058.40 on bonds and interest, and $22,540.99 for all other purposes, making an aggregate expenditure of $79,187.95. On September 1, 1904, the close of the fiscal year, the balance on hand was $67,190.73.

In the county there are the village and special districts of Archbold, C. G. Mueller, superintendent, and school property valued at $20,550, annual expenditures, $5,390.38; Delta, G. R. Anderson, superintendent, property valued at $35,000, annual expenditures, $6,852.44; Fayette, G. J. Tripp, superintendent, property valued at $8,000, annual expenditures, $3,660.82; Lyons, E. F. Watkins, superintendent, property valued at $3,500, annual expenditures, $1,494.52; Swanton, C. O. Castle, superintendent, property valued at $4,000, annual expenditures, $8,902.90; and Wauseon, C. J. Biery, superintendent, property valued at $25,000, annual expenditures, $10,170.96.

The county examiners of teachers are C. J. Biery, C. O. Castle and W. H. Murphy. The teachers have a county institute annually, and two additional county meetings.

CHAPTER X

BENCH AND BAR

THE establishment of courts of justice and the installation of the necessary officials were naturally the first work attending the organization of Fulton county. Under the old Constitution of 1802, which was in vogue at the time of the organization, the Supreme Court had jurisdiction, both original and appellate, and, auxiliary to it, was the Court of Common Pleas. On the adoption of the present Constitution, March 10, 1851, the District, Common Pleas and county Probate Courts assumed jurisdiction.

During the period of the old Constitution, the plan of having three citizens act as associate judges—theoretically supporting the legal subtleties of the president judge with their native shrewdness and knowledge of human nature—was continuously in operation. The associate judges in the Fulton county Common Pleas court, in its short existence under the old regime, were John Kendall, Alfred C. Hough, Socrates H. Cately and William E. Parmalee.

Under the Constitution of 1802, the State was divided into three circuits, for each of which the legislature elected a President Judge; and the associate judges, sitting with him, constituted the Court of Common Pleas. The districts were changed from year to year and increased in number, and when Fulton county was organized, in 1850, it became a part of the Thirteenth Circuit, which included several counties in Northwestern Ohio. Having given a list of names of those who served as associate judges for Fulton county under the old Constitution, it may here be mentioned that the first and only circuit judge who presided in Fulton county, prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, was Judge John H. Palmer of Paulding county. In accordance with the provisions of the creative act, to which reference has been made in a former chapter, the first term of the Court of Common Pleas held in Fulton county, was held in Pike township at the house of Robert Howard, who kept an old-fashioned inn or tavern. It being the purpose of this chapter, as its heading imports, to sketch the character and career of the respective members of the Fulton bench and bar, no description will be attempted of this first session of court. Besides, it would be futile to do so, as all official records were lost in the fire that consumed the court house at Ottokee, in 1864.

The Supreme Court had its origin in the Constitution of 1802, which provided for three members, with permission to the legislature to add another. This court was required to meet once a year in

each county, a regulation that would be preposterous in 1905; but in 1802, with a few widely scattered counties, that was obviously the most convenient way of serving the people and the ends of justice. Until 1851, this custom of an annual session of the Supreme Court continued, but it is doubtful if any were ever held in Fulton county. This Supreme Court had both original and appellate jurisdiction and important criminal cases were usually tried before it. Thus, until 1851, the supreme judges were peripatetic, holding court in all the counties.

The Constitution adopted in 1851 provided for a Supreme Court, such as the people are now familiar with, its duties confined to hearing appeals from lower courts. The State was divided into nine common pleas districts, and associate judges were abolished. Each district was subdivided into three parts, in each of which the people should elect a judge of the court of common pleas. Thus there were at least three common pleas judges to each of the nine districts. One or more of the judges held a common pleas court in each county, and the three judges of the district together constituted a district court, that succeeded to the functions of the old supreme court in their respective counties, and the new common pleas court succeeded to the old common pleas court, except in probate jurisdiction, for which probate judges were provided, to be elected one in each county. Under this new system Fulton county was a part of the second subdivision of the Third circuit, but only about half of the time has it continued in that classification. But the subdivision, at first composed of Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Henry and Fulton, now includes Defiance, Fulton, Paulding, Van Wert and Williams.

The first three judges of the Third district, beginning in February, 1852, were Lawrence Hall, Benjamin F. Metcalf and John H. Palmer. Judge Palmer was succeeded in 1857 by Alexander S. Latty of Defiance. The latter was re-elected in 1861, and again in 1866 and 1871, the subdivision at this time, under the act of 1868, being composed of the counties of Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Fulton and Henry. Judge Latty retired from the bench in 1877, after a career, which in length of service has no equal in Northwestern Ohio. He was succeeded by Selwyn N. Owen of Bryan.

The General Assembly of Ohio, in January, 1879, changed the subdivisions of the Third Judicial District by making the counties of Fulton, Henry and Putnam the Third sub-division. This change necessitated the election of a judge for these counties and John J. Moore of Ottawa, was elevated to that position. He officiated as Common Pleas Judge until the fall of 1884, when he was elected to the bench of the Circuit Court, and William H. Handy succeeded him on the Common Pleas bench.

William Henry Handy was born in Pike township, Fulton county, January 29, 1847. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in Company H, of the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and

served with that regiment until February 10, 1864, when he was discharged. On April 15, following, he re-enlisted in Company H, of the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served through the remainder of the war, being mustered out of service and discharged on September 1, 1865. On returning home he entered the office of his father as a student of law, where he remained some time, and afterward further prosecuted his studies in the office of Judge Lemmon, of Toledo. At that city, in the year 1868, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced practice at Ottokee, then the county seat of Fulton county, being associated with his father. This relation was maintained until January 1, 1875, when he retired from the firm to assume control, as editor and publisher, of the Democratic Expositor. To Mr. Handy's management is credited that paper's early success, and to his leaders in its editorial columns was also due the credit of having brought about a more perfect party organization in the county. After two and one-half years in the editor's sanctum Mr. Handy sold the paper and resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued up to the time of his advancement to the common pleas bench in February, 1885. At a meeting of the delegates to the Democratic judicial convention of the Third sub-division of the Third judicial district, on January 27, 1885, he was made the nominee of that body for the office of common pleas judge, and two days later he was appointed by Governor Hoadley to the office for which he had just been nominated, and entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 7th day of February. In October following he was elected for the unexpired term of Judge Moore, there being no candidate nominated to oppose him. He was re-elected in 1888 and served until 1894, when he was succeeded by John M. Sheets of Ottawa.

At the October election, in 1893, John M. Sheets of Ottawa, was elected to succeed Judge Handy. In 1898, he was again a candidate for the position, but was defeated by Michael Donnelly of Napoleon, who was re-elected in 1903, and is the present incumbent. The legislature of 1904 changed the sub-divisions of this judicial district, adding the counties of Fulton and Van Wert to Defiance, Paulding and Williams, and also increased the number of judges to three in the new sub-division. At the election of 1904, Edward S. Matthias of Van Wert, and John M. Killits of Bryan, were the successful candidates for the newly-created judgeships, and with William H. Hubbard of Defiance, constitute the judiciary of this sub-division.

In 1852, an act of the legislature divided the State into five circuits for the district court, and a judge of the Supreme Court was required to preside, and the district court was made a court of appeals from the common pleas court. This practice continued until the supreme judges were relieved of this duty, in 1865, after which the common pleas judges of the district, sitting as a district court, were authorized to consider appeals from their own judgments. This undesirable condition of things was removed in 1883, by the

adoption of an amendment to the constitution, authorizing the creation of a circuit court, and abolishing the district court, but leaving the common pleas judges and courts undisturbed. Three circuit judges were chosen at the next election in each circuit, and Fulton county was included in the Sixth circuit.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Following is a list of those who have held the office of Prosecuting Attorney in Fulton county, and which in some cases has been the beginning of a distinguished career in the law: J. H. Read; 1852, Michael Handy; A. Carmichael; N. Merrill; 1858, M. R. Brailey; 1862, J. W. Roseborough; 1866, Octavius Waters; 1872, W. W. Touvelle; 1874, Michael Handy; 1876, H. H. Ham; 1880, W. H. Gavitt; 1885, Mazzini Slusser; 1891, John Q. Files; 1897, William H. Fuller; 1902, Clive C. Handy.

Some of these names are mentioned biographically in other chapters. Michael Handy was one of the most prominent leaders of the Fulton county bar for upwards of thirty years. He was not to the "manor born," however, but came to Lucas county, Ohio, from New York, his native State, in 1840, having previously seen considerable of the world, both in the States and in Canada. He began active life as a school teacher and farmer, having previous to his admission to the bar, in 1850, at the mature age of forty years, taught school in many districts in Fulton county, and redeemed a farm therein from the wilderness. He was a robust, many-sided man, with natural endowments both mental and physical, and of splendid vigor and activity. He was Fulton county's second prosecuting attorney, succeeding John H. Read in that office, in 1852, two years after his admission to the bar. He died in 1886, full of years and honors honestly won and maintained. For many years he was associated with his son, Hon. William H. Handy, afterwards judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in law practice, and was a foeman well worthy the steel of the ablest lawyers of Northwestern Ohio. As a jury lawyer he was especially strong; for being a man of the people he knew them, their excellences, their weaknesses, their prejudices. Upon his professional name or his reputation as a citizen, there never was blown the breath of dishonorable suspicion or accusation.

Moses R. Brailey was a native of the State of New York, and was born in Ontario county, that State, November 2, 1816. In 1837, having just attained his majority, he started to seek his fortune in the West, as Ohio was then called, and located in the same year in Huron county. He had been in Ohio but a short time when he began to take an active part in local politics, and his attention was thereby directed to the legal profession as a means, among other objects, of securing prominence and influence. Being encouraged by his neighbors, who had begun to appreciate his talents and energy, and having received in his boyhood, in New York, the rudiments of a sound English education, which had been sup-

plemented by considerable reading and close observation of human nature, he concluded to study law. In 1840, he entered the office of Stone & Kellogg, a leading firm at Norwalk, the county seat of Huron county, and after two years of close application, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and at once opened an office in Norwalk. Devoting himself assiduously to his profession, he soon secured a living business, and in 1852 was elected prosecuting attorney of that county, the duties of which he discharged with excellent success. Having real estate interests of considerable value and promise in the then new county of Fulton, in 1857 he removed to that county, and, opening a law office, in 1858 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and was again elevated thereto in 1860, acquiring also a large civil business in the meantime. Immediately on the first call of President Lincoln for troops to defend the government, on April 17, 1861, Mr. Brailey enlisted as a private in a company which was recruited for, and expected to become, a part of the historic Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers, the first colonel of which was the gallant James B. Steedman. For some reason, known best to the military authorities of the State, the company was disbanded in June, 1861, without being sent to the field of active military operations. On August 13, 1861, Mr. Brailey again enlisted in the Union army, and was commissioned captain of Company I, in the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on January 1, 1862, was promoted to be major of the regiment. In March of the same year, by reason of ill health, he was compelled to resign; but devoting all his time and energies to the cause of his country, as soon as his health had been somewhat restored, Major Brailey set about the work of recruiting under the authority of the adjutant-general of the State, and in June, 1862, had raised a company for the Eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the duty of guarding Confederate prisoners at Camp Chase. In this regiment he held the commission of a captain, but was transferred therefrom in August of the same year, to the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment of Ohio Infantry, with the rank of major, and commanded that regiment in the field until the winter following. In January, 1863, Major Brailey was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment, and on the report of the Board of Army Surgeons attached to the military department of the Southwest, in January, 1864, he was discharged for disability, having just previously, for meritorious service, been brevetted brigadier general. Immediately thereafter he was appointed pay agent for the State of Ohio, with headquarters at Columbus, and collected and disbursed over four millions of the money of Ohio soldiers, losing not a cent. In addition to his other duties, while acting as pay agent, General Brailey assisted in the organization and equipment of eleven regiments of Ohio troops, for the field. At the State election, in 1865, the people of Ohio further rewarded the efforts of General Brailey, in behalf of his country, by electing him Comptroller of the State treasury, to which position he was again elected

three years later, holding that high and responsible office for six years. He died, January 18, 1888.

William H. Gavitt was born in Franklin county, Ohio, November 12, 1844, and was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, one of the most prominent educational institutions in the country under the immediate ecclesiastical control of the Methodist Episcopal church. On January 12, 1863, he began studying law with Michael Handy at Ottokee, the old county-seat of Fulton county, and completed his studies at Delaware, in the office of James R. Hubble, at that time a leading lawyer of central Ohio. On November 25, 1865, Mr. Gavitt was admitted to the bar, and immediately opened an office at Wauseon. Wearying somewhat of the law after a few years, he went to Isabella county, Michigan, where, in connection with Dr. S. T. Norden, he engaged in the drug business. In 1876 he returned to Fulton county, and again embarked in the legal practice, this time at Delta, and in 1880 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Fulton county, being re-elected two years later.

Mazzini Slusser received his legal education in the office of A. C. Baldwin, at Pontiac, Michigan, and at the Michigan University, graduating in the law department thereof, in 1876. His rudimentary and literary training was acquired in the public schools of Bryan, Ohio, and at an academy which flourished there some years ago. After spending two years in public school work, Mr. Slusser located at Wauseon, in 1878, and followed the business of general insurance until 1880, when he formed a partnership with L. M. Murphy and began the active practice of the law. In 1885 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Fulton county, and after serving two terms in that position he removed to Chicago, where he now has a fine practice.

THE PROBATE COURT.

This court was created by the constitution of 1851, with the provision that one judge of the same should be elected in each county. It is an office peculiarly local and intimately associated with the affairs of all the people, and has been filled by some of our best citizens. Samuel Gillis, the first judge elected, was one of the early settlers of Fulton county. He was born in Argyle, Washington county, New York, in 1789, and settled in Victor, Cayuga county, in 1811. He served in the war of 1812, was at Sackett's Harbor, was taken prisoner and held in Canada for several months, and was present at the burning of Quebec. Mr. Gillis was among the early settlers in Chesterfield township and by occupation was a farmer. He was the first probate judge of Fulton county, and filled many township offices. He died, February 9, 1871.

Lucius H. Upham, the immediate successor to Mr. Gillis, held the office only about one month, when he was unseated. The next, Socrates H. Cately, was for about forty-two years one of Swan

Creek township's most active and enterprising citizens. He was a native of Cortland county, New York, and was born on January 8, 1815, in the calendar of the Democratic party known as "St. Jackson's Day," being the date of the battle of New Orleans. When he attained his majority he started west, stopping at Maumee City, where he lived for a little less than eight years, and then purchased land in Swan Creek township and established himself on it. Besides serving as probate judge of the county he was an associate judge under the old Constitution.

Oliver B. Verity was elected in 1857. He was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, January 8, 1815. Like his predecessor in the probate judge's office, he may be called a St. Jackson man, having been born on the day and in the year that Andrew Jackson fought and whipped the British at New Orleans. Mr. Verity grew to manhood in his native State, and in 1843 came to Gorham township, Lucas, afterwards Fulton county, Ohio, where he first settled on section nine and later on section sixteen. In the fall of 1857, he was elected to the office of probate judge and moved to Ottokee, then the county seat of Fulton county, on February 17, 1858, and resided there the remainder of his life. While living in Gorham he held the office of township clerk for nine years in succession, and in 1855, was elcted justice of the peace, but resigned that office to accept the office of probate judge. He was three times re-elected to the latter position and served the people of the county in that capacity twelve years, his last term ending February 9, 1870. In the fall of 1852, he was elected land appraiser for the district composed of the townships of Gorham, Chesterfield and Royalton, and made the tour of said townships the following year and reported to the auditor of the county. In 1846, under the old Constitution, and when this territory was a part of Lucas county, he was appointed a sub-school examiner to examine applicants for teaching in Gorham township alone, which position he held until Fulton county was organized. Then under the new constitution he was appointed by Samuel Gillis to the office of county school examiner, and served as such until he took his seat as probate judge. In 1870, after retiring from the probate office, he was chosen as assistant marshal for the purpose of taking the census of that year, of Dover, Chesterfield, Royalton and Amboy townships. In April, 1874, he was chosen superintendent of the newly established county infirmary, and held that position until March 1, 1880, and excepting those six years, he held the office of justice of the peace of Dover township from April, 1870, the remainder of his active life. He also served two years as clerk and one as trustee of Dover township. He served six times as juror in the United States District Court, and on April 9, 1861, he was chosen as postmaster at Ottokee and held the office until May, 1885, a trifle over twenty-four years. Mr. Verity was for years recognized as the best equipped man in the county in the matter of facts pertaining to local history, and in the compilation

of this volume the writer has drawn extensively from articles penned by him.

The judge of probate in 1870-79 was Caleb M. Keith, who was born in Huron county, Ohio, August 11, 1817, and settled in Fulton county, in 1862. He filled the office of justice of the peace, and was elected probate judge in the fall of 1869, which office he held for nine years. He was succeeded by Levi W. Brown, who was born in Fulton county, in 1841, son of Benjamin Brown, who was a native of the Green Mountain State. He was elected probate judge in 1878, 1881 and 1884. He held the judgeship for three terms and after him Adelbert D. Newell was twice elected, but died before the expiration of his second term, and H. L. Moseley served by appointment for a few months until Thomas F. Ham was elected for the unexpired term, in the fall of 1892. Judge Ham was twice re-elected and served from 1892 to 1900, and the present incumbent, Edward E. Williams, entered upon the duties of the office in February of the latter year.

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

Samuel Durgin, as noted previously, was the first clerk of the court of common pleas in 1850, and continued in the office until January, 1854, when Naman Merrill succeeded him, holding the office until 1861, and Harry B. Bayes was then chosen and began a term that continued until 1864. The successors of Durgin, Merrill and Bayes have been the following, all men of ability and prominence: 1863, Samuel Durgin; 1866, Truman H. Brown; 1869, Daniel W. Poe; 1872, Albert Deyo; 1878, Albert B. Smith; 1887, James C. King; 1893, H. S. Bassett; 1899, Frank W. Wood.

SHERIFFS.

The first executive officer of the courts in Fulton county was George B. Brown, one of the prominent men of this section in the early days. He settled in Royalton township before the organization of Fulton county, and after serving as the first sheriff and in other positions of trust, he retired to his farm and lived a long and honorable life. The successors to Brown, with the years of their accession to office as near as can be stated with certainty, are as follows: 1851, Charles D. Smith; 1857, Marcus H. Hayes; 1861, Oscar A. Cobb; 1865, Jacob Huffmire; 1869, Joseph H. Brigham; 1873, Sullivan Johnson; 1877, Joseph H. Brigham; 1879, Harvey L. Aldrich; 1883, Frank T. Blair; 1887, Daniel Dowling; 1889, William J. Connell; 1893, Alfred F. Shaffer; 1897, James L. Shinnabarger; 1901, Henry H. Rittenhouse; 1905, James L. Shinnabarger, present incumbent.

MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

Lucius H. Upham was the first lawyer who permanently established himself in the practice in Fulton county. He located at Delta, immediately following the formation of the county. By the

following year, however, Mr. Upham had two associates, in the persons of Amos Hill and Reuben C. Lemmon, and by 1852, Michael Handy and Nathaniel Leggett had been added to the list. It is useless to attempt to give a complete roster of those who have at different times "swung their signs to the breezes" as resident attorneys in Fulton county, but the following is thought to contain the names of the more prominent ones, and the years given represent about the dates of their appearance: 1855, John W. Roseborough; 1856, Octavius Waters; 1857, Moses R. Brailey; 1860, Elbridge T. Greenough; 1864, William C. Kelley; 1865, Sydenham Shaffer and William H. Gavitt; 1868, William W. Touvelle; 1869, William H. Handy; 1870, Henry H. Ham and Thomas F. Ham; 1872, Charles F. Greenough; 1875, William W. Williams; 1880, L. M. Murphy, Mazzini Slusser and John Q. Files; 1886, Cicero E. G. Roseborough.

The foregoing names represent the larger number of those who have practiced law in Fulton county. In addition, however, there have been Richard Patterson, Henry H. McElhiney, John T. Birdseye, William Welker, Ray McConahey, Rezin Franks, Worling B. Leggett, George Denman, George R. Walker, Henry Hogaboam, Edward Tiffany, S. M. Huyck, Warren Upham, Henry Tiffany and Allen G. Carmichael. These have not all engaged actively in the practice but the majority of them have. In 1905, the following resident attorneys have their names printed in the bar docket of the Court of Common Pleas:

A. P. Biddle, J. Q. Files, J. C. Paxson, F. B. Fowler, C. F. Greenough, Clive C. Handy, Fred. Wolf, U. G. Hahn, H. H. Ham, F. S. Ham, T. F. Ham, G. B. Heise, Ray M. Lance, R. B. Darby, M. B. Cottrell, G. A. Everett, O. O. Rolph, F. B. Geer, and J. W. Roseborough.

CHAPTER XI

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

DURING the early days in Fulton county the settlers suffered considerably from illness. Especially was this true of the year 1838, which is remembered throughout the entire Lake region and the Ohio valley as "the terrible sickly season;" and for many years thereafter the people suffered more or less in the summer and autumn of every year. The settlers of the county, and particularly those that made their homes in the rich bottoms of the various water-courses, were terribly afflicted with fevers and racked with chills.

The fever was so continuous throughout Ohio in those days, and so frightful were its effects, that it is remarkable that the settlers were heroic enough to remain in the new country. They stayed partly through grim determination, partly through the natural indisposition to move backward, partly through love of the beautiful country, and largely through hope that is said to spring eternal, doubtless with accuracy, for it was necessary for it to spring eternally in the breasts of the pioneers, to cheer them in their toil and suffering.

Rich and productive as the lands were, there was a terrible drawback to their attraction in the shape of chills and fevers. So prevalent was this disease in some localities that not a cabin or a family escaped for a single year; and it sometimes happened that there would not be a single well member of the family to furnish drink to the others. It is told that in such cases buckets would be filled in the morning by those most able and placed in some accessable place so that when the shakes came on each could help himself or herself. Had there been any seemingly possible way of getting back to the old settlements from which these adventurers had come, most, if not all, would have left the rich Maumee bottoms with their shakes and fevers; but as it was, there were no railroads, or even wagon roads, on which they could convey their disheartened skeletons back to their old homesteads with their fine springs and health-restoring associations. At the time of the year when a tedious land or water trip could be made there were enough in each family sick to prevent any preparatory arrangements for such a return; while in winter there were more obstacles in the way than the sickness of summer. Thus held not only by the charms of the scenery and the productiveness of the soil, but

by the sterner realities of shakes and burning fever, few came that ever returned, and every year brought new neighbors.

These fevers are described at some length by Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, in his great work on the "Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America," published in 1850. They were called by various names, autumnal, bilious, intermittent, remittent, congestive, miasmatic, malarial, marsh, malignant, chill fever, ague, fever'n'ague, dumb ague—and Dr. Drake himself preferred to call them autumnal fevers. He was disposed to ascribe their origin to what he called a "vegeto-animalcular cause," meaning that the people were infected by organisms that were bred in decaying vegetation, and he pointed out that the disease could not be due to some organism that had a regular period of incubation, because people were not taken with the fevers until some time after the date of supposed infection. This, he stated, not in this language, which is more in the line of modern expression, but to the same effect, demonstrating a remarkable insight into the operations of nature. It is believed now that the malarial infection, whatever its original source, is spread by mosquitoes, but this the doctors and sufferers did not suspect, and if they had, it would have done them little good, so numerous were the insect pests, and so expensive would have been any adequate attempt to suppress them. At the time when people were exterminating bears, panthers, and vast forests, there was no time to make war on such small and ubiquitous things as mosquitoes.

In combatting the fever and the chills the doctors depended on Peruvian bark, quinine and calomel in heroic doses. Generally the unfortunate victim was first bled, then large doses of calomel were given, and the patient was cautioned to abstain from any acid food or he might lose his teeth, and the calomel was followed by quinine. Dr. Drake reported a case in Southern practice where a patient was given calomel for malarial fever in increasing doses until he took several ounces a day, and in a short time an entire pound of the drug was put in him. The fate of the unfortunate creature is not mentioned. Another patient was given six hundred grains of compound of aloes, rhubarb and calomel in equal quantities for six days consecutively. There were other remedies. Dr. Joshua Martin, of Xenia, knew of a case where the chills were permanently cured in a small boy by standing him on his head at the access of the fit. "In many cases," said Drake, "the recurrence has been arrested by means which acted entirely on the imagination and feelings. Of this kind are very loathsome potions, which the patients have swallowed with disgust, and different charms or incantations, which rouse powerful emotions that change the innervation and destroy the habit of recurrence." There were some very remarkable cases of recurrence of the disease in various forms. One man was subject to monthly attacks of vertigo and loss of consciousness. When medicine had checked this, the

trouble soon returned with intervals of twenty-one days, and afterward for five years with periods of sixteen days.

The chills and fever, while not so immediately fatal in ordinary years as yellow fever, from which Ohio has fortunately been spared, was worse in its effects. If a man recovered from yellow fever, he was none the worse for it, sometimes better; but the victim of fever and chills often suffered all the rest of his life with neuralgia, liver or spleen disease, dyspepsia or diarrhoea. At times, however, the malarial fever assumed a malignant form and it was certain death unless the doctor was near at hand, and happened to be able to check the paroxysms.

It was this disease, common in every part of Ohio, that the pioneer doctors had to contend with. They battled nobly, some of them falling victims to their antagonist, and it cannot be doubted that they performed a great work in alleviating the sufferings of humanity, and encouraging the pioneers in the work of overcoming the evils of a new country. In time, with drainage and extensive cultivation of the soil, the dangerous conditions passed away, and Fulton county is now as healthy as any of those older regions to which the settlers longed to return in the days when they were shaking with ague.

In the summer of 1838, the dreadful epidemic broke out among the laborers on the Maumee canal and reached all the isolated settlers in the woods, ten or twelve miles away. During this siege of sickness there were not well persons enough to care for those who were ill, and eight persons died in York township that summer. The first physician in that township was Erastus Lathrop, who settled near Delta and died very soon after the village was located. He was a member of the Baptist church and sometimes preached for that society. The medical practitioners of the township have centered in the village of Delta, from which point they practice over a large area of the surrounding country. Prominent among them for several years have been William Ramsey, S. P. Bishop, John Odell, John A. Wilkins and O. P. Fletcher.

William Bailey was the first physician in Metamora. He settled near the German church, west some two miles from the town. A physician named Pomeroy used to practice medicine in the village at a very early day. He was a very old man at the time, and, after a few years of practice, died, and was buried there. Prominent physicians of that village at a later day have been Dr. S. M. Clark, Dr. Foster, Dr. Tompkins and Dr. Markham.

Dr. Joshua Youngs was the first and only physician in Royalton township for many years. At one time his practice was extensive. He settled upon section 26. He died in 1873, having previously retired from practice. Later, Ezra B. Mann and H. H. Brown have been prominent as medical practitioners at Lyons. The former was a leading man in public affairs and represented Fulton county in the State legislature. H. H. Brown was born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1863, and was educated in a literary school

at Clinton, Maine, and at the University of Michigan. He took a three years' course in the department of medicine and surgery in the latter institution, entering in the fall of 1883, and graduating, July 1, 1886. He located at Lyons soon after completing his studies, and after a few years there removed to Chicago, where he now resides, practicing his profession. Phillips Corners, in the same township, has had one physician in the person of Dr. Cunningham.

The first physician in Gorham township was Dr. John Kendall, who settled a few rods north of Fayette, in about 1839 or 1840, but he left and went to Franklin township about two years later. He was born in New York State, June 30, 1793; received his medical education in New York; came to Fulton county in November, 1839, and practiced in all thirty-six years; died January 1, 1873, in Melbern, Williams county. The next physician in Gorham was Dr. Joseph O. Allen, who located within the present limits of Fayette in 1851. About this time one Dr. Davis settled at Cottrell's Corners and practiced there for two or three years and then left. This is all of the M. D.'s who settled in Gorham at an early date, before Fayette started its journey for village life, and there are none now practicing outside of Fayette. Dr. J. T. Van Buskirk was an early physician of the village, but he died many years ago, and Dr. Turrell and Dr. Amos Kendall, both of whom have died or left for other parts, formerly practiced there. A later corps of physicians have been Estelle H. Rorick, H. F. Van Buskirk, C. B. Herrick, Edson Emerick, all able, energetic, and well qualified in their profession. Dr. Rorick is at present superintendent of the Imbecile Asylum at Columbus, and is mentioned at some length in the biographical department of this work. H. F. Van Buskirk was born in Fayette, Ohio, July 25, 1861, and is a son of the late Dr. J. T. Van Buskirk, of the same place. He began the study of medicine in the fall of 1878 and continued under the direction of Drs. McLean and Bachman, of Stanton, Michigan, until September, 1879, when he commenced a six months' course of lectures at the Detroit College of Medicine. In the spring of 1880, he went to Philadelphia, where he began attending the Jefferson Medical College, where he remained until graduating, April 1, 1882. Soon after completing his studies he located in his former home, Fayette, where he remained in the practice of his profession for several years and then moved to Columbus, Ohio.

L. K. Carpenter was the first resident physician in German township. He was of the old Thomsonian school, and was of some importance to the early settlers. The next in order was Dr. Blaker; the third was William Winterstein, who ran for clerk of the court and was defeated, and then soon after left the township; the next were Drs. Schnetzler and Murbach. At Gachlingen, Switzerland, on December 15, 1838, Dr. Andrew J. Murbach was born, and in that country his life, up to the age of sixteen, was passed. In the spring of 1855 his parents, with their children,

came to this country and settled in Lucas county. At the age of eighteen years Andrew came to board in the family of Dr. Marcus H. Schnetzler, who was then a practicing physician at Burlington, in this county, and with whom he read medicine, his course of study covering a period of some years. During the later years of his study young Murbach became sufficiently well informed and his instructor permitted him to practice in the locality, and, with the means thus acquired, he determined to take a medical course at some thorough institution. To this end he entered the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, where he attended lectures during the terms of 1862-3 and 1863-4, and was regularly graduated in the spring of the year last named. Having been graduated from Starling, and received that highly cherished prize, a diploma, more commonly known as "sheepskin," Dr. Murbach located for practice at Archbold, in the fall of the year 1864. There he resided, attending to a large practice, until his death, a year or two ago.

The first physician in Franklin township was Ira Smith, who came in 1840. He practiced some three years and left. In 1841 or 1842, Dr. John Kendall came from Gorham township, and bought and settled on section 35, and was for many years the only physician of general practice in the township. He left the township about 1860, and settled at Melbern, some five miles west of Bryan, Williams county, and died soon after. Dr. Kendall was one of the associate judges in the early days of the county of Fulton. A son of Dr. John Kendall, Amos Kendall, in 1846, settled on Bean Creek, near Chatfield's saw-mill, and commenced the practice of medicine. He, however, stayed but a few years and then moved back to Gorham, where in later years he died. In 1860 came Dr. Schmidt, who practiced medicine until 1865, when he left and settled in Edgerton, Williams county, where he died. Lastly was Dr. Wilson, from Stryker, who in 1867 built a log house and office on lands owned by Joseph Ely. His fame soon spread to such an extent as to bring him patients from nearly every State and territory of the Union. He soon had to build a hotel for the accommodation of his patients, and a bus line was established from Archbold on the Lake Shore railroad to his office. In 1873 he moved to Archbold, and there soon after died. He was a wonderful man, a mystery to all, yet his success was not greater in healing diseases than other physicians; his power was in diagnosing disease, in which capacity he seemed to be unusually expert.

In 1843, Dr. William Holland settled in Pike township. He came from New Hampshire, a physician with age and experience, and soon gained a prominent position in the county. He was born at Oakham, Massachusetts, in the year 1766; came to Fulton county in 1842 and purchased a tract of land in Pike township, returning soon to Massachusetts. His daughter, Louisa Holland, married Alfred A. Shute, September 11, 1843, and soon after decided to come to Fulton county. With Dr. Holland and family,

they arrived in Pike township about the first of October, 1843, and the whole family soon became closely identified with the then few inhabitants of the township. Dr. Holland was educated in private schools, then common in New England. After reaching the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of Latin under the instruction of Rev. M. Bascom, to prepare himself for the study of medicine. He read medicine with the most prominent members of the profession of the day, and united with the Massachusetts State Medical Association. At the age of twenty-six he commenced the practice. From 1792 to the year of his removal from Massachusetts, 1843, he practiced his profession. After arriving in Fulton county, at the age of ninety years, he practiced some, even when he had to be carried to and from his house and vehicle. It can be said with truth that no other township in Fulton county, save Pike, has laid to rest a man born ten years before the Revolution, except Clinton. George Mikesell, Sr., was born December 15, 1766, and came to Clinton township in September, 1837, and died there October 9, 1840. Robert A. Moore was the next physician in Pike township, and a very eccentric man he was in all his ways. The next was Dr. James S. Richards, called the "Indian doctor," who came from Pennsylvania. And lastly, Samuel B. Finney, whose practice has been world-wide in late years, and who from poverty and obscurity has risen to wealth and fame, a mystery to all who visit him, and a severe thorn to the medical fraternity surrounding. He is now located and in practice in Delta.

Dover township, from its first settlement in 1836, to 1845, was a land of "fever and ague to the very edge." It has been no exaggeration of the historian to say, that for a few years after 1838, in the summer and fall, the largest half of the population were languishing on beds of ague and fever, many a housewife being compelled to keep house and do the work for a family between the passing away of the "sweating stage" and the next "ague" attack. In this interval a large amount of work was done by them, and had to be, because help was scarce in such times as these. This picture is but a fair sample of conditions then, which had to be endured until the winter frosts brought relief. Quinine was to them the staff of life, and often meant more than bread to the languishing individual. Dr. Blaker was the first resident physician in Dover, followed in succession by Drs. William Hyde, McCann, V. Gurley, S. T. Worden, B. M. Delano, Henry Herriman and Welcome C. Robinson, each of whom engaged in general practice before Ottokee and Spring Hill had an existence as villages. These early physicians have long since passed away and knowledge of their careers largely disappeared with them. Henry Herriman was born in Livingston county, New York, January 18, 1811, and settled in Fulton county, in 1844. He farmed and practiced medicine in Dover township, and also filled the office of justice of the peace. He enlisted in the Union army in Company A, Sixty-seventh regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the medical department, and was honorably discharged in 1865. After Spring Hill started, the first

physician was Dr. William Hyde, who educated for the profession Noah W. Jewell, later a prominent physician in Wauseon. Dr. Jewell succeeded Dr. Hyde, and next in order was Dr. Robert C. Ely, followed by Drs. Buchanan, Leach, Webb, Estelle H. Rorick and George P. Campbell.

Noah W. Jewell, who is spoken of above, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, January 21, 1826; moved with his family to then Lucas county, Ohio, in the year 1842, in the vicinity of Spring Hill. At the age of twenty-one he commenced to study medicine with Dr. William Hyde, who had recently moved into the neighborhood, and remained with him as a student for two years. During the fall of 1848, owing to the amount of sickness and lack of physicians, he treated quite a number of families without the aid of his preceptor, allowing him the fee. In the spring of 1849 he commenced to practice medicine for himself. In 1850 he concluded to attend medical lectures. Accordingly, in the month of October he mounted his horse and rode into Wayne county, the place of his birth, intending to sell his horse there, and with the proceeds attend medical lectures during the winter. Failing to sell as expected, he left his horse with a friend and started for Cleveland, Ohio, on foot, where he arrived in due time, matriculated at the college, bought a text-book on anatomy and received a ticket of general admission to all the lectures, good for six weeks. At the end of this time his money was all gone and he was compelled to return home. Thus armed with a little knowledge of anatomy and what he had seen in the clinics of the college, he went forth again to battle with disease, feeling at least that he was as competent as any of his competitors. In January, 1855, he married and moved to Toledo, Ohio, and practiced medicine in that city during the summer and fall. In January, 1856, he moved to Wauseon, then beginning to thrive on the Air Line railroad, and within the bounds of his old field of practice. In the fall of 1859 he removed to Valparaiso, Indiana, opened an office in that city and practiced until the spring of 1861, when in response to the earnest solicitations of many of his old patrons he moved back to Wauseon, where he resided the remainder of his life. During the war he was commissioned surgeon for Fulton county to examine applicants for exemption from military duty, and served during the continuance of the war. While in Valparaiso, he learned the business of dentistry as taught in that early day, and when he returned to Wauseon, he practiced jointly medicine, surgery and dentistry for many years. In the fall of 1864 he concluded to attend lectures again and obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and to that end he attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College during the season of 1864 and 1865. He learned after a time that he could not graduate at that institution, however well qualified he might be, in consequence of their rules requiring two full courses of lectures, and his course at Cleveland in 1850 being only a partial course, it rendered him ineligible as a candidate for graduation. At the close of the session he returned home, and not

wishing to make another break in practice he concluded to avail himself of the opportunity of attending the spring session of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery for the year 1865, the only college in the west at that time holding a spring session. He repaired at once to Cincinnati, entered the college, and at the close of the term received his diploma, bearing date of June 19, 1865. After his graduation he attended medical lectures at Chicago, in 1873, and at Philadelphia and Baltimore, in the year 1881.

George P. Campbell was born March 19, 1847, at Carmichaeltown, Green county, Pennsylvania, and moved to Ohio in 1855. He read medicine with Dr. J. H. Todd, of Wooster, Ohio, and graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, in March, 1870. He located at Ridgeville, Henry county, Ohio, soon after graduating and practiced there until May, 1872, when he moved to Tedrow, Fulton county, where he practiced his profession nearly twenty years. He then removed to Wauseon and attended to a large and lucrative practice until his death, which occurred a few years since.

Mention of other Fulton county physicians is made in the biographical department of this work, and some are also given a place in chapters upon affairs with which they were prominently identified.

An association of the physicians of the county has nominally been in existence for thirty-seven years. It was organized on February 15, 1868, and prospered and grew in membership and interest for several years, becoming auxiliary to the State Medical Society. Then the interest in the local society seemed to decline and the meetings were poorly attended until for long intervals there were no meetings held. Efforts to revive the organization met with poor success until recently; but now meetings are being held with good attendance, and the organization gives promise of being a permanent one, contributing to the promotion of social fellowship, scientific advancement and the high standing of the profession in Fulton county.

CHAPTER XII

CLIMATOLOGY OF WAUSEON, FULTON COUNTY, OHIO

From the recorded observations made and kept by Thomas Mikesell during the thirty-five years, 1870 to 1904, inclusive.

THE one thing in which every person is interested, is the **weather.** Climate is the sum of atmospheric conditions as recorded for a long period of time; or, in other words, the totality of the weather. "The study of the causes of the weather and the laws of storms, constitutes that branch of science known as meteorology; climatology is to be considered as a subdivision of meteorology." A long series of observations on the pressure of the atmosphere, the temperature, the rainfall and snowfall, the time and frequency of frost, extremes of heat and cold, direction and force of the wind, sunshine and cloudiness, the humidity and electrification of the air, are needful to comprehend the climate of a given place.

Our storms come to us from the west (southwest to west), rarely from the south or northwest; and our areas of fair weather from the northwest — hence cooler. Thunderstorms are almost always in the southeast quadrant of the storm as a whole, and from two hundred to six hundred miles from the center of the storm. The cold wind blows out from the thunder cloud, in all directions, if the storm is heavy. The **thunderstorm** is a part of the **general storm,** or **cyclone,** but is partially independent after starting on its course. A **tornado** is a small, funnel shaped, whirling cloud, that is very destructive, and is related somewhat to the thunderstorm. A **hurricane** is a rapidly moving wind that goes in straight lines, and is sometimes very destructive. A **cold wave** is a flow of cold air from an **anti-cyclone.** As a rule the cyclone brings storm and warmer, and the anti-cyclone brings fair and cooler.

As spring advances over the country, it does not come directly from the south, but from the southwest. Northwestern Ohio is about 10 days later than the southwestern part of the state, and about that much earlier than the northeastern part. The change in autumn is about the same, only in reverse order.

Observations were made one mile north of Wauseon, Ohio, till March 1, 1902, and since then in Wauseon, just one mile south of the old station. The old station was in north latitude 41 degrees and 36 minutes, and west longitude 84 degrees and seven minutes,

and 800 feet above the sea (225 feet above Lake Erie). The new station is one minute south of the old, with same longitude, and altitude of 780 feet above the sea.

Wauseon is located about forty-two miles west-southwest from Lake Erie. The land in this vicinity is nearly level, with a general slight slope to the southeast. The descent averages about one foot to four hundred and twenty feet. The difference in elevation of the highest and lowest points on the surface in this vicinity is not over thirty-five feet. The highest point in Fulton county is said to be a few rods east of the quarter-post on the north line of section 3, town 7 north and range 6 east, in Dover township. From this point the water flows west into Bean Creek, northeast

TABLE 1

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURES, WITH AVERAGES, OR NORMALS IN DEGREES, FAHRNENHEIT.

YEARS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL
1870..	27.9	27.7	32.6	50.2	62.3	70.0	74.7	70.1	66.4	53.1	39.4	25.1	49.4
1871..	25.9	27.1	40.9	50.4	60.2	68.4	70.9	72.5	58.7	53.0	32.5	21.9	48.5
1872..	21.0	22.5	27.8	49.3	59.0	70.0	74.8	72.8	64.2	49.6	30.5	17.1	46.5
1873..	16.6	22.1	30.7	44.4	58.5	72.4	72.2	71.4	61.1	47.0	31.6	30.8	46.6
1874..	31.9	27.5	34.2	*38.6*	60.3	71.4	73.5	70.1	64.8	50.9	28.9	28.2	48.4
1875..	*12.2*	*11.3*	29.5	41.5	57.5	67.7	71.5	66.3	59.1	46.0	33.2	34.5	*44.2*
1876..	32.3	31.0	29.9	44.4	59.0	70.0	74.9	72.5	60.2	46.5	38.1	*17.9*	48.1
1877..	20.0	33.4	26.5	47.2	57.7	68.7	72.3	71.0	64.4	55.6	37.7	*38.8*	49.4
1878..	28.2	29.5	*43.2*	54.8	56.8	67.2	75.3	71.5	64.3	50.8	39.4	22.6	*50.3*
1879..	21.3	24.5	35.7	47.3	59.1	67.1	74.9	69.3	57.9	*59.0*	38.3	29.6	48.7
1880..	*37.7*	31.7	31.1	47.7	64.3	67.1	70.5	70.0	64.2	51.5	*27.9*	20.7	48.7
1881..	16.4	21.9	30.9	41.2	63.8	65.5	73.1	72.1	*71.1*	54.8	39.0	34.9	48.7
1882..	25.9	*35.4*	37.8	44.6	*52.2*	66.0	*67.7*	70.6	62.6	52.9	37.7	24.0	48.1
1883..	18.7	23.6	28.0	45.4	52.7	66.5	70.0	*65.5*	*57.2*	48.7	40.3	28.4	45.4
1884..	14.5	26.2	33.1	44.9	58.3	69.5	70.1	68.4	67.8	53.2	35.5	24.5	47.2
1885..	15.6	11.9	*24.5*	45.3	56.9	66.5	74.4	65.8	60.7	46.9	38.5	28.3	44.6
1886..	19.0	25.0	34.5	50.8	60.4	67.4	73.0	69.5	63.2	52.0	34.9	19.3	47.4
1887..	19.3	28.3	31.5	46.2	63.2	69.2	77.1	68.8	61.6	46.5	37.1	26.9	48.0
1888..	17.5	24.7	29.7	46.3	55.2	69.3	71.6	69.9	59.2	46.0	40.1	31.2	46.7
1889..	29.4	20.2	37.2	47.2	58.4	64.8	71.5	68.0	61.0	45.2	38.1	38.7	48.3
1890..	33.2	32.9	30.8	48.5	56.1	*72.8*	72.7	67.6	58.8	50.1	40.3	27.6	49.3
1891..	27.9	30.9	30.7	49.6	56.5	69.2	68.3	69.8	67.6	49.1	35.4	35.5	49.2
1892..	19.2	29.9	31.7	45.7	56.4	70.2	72.7	70.8	62.6	49.8	34.9	25.5	47.5
1893..	13.7	22.7	35.1	46.0	56.6	70.6	73.4	69.2	62.9	50.6	36.8	27.9	47.1
1894..	30.0	23.5	41.8	49.0	56.8	72.2	74.7	69.9	65.2	50.6	34.4	32.3	50.0
1895..	18.4	17.9	30.5	50.5	60.6	72.2	72.0	73.0	67.7	*44.4*	36.9	29.0	47.8
1896..	25.1	26.7	30.3	*55.1*	*66.2*	68.0	71.6	70.6	60.1	46.3	40.9	29.5	49.2
1897..	21.2	27.9	36.6	46.7	55.7	66.4	74.9	67.2	65.4	55.0	38.4	27.8	48.6
1898..	27.7	27.3	41.8	46.5	59.6	70.3	74.2	71.4	65.9	51.3	35.9	25.8	49.8
1899..	24.1	20.1	31.3	52.4	61.1	71.2	72.4	72.8	59.8	55.6	41.0	27.9	49.1
1900..	27.9	22.9	27.9	48.8	62.0	67.4	72.1	75.4	67.3	58.5	38.6	28.7	49.8
1901..	25.7	15.7	34.6	47.4	57.3	70.3	77.4	72.0	63.7	51.8	35.4	24.0	48.0
1902..	24.4	20.8	39.3	46.2	59.8	64.5	72.7	66.4	59.3	51.7	*46.1*	26.1	48.1
1903..	23.8	25.5	42.3	47.3	62.1	*63.1*	70.9	67.3	62.1	50.7	34.4	20.6	47.5
1904..	15.8	18.1	34.6	41.4	58.1	65.8	69.2	66.2	62.2	48.2	37.8	24.1	45.1
Normal .	23.1	24.8	33.4	47.1	58.9	68.5	72.7	69.9	62.9	50.7	36.7	27.3	48.0

into Bad Creek, and southeast into Turkey Foot Creek — the streams that drain the central part of the county. Three and a half miles north of this place is another where the water flows in all directions away from the highest single hill in the county.

Table I shows many curious conditions. January is the coldest month with a normal or average temperature of 23.1 degrees, and July is the warmest month, with a normal of 72.7 degrees. The warmest years were 1878, 50.3 degrees, and 1894, 50.0 degrees; the coldest years, 1875, 44.2 degrees, and 1885, 44.6 degrees; while the annual normal is 48.0 degrees. The highest monthly mean temperature was 77.4 degrees, July, 1901 (and 77.1 degrees, July, 1887); the coldest was 11.3 degrees, February, 1875 (and 11.9

TABLE 2

SEASONAL TEMPERATURES AND RANGES.

Years	Nov. 1 to Mar. 31	Dec. 1 to Feb. 28	Mar. 1 to May 31	June 1 to Aug. 31	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Apr. 1 to Sept. 30	Annual Range	Mean Daily Range	Lowest Temperature		
									Winter of	Degree	Date
1870..	30.8	29.2	48.4	69.2	53.0	65.6	109.0	18.3	1869-70	—10.0	Feb. 21
1871..	31.7	26.0	50.5	70.6	48.1	63.5	122.0	19.3	1870-71	—13.0	Dec. 24
1872..	25.1	21.8	45.4	72.5	48.1	65.0	118.8	19 6	1871-72	—24.5	Dec. 21
1873..	23.4	18.6	44.5	72.0	46.6	63.3	124.5	19.1	1872-73	—29.2	Jan. 29
1874..	31.2	30.1	44.4	71.7	48.2	63.1	117.5	23.1	1873-74	—13 0	Jan. 16
1875..	*22.0*	*17.2*	42.8	68.5	*46.1*	60.6	120.0	23.9	1874-75	—24.0	Feb. 18
1876..	32.2	32.6	44.4	72.5	48.3	63.5	106.0	*17.5*	1875-76	— 2.0	Dec. 18
1877..	27.2	23.8	43.8	70.7	52.6	63.5	109.0	18.9	1876-77	—14.0	Jan. 9
1878..	*35.5*	32.2	*51.6*	71.3	51.5	65.0	107.0	17.7	1877-78	— 4.0	Jan. 7
1879..	28.7	22.8	47.4	70.4	51.7	62.6	118.0	18.4	1878-79	—21.0	Jan. 3
1880..	33.7	*33.0*	47.7	69.2	47.9	64.0	116.1	18.8	1879-80	— 3.0	Dec. 26
1881..	23.6	19.7	45.3	70.2	*55.0*	64.5	115.5	18.8	1880-81	—18.8	Dec. 29
1882..	34.6	22.1	44.9	68.1	51.1	60.6	108.9	19.2	1881-82	*3.3*	Jan. 24
1883..	26.4	22.1	*42.0*	67.3	48.7	*59.5*	110.5	22.5	1882-83	—17.5	Jan. 22
1884..	28.5	23.0	45.4	69.3	52.2	63.2	*127.7*	24.5	1883-84	—31.7	Jan. 25
1885..	22.4	17.3	42.2	68.9	48.7	61.6	127.4	22.6	1884-85	*—32.4*	Dec. 19
1886..	29.1	24.1	48.6	70.0	50.0	64.0	116.9	23.6	1885-86	—18.3	Feb. 5
1887..	26.7	22.6	47.0	71.7	48.4	64.4	120.7	23.8	1886-87	—19.5	Jan. 7
1888..	27.2	23.0	43.7	70.3	48.4	61.9	111.7	22.7	1887-88	—14.0	Jan. 28
1889..	29.8	25.4	47.6	68.1	48.1	61.8	107.5	22.5	1888-89	—13.1	Feb. 13
1890..	34.7	34.9	45.4	71.0	49.7	62.8	*100.3*	21.9	1889-90	— 0.3	Mar. 6
1891..	31.5	28.8	45.6	69.1	50.7	63.5	104.1	22.6	1890-91	— 3.6	Mar. 1
1892..	30.3	28.2	44.6	71.2	49.1	63.1	121.7	20.7	1891-92	—23.0	Jan. 20
1893..	26.4	20.6	45.9	71.1	50.1	63.1	111.6	23.6	1892-93	—15.0	Jan. 15
1894..	32.0	27.1	49.2	72.3	50.1	64.6	107.0	23.8	1893-94	— 6.9	Feb. 24
1895..	29.7	27.0	47.2	72.4	49.7	*66.0*	116.9	*24.7*	1894-95	—16.4	Feb. 5
1896..	29.6	26.9	50.5	70.3	49.1	65.3	109.3	20.6	1895-96	— 9.8	Jan. 4
1897..	31.2	26.2	46.3	69.5	52.9	62.7	123.2	22.6	1896-97	—21.0	Jan. 25
1898..	32.6	27.6	49.3	72.0	50.7	64.6	108.3	21.9	1897-98	— 7.7	Feb. 3
1899..	26.6	23.3	48.3	72.1	52.1	64.9	115.0	22.3	1898-99	—17.3	Feb. 9
1900..	28.9	25.9	46.2	71.6	54.8	65.5	103.6	21.9	1899-00	— 5.9	Feb. 9
1901..	28.7	23.4	46.4	*73.2*	50.3	64.7	112.4	22.7	1900-01	—11.4	Feb. 15
1902..	28.8	23.1	48.4	67.9	52.5	61.5	104.7	21.9	1901-02	—11.4	Dec. 21
1903..	32.8	25.1	50.6	*67.1*	49.1	62.1	106.1	22.5	1902-03	— 9.3	Jan. 12
1904..	24.7	18.2	44.7	*67.1*	49.4	60.5	110.4	21.3	1903-04	—14.4	Jan. 3
Normal..	29.1	25.2	46.5	70.3	50.1	63.3	113.4	21.4		—14.1	

degrees, February, 1885, and 12.2 degrees, January, 1875). The warm winters of 1875-76 and 1889-90, March was the coldest month of the whole winter. In the winters of 1871-72, 1873-74, 1876-77, December was the coldest month. In several years, February was colder than January. In 1874, 1898 and 1903, April was very little warmer than March. In 1878 May was scarcely warmer than April. In the summers of 1873, 1884, 1888, 1891, 1892, 1895 and 1899, the mean temperatures of the months of June, July and August were almost alike, and in 1884 and 1891, September may be added to these. In 1879, October was warmer than September. December was warmer than November in 1875, 1877, 1889 and 1891.

Table II shows that the coldest winter (three months) was 17.2, 1874-75 (and 17.3, 1884-85). The same winters, counting from

TABLE 3

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES.

YEARS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANNUAL
1870..	49.0	45.0	55.0	84.0	85.0	96.0	92.5	89.0	90.0	75.5	71.5	56.0	96.0
1871..	65.0	61.0	67.5	80.0	91.0	90.2	94.0	97.5	90.0	80.2	57.4	55.0	97.5
1872..	46.0	60.0	60.0	87.0	86.0	93.0	94.4	94.0	93.5	82.0	*54.8*	*40.0*	94.4
1873..	44.6	54.6	58.5	82.6	85.5	95.3	92.0	94.6	90.6	84.0	65.0	57.7	95.3
1874..	61.5	49.5	71.0	*74.0*	*103.2*	99.0	*104.5*	*102.0*	97.0	81.3	67.0	51.5	*104.5*
1875..	45.5	54.5	79.5	83.0	95.0	96.0	94.0	92.0	94.0	79.0	61.5	*70.0*	96.0
1876..	*69.5*	61.0	66.5	75.5	91.0	94.0	96.0	96.0	*80.5*	*75.5*	74.6	42.6	96.0
1877..	52.5	57.0	56.0	78.0	95.0	90.0	94.0	92.0	87.0	86.0	60.0	60.6	95.0
1878..	50.0	55.0	72.5	84.0	82.5	97.0	98.0	91.5	89.0	83.0	64.0	40.0	98.0
1879..	49.5	45.0	70.0	85.0	90.5	97.0	96.0	94.0	88.0	87.0	72.5	57.0	97.0
1880..	62.0	62.7	61.7	80.0	87.7	92.0	97.3	92.5	89.0	80.5	60.0	50.5	97.3
1881..	39.4	47.4	*50.0*	83.3	94.5	89.5	98.5	101.0	*100.3*	80.5	66.5	56.5	101.0
1882..	52.7	57.5	66.0	81.5	79.8	92.5	92.5	*87.6*	87.2	83.0	74.6	44.6	*92.5*
1883..	43.0	60.1	69.1	84.4	83.3	89.0	92.3	93.0	89.1	85.2	66.4	56.0	93.0
1884..	50.5	57.7	64.7	78.6	*82.0*	92.2	*91.6*	94.3	95.3	87.5	63.0	56.3	95.3
1885..	47.6	50.6	55.7	82.5	83.3	89.8	98.0	90.7	87.5	78.4	68.6	53.7	98.0
1886..	52.3	56.6	74.6	84.3	88.6	94.6	98.6	94.6	90.1	83.6	70.6	55.9	98.6
1887..	58.6	56.4	61.5	83.5	91.6	92.3	101.2	99.8	95.3	83.3	67.7	57.8	101.2
1888..	43.6	52.3	70.8	86.0	84.0	97.7	94.3	97.5	91.7	76.0	*76.5*	56.3	97.7
1889..	54.7	51.7	70.8	79.3	91.3	*85.4*	93.3	94.4	89.5	80.5	62.3	64.5	94.4
1890..	66.0	63.6	60.6	77.5	87.6	96.5	97.7	100.0	88.3	81.6	69.2	50.1	100.0
1891..	52.8	56.5	62.2	80.8	84.8	93.5	92.6	100.5	95.8	88.5	62.7	58.6	100.5
1892..	54.8	55.2	60.6	77.3	83.2	90.8	98.7	94.6	88.3	81.4	58.7	59.0	98.7
1893..	48.6	47.7	68.8	81.6	86.7	94.6	94.8	94.6	96.6	85.4	67.8	65.6	96.6
1894..	56.3	58.3	78.4	85.3	87.4	97.1	100.1	98.3	97.8	80.7	66.2	57.7	100.1
1895..	50.5	61.4	67.2	85.2	96.3	*99.6*	98.7	98.8	96.7	75.7	72.8	58.4	99.6
1896..	51.8	64.3	66.3	89.0	91.7	91.8	93.0	97.0	89.6	77.8	70.0	58.7	97.0
1897..	58.4	46.4	64.0	81.2	82.7	93.3	102.2	94.6	99.3	94.0	64.8	56.6	102.2
1898..	63.6	61.6	70.6	80.0	82.8	93.7	100.6	95.3	96.3	89.3	68.8	54.4	100.6
1899..	53.0	61.8	66.0	*91.0*	87.4	97.7	96.6	96.8	93.6	88.6	61.8	59.8	97.7
1900..	56.2	*63.8*	51.0	82.8	90.7	90.7	92.6	98.6	96.0	*91.7*	66.8	57.8	98.6
1901..	51.6	*37.1*	71.8	86.0	86.3	97.8	101.0	97.1	96.2	82.1	64.3	62.8	101.0
1902..	45.8	54.4	69.8	85.0	93.0	93.2	94.7	92.4	87.7	80.0	75.8	49.6	94.7
1903..	59.0	49.2	*80.0*	82.0	93.2	92.4	96.8	96.0	93.2	83.3	71.0	41.0	96.8
1904..	*39.0*	50.0	69.2	77.6	90.6	90.0	96.0	90.0	90.4	79.0	68.9	59.4	96.0
Normal .	52.7	55.1	65.9	82.2	88.4	93.6	96.3	95.2	92.0	82.6	66.7	55.2	97.7

November 1 to March 31, were 22.0 and 22.4. The warmest winter, three months, was 34.9, 1889-90; of five months 35.5, 1877-78. The warmest spring, March, April and May, was 51.6, in 1878; the coolest, 42.0, in 1883. The warmest summer, June, July and August, was 73.3, in 1901; the coolest, 67.1, in 1903 and 1904. The warmest autumn, September, October and November, was

TABLE 4

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MINIMUM TEMPERATURES.

Years	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
1870..	*2.0	*10.0	2.0	28.0	42.0	48.0	50.0	41.0	*41.0*	31.7	21.0	*13.0	*13.0
1871..	*2.0	0.0	*22.5*	28.0	32.2	39.4	43.2	47.5	*24.9*	21.4	*3.4	*24.5	*24.5
1872..	*12.0	*14.5	3.2	12.7	28.9	45.5	50.1	41.8	30.3	27.2	*2.0	*24.4	*24.4
1873..	*29.2	*10.0	*12.0	29.5	33.8	37.9	46.0	44.2	29.5	20.6	4.0	10.0	*29.2
1874..	*13.0	*6.3	7.0	6.0	29.0	38.0	45.0	42.0	30.5	*12.0*	6.0	*5.3	*13.0
1875..	*20.0	*24.0	*13.0	10.0	29.8	36.0	45.0	41.0	29.0	17.0	4.7	*2.0	*24.0
1876..	7.0	*0.3	*0.5	23.5	23.2	48.5	51.0	42.0	39.0	21.0	10.6	*10.0	*10.0
1877..	*14.0	14.6	*2.5	25.0	28.5	40.5	54.0	52.0	39.0	*31.8*	10.0	*17.7*	*14.0
1878..	*4.0	*3.2	20.5	*30.0*	31.4	42.0	*56.0*	45.7	40.5	23.0	21.0	*9.0	*9.0
1879..	*21.0	*6.5	10.8	15.5	29.0	43.0	54.0	45.0	31.0	20.8	7.3	*3.0	*21.0
1880..	*17.5*	4.5	15.0	17.0	32.6	46.5	48.6	45.7	33.0	25.0	*8.5*	*18.8	*18.8
1881..	*14.5	*11.5	13.2	*5.2*	33.0	45.0	51.4	49.3	40.5	30.8	10.5	11.0	*14.5
1882..	3.3	*14.7*	19.4	20.0	27.5	40.0	47.5	48.8	38.5	22.5	4.5	*16.4	*16.4
1883..	*17.5	*12.0	*17.4	17.8	27.4	*34.5*	43.4	41.0	28.8	26.5	5.7	*5.4	*17.5
1884..	*31.7*	*8.1	*7.5	21.5	28.6	48.0	43.9	38.9	30.5	18.0	4.7	*32.4*	*32.4*
1885..	*29.4	*24.3*	*6.6	11.5	*21.0*	38.0	46.5	40.1	31.3	14.0	16.1	*6.8	*29.4
1886..	*14.0	*18.3	5.0	14.3	32.3	36.5	46.0	43.0	35.6	29.2	17.4	*5.0	*18.3
1887..	*19.5	0.3	6.7	17.4	40.3	44.6	46.6	39.2	*24.9*	15.3	8.3	*3.7	*19.5
1888..	*14.0	*8.8	*6.2	23.3	23.3	35.3	42.7	*38.3*	29.7	23.4	19.8	5.0	*14.0
1889..	0.8	*13.1	10.3	19.3	25.6	38.0	46.5	45.0	27.6	17.1	8.6	14.8	*13.1
1890..	0.7	5.0	*0.3	21.4	28.5	38.8	42.5	40.5	34.3	29.1	17.0	5.5	*0.3*
1891..	3.3	0.3	*3.6	19.5	28.1	40.5	*41.0*	39.2	37.3	19.6	1.0	9.0	*3.6
1892..	*23.0	3.4	6.0	19.6	31.8	*52.5*	44.0	46.6	38.6	21.2	13.8	*6.9	*23.0
1893..	*15.0	*8.7	6.3	22.7	32.8	44.4	47.3	40.3	26.8	18.4	6.4	*4.6	*15.0
1894..	*6.0	*6.9	5.6	22.6	32.6	35.2	43.7	40.0	31.8	23.4	11.0	*5.2	*6.9
1895..	*10.7	*16.4	*2.3	21.6	29.4	41.6	44.7	45.3	32.2	13.4	13.4	*4.7	*16.4
1896..	*9.8	*6.5	0.3	21.2	*43.3*	44.6	50.0	43.6	26.4	20.4	12.3	*12.3	*12.3
1897..	*21.0	0.6	11.7	15.6	32.8	37.8	53.1	41.3	27.6	31.1	12.0	*7.0	*21.0
1898..	6.7	*7.7	8.7	15.7	33.8	43.7	42.2	43.8	38.0	25.4	8.4	*5.3	*7.7
1899..	*12.8	*17.3	5.7	14.7	36.2	43.3	47.8	48.6	29.3	19.7	*22.7*	*5.4	*17.3
1900..	*4.3	*5.9	*4.4	20.8	26.0	40.4	46.8	*53.1*	35.2	25.4	9.4	1.6	*5.0
1901..	*10.0	*11.4	*1.2	22.4	32.3	36.7	50.6	47.2	31.7	23.7	11.0	*11.4	*11.4
1902..	*3.4	*10.0	9.4	21.6	31.0	40.8	47.2	44.0	32.3	27.3	19.7	*1.0	*10.0
1903..	*9.3	*6.3	20.2	18.8	25.3	44.8	46.2	45.2	34.7	22.5	9.2	*1.4	*9.3
1904..	*14.4	*7.1	13.8	19.0	29.0	44.7	44.2	42.4	34.2	22.6	4.7	*10.2	*14.4
Normal..	*10.2	*6.6	4.2	19.2	30.7	41.6	47.1	43.8	32.7	22.6	9.7	*5.1	*15.7

* Below Zero.

55.6, in 1881, and 54.8 in 1900; the coolest, 46.1 in 1875. The warmest growing season, April 1 to September 30, was 66.0, in 1895; the coolest, 59.5 in 1883.

Tables III and IV show that the lowest temperature ever recorded here, was 32.4 degrees below zero (Dec. 19, 1884), and the highest was 104.5 degrees (July 7, 1874); a range of 136.9

degrees. The greatest yearly range of temperature was 127.7 degrees, in 1884; the least, 100.3 degrees, in 1890. The greatest monthly range was 92.5 degrees, in March, 1875; the least, 36.8 degrees, in March, 1881. The greatest daily range of temperature was 55.2 degrees, March 18, 1883, when the temperature fell from 69.1 degrees at 1 p. m. to 13.9 degrees at 9 p. m. The next morning it was 7.3 degrees, and the morning following it was 17.4 degrees below zero; or a total fall of 86.5 degrees in 40 hours. The least daily range was 1.0 degree, November 23, 1873.

TABLE 5

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION, IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS. RAIN AND MELTED SNOW.

Years	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
1870..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871..	.....	.....	2.05	3.53	2.80	3.09	4.16	2.97	*0.55*	0.95	3.45	1.76	.....
1872..	1.32	0.82	0.97	1.31	3.72	1.43	7.36	4.26	3.78	1.38	1.83	2.93	31.07
1873..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.70	5.47	2.59	1.44	0.66	0.93	2.77	*0.41*	.....
1875..	2.14	2.68	3.40	1.53	6.06	6.06	1.60	3.82	2.23	3.42	2.38	2.96	38.28
1876..	2.57	*6.81*	6.52	1.53	6.13	6.36	6.37	2.20	4.12	2.82	2.51	1.64	49.58
1877..	2.02	*0.12*	5.61	3.07	*1.14*	8.21	3.79	2.74	1.56	4.88	4.02	1.40	38.56
1878..	2.14	3.26	3.78	3.21	4.70	2.58	4.28	4.03	1.89	2.42	2.72	2.23	37.24
1879..	1.29	1.50	2.88	2.51	3.06	2.82	4.20	2.72	5.29	0.95	5.15	4.32	36.69
1880..	3.58	1.48	2.78	4.90	6.25	3.31	4.99	4.72	2.69	2.67	2.54	1.23	41.00
1881..	1.77	4.28	3.73	1.55	1.33	8.43	5.03	1.25	2.36	*8.92*	5.83	3.58	48.06
1882..	2.14	2.91	3.43	2.38	4.96	3.18	2.57	3.48	1.35	2.59	2.81	1.81	33.56
1883..	1.72	5.11	1.70	1.63	5.97	4.73	6.44	1.67	2.96	4 37	2.88	2.41	41.59
1884..	1.93	5.02	2.78	1.42	3.95	2.79	4.20	1.12	1.85	3.01	1.46	3.38	32.91
1885..	3.22	1.15	*0.62*	3.71	5.61	3.83	3.03	4.36	2.14	3.03	2.73	2.57	36.00
1886..	2.78	0.84	1.56	3.19	2.69	2.01	*0.31*	*4.86*	4.47	1.94	2.66	3.07	30.38
1887..	2.36	7.19	1.49	1.52	3.50	3.55	2.87	1.52	1.70	1.97	3.78	2.69	34.14
1888..	2.40	1.96	3.64	2.27	3.36	3.52	0.86	1.95	0.84	1.93	3.88	1.88	*28.49*
1889..	2.17	1.77	2.96	1.90	8.22	3.65	4.82	1.54	0.79	0.93	3.67	2.85	35.31
1890..	4.14	3.43	3.45	5.29	4.79	3.88	0.48	3.48	2.69	3.76	2.25	1.16	38.80
1891..	2.56	4.58	4.44	4.39	1.49	4.21	2.36	3.43	0.86	1.85	5.02	1.91	37.10
1892..	1.42	3.56	5.54	5.17	*11.40*	*8.65*	2.95	2.38	4.61	*0.39*	4.38	2.10	*52.55*
1893..	2.47	5.34	3.97	6.06	2.32	3.09	5.07	*0.49*	2.06	3.31	3.88	4.69	42.75
1894..	2.27	4.48	3.18	3.96	4.11	2.33	0.72	0.87	3.74	2.42	1.80	2.18	32.06
1895..	2.27	0.76	1.38	2.10	2.75	*0.64*	0.71	2 82	1.18	1.19	*6.30*	*6.72*	28.82
1896..	2.20	2.24	2.80	*6.65*	3.44	4.12	*10.91*	4.24	4 58	1.20	2.25	1.84	46.47
1897..	3.75	1.35	6.66	5.69	3.90	3.33	3.67	1.88	0.76	0.77	5.20	1.88	38.84
1898..	4.28	2.75	*8.08*	2.03	3.76	3.57	4.91	2.24	3.22	3.42	3.39	3.18	44.83
1899..	3.90	4.52	5.47	*1.19*	4.23	1.11	4.52	0.84	2.70	2.50	2.17	3.37	36.52
1900..	1.50	5.75	2.17	4.04	4.12	3.01	5.71	2.97	1.61	3.09	4.48	0.93	39.38
1901..	1.95	1.20	3.57	2.99	3.67	5.15	2.36	1.93	1.95	2.88	1.61	5.73	34.99
1902..	*0.71*	1.18	4.96	1.30	6.45	7.73	6.24	0.86	*7.93*	2.07	2.37	3.05	44.85
1903..	1.24	4.76	2.51	5.58	2.23	2.77	5.91	*4.86*	2.46	2.50	1.84	2.27	38.93
1904..	*4.55*	3.23	6.30	2.03	3.49	1.79	3.50	3.11	3.72	1.70	*0.16*	1.99	35.57
Normal..	2.41	3.10	3.57	3.11	4.16	3.95	3.92	2.64	2.58	2.49	3.16	2.61	38.24

Table V gives the monthly and annual precipitation (rain and melted snow). The wettest year was 1892, with 52.55 inches of precipitation; the dryest, 28.49, 1888; the normal being 38.24.

TABLE 6—Precipitation of the Seasons.

Years	Dec. 1 to Feb. 28	Mar. 1 to May 31	June 1 to Aug. 31	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Apr. 1 to Sept. 30	Years	Dec. 1 to Feb. 28	Mar. 1 to May 31	Jun. 1 to Aug. 31	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30	Apr. 1 to Sept. 30
1870..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1889..	5.82	13.08	10.05	5.39	20.96
1871..	16.95	4.95	10.04	8.38	.....	1890..	10.42	13.53	7.84	8.70	20.61
1872..	21.76	7.03	12.95	*6.00*	3.80	1891..	8.30	10.32	10.00	7.73	16.74
1873..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1892..	6.89	*22.11*	13.98	9.38	*35.16*
1874..	.....	*4.36*	9.50	.....	.....	1893..	9.91	12.35	7.62	9.25	19.09
1875..	21.28	8.03	11.48	10.79	5.23	1894..	11.44	11.25	*3.92*	7.96	15.73
1876..	26.71	9.45	14.93	14.18	12.34	1895..	5.21	6.23	4.17	8.67	*10.20*
1877..	20.51	10.46	14.74	9.82	*3.78*	1896 .	11.16	12.89	*19.27*	8.03	33.94
1878..	20.69	7.03	10.89	11.69	6.80	1897..	6.94	16.25	8.88	6.73	19.23
1879..	20.60	11.39	9.74	8.45	5.02	1898..	8.91	13.87	10.72	10.03	19.73
1880..	26.77	7.90	13.02	13.84	9.33	1899..	11.60	10.89	6.47	7.37	14.59
1881..	19.95	*17.11*	14.71	6.61	7.28	1900..	10.62	10.33	11.69	9.18	21.46
1882..	17.87	6.75	9.23	10.72	10.88	1901..	4.08	27.23	9.44	6.44	18.05
1883..	23.40	10.21	12.84	9.30	8.64	1902..	4.62	12.45	14.83	12.37	30.51
1884..	15.33	6.32	8.11	8.15	9.36	1903..	9.05	10.32	13.56	6.80	23.81
1885..	22.68	7.90	11.22	9.94	7.75	1904..	10.05	16.32	8.40	5.58	19.64
1886..	17.53	9.07	7.18	7.44	6.19						
1887..	14.66	7.45	7.94	6.51	*12.62*	Normal..	8.20	10.92	10.47	8.23	20.56
1888..	12.80	6.65	6.33	9.27	7.05						

TABLE 7—Monthly, Annual and Winter Snowfalls in Inches.

Years	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An-nual	Total in Winter of	
1870....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1869–70	.....
1871....	.....	.....	2.5	0	0	0	5.4	8.1	.....	1870–71	.....
1872....	11.7	5.3	4.2	3.0	0	.8	5.6	*26.2*	56.8	1871–72	37.7
1873....	12.0	7.0	12.0	6.0	0	*9.0*	5.0	8.0	59.0	1872–73	69.6
1874....	10.0	6.5	2.0	5.5	0	0	*15.8*	.8	40.6	1873–74	45.0
1875....	18.2	14.9	25.3	2.8	.1	.8	11.7	4.5	*78.3*	1874–75	77.8
1876....	1.1	7.4	30.3	0	0	0	9.7	16.7	65.2	1875–76	55.8
1877....	11.3	.8	*41.7*	.9	0	0	1.6	.8	57.1	1876–77	*81.1*
1878....	16.9	15.8	.2	0	0	0	3.0	18.8	54.7	1877–78	35.3
1879....	7.9	10.4	10.3	4.7	0	0	5.1	7.6	46.0	1878–79	55.1
1880....	.5	4.5	5.2	0	0	1.0	12.6	6.4	30.2	1879–80	22.9
1881....	15.5	20.1	13.6	5.9	0	0	3.1	1.6	59.8	1880–81	75.1
1882...	4.6	1.9	4.1	.1	0	0	7.3	17.4	35.4	1881–82	*15.4*
1883....	10.6	6.0	15.9	0	6.5	0	.8	8.3	48.1	1882–83	63.7
1884....	18.1	5.5	4.1	4.9	0	.3	2.5	18.5	53.9	1883–84	41.7
1885....	22.2	10.1	5.1	1.9	.1	0	1.9	7.2	48.5	1884–85	60.7
1886....	13.0	4.1	7.3	*15.7*	0	0	3.6	19.9	63.6	1885–86	49.2
1887....	15.0	5.2	4.3	2.4	0	.7	2.5	8.6	38.7	1886–87	50.4
1888....	13.3	2.3	8.9	.1	T	.1	.5	2.5	*27.7*	1887–88	36.4
1889....	10.8	19.1	4.1	1.1	0	0	9.5	*Trace*	44.6	1888–89	38.2
1890....	2.7	4.7	10.2	T	.1	.5	2.2	10.0	30.4	1889–90	27.2
1891....	4.6	4.1	17.4	3.3	0	0	6.4	1.7	37.5	1890–91	42.1
1892....	19.2	4.7	7.4	2.8	0	0	6.7	5.2	46.0	1891–92	42.2
1893....	*24.5*	19.3	2.1	4.7	0	T	4.3	18.8	73.5	1892–93	62.5
1894....	2.4	14.9	8.3	.1	.4	0	8.2	1.1	35.4	1893–94	49.2
1895....	18.2	4.2	8.9	1.4	0	0	4.6	22.0	69.3	1894–95	42.0
1896....	3.2	15.9	15.0	.6	0	.2	.8	12.1	47.8	1895–96	61.3
1897....	18.8	9.9	6.5	6.8	0	0	.4	6.9	49.3	1896–97	55.1
1898....	6.0	13.8	1.2	T	0	T	5.6	11.2	37.8	1897–98	28.3
1899....	5.2	2.1	24.3	.4	0	0	1.2	14.7	47.9	1898–99	48.8
1900....	3.1	*23.6*	10.2	1.9	T	0	8.9	6.5	54.2	1899–00	54.9
1901....	11.6	14.4	5.1	1.7	0	T	1.4	7.6	41.8	1900–01	48.2
1902....	8.0	5.9	2.7	T	0	0	5.8	13.8	36.2	1901–02	23.6
1903....	11.3	14.2	1.0	1.3	0	T	3.2	12.1	43.1	1902–03	47.4
1904....	21.0	4.6	13.3	.2	0	0	1.3	9.1	49.5	1903–04	54.4
Normal	11.3	9.3	10.0	2.1	.2	.4	5.0	9.9	48.7		47.9

TABLE 8

MISCELLANEOUS TEMPERATURE DATA.

Winter of	No. Days Minimum		No. Days Maximum			No. Days Froze and Thawed	No. Days Mean				No. Days From First to Last Freeze	No. Days From First to Last Frost
	Below Zero	Below 32°	Below 32°	Below 40° Dec. to Feb.	Above 50° Dec. to Feb.		Below Zero	Below 20°	Below 32°	Above 40° Dec. to Feb.		
1869–70..	2	115	20	41	4	85	0	*10*	76	4	.....	.....
1870–71..	6	115	43	69	7	76	2	25	70	8	204	208
1871–72..	19	163	50	74	2	96	4	43	112	3	225	235
1872–73..	23	149	60	78	*0*	*67*	9	54	106	2	210	219
1873–74..	3	*168*	24	56	8	106	0	18	97	10	240	241
1874–75..	33	162	47	73	3	102	10	66	107	2	238	238
1875–76..	3	144	24	43	22	97	0	20	76	22	222	235
1876–77..	11	142	46	67	6	82	1	45	101	6	205	210
1877–78..	3	*88*	*19*	50	14	72	0	12	54	19	203	219
1878–79..	11	134	44	80	0	85	3	34	89	1	196	214
1879–80..	2	120	22	43	22	89	0	15	76	*28*	199	224
1880–81..	21	160	64	82	2	72	5	53	*118*	1	194	212
1881–82..	*0*	128	20	53	15	102	0	16	59	18	217	231
1882–83..	23	155	53	75	1	102	5	42	107	1	206	234
1883–84..	18	156	52	69	8	89	6	41	84	5	262	*262*
1884–85..	*42*	170	68	72	7	101	*17*	*58*	107	6	232	232
1885–86..	13	139	48	68	8	90	4	34	91	9	256	257
1886–87..	21	151	57	69	7	96	4	39	105	6	206	206
1887–88..	18	166	52	70	3	*114*	2	44	88	4	238	245
1888–89..	5	148	32	63	5	*114*	1	18	76	6	*257*	257
1889–90..	1	129	19	*27*	*28*	110	0	13	*57*	*28*	231	232
1890–91..	3	137	36	54	10	103	0	17	79	7	170	248
1891–92..	9	142	36	52	15	106	1	27	77	9	215	215
1892–93..	20	146	52	75	3	93	5	44	107	3	215	226
1893–94..	7	132	37	58	15	93	0	28	78	14	200	253
1894–95..	21	147	51	67	8	96	5	45	91	8	240	240
1895–96..	9	150	42	71	9	107	1	24	99	8	190	210
1896–97..	7	139	43	70	5	100	3	23	87	9	213	252
1897–98..	4	118	29	69	9	89	0	16	74	7	218	227
1898–99..	13	137	51	65	7	87	5	37	95	3	*165*	*177*
1899–00..	10	138	41	60	7	98	0	32	76	10	223	238
1900–01..	15	138	46	76	4	92	0	36	82	4	208	216
1901–02..	14	142	46	69	6	96	0	37	87	5	238	238
1902–03..	7	119	36	63	2	84	2	27	70	3	187	232
1903–04..	20	155	*75*	*86*	1	80	4	56	111	1	208	210
Normal	12.5	141.4	47.9	72.8	8.8	93.5	2.8	32.8	87.7	8.0	215.6	229.2

The wettest single month was May, 1892, with 11.40 inches; for two months, 20.05, May and June, 1892; for three months, 25.22, April, May and June, 1892; for four months, 30.76, March, April, May and June, 1892. Several very dry single months have occurred — February, 1877, 0.12 inch; November, 1904, 0.16; July, 1886, 0.31; October, 1892, 0.39; December, 1874, 0.41; August, 1893, 0.49 — all these were less than half an inch. The dryest two months was 1.35, June and July, 1895; for three months, 3.03; August, September and October, 1874; for four months, 4.42, January, February, March and April, 1872; for five months, 6.21, August to December, 1874; for six months, 8.34, February to July,

TABLE 9

MISCELLANEOUS TEMPERATURE AND OTHER DATA.
NUMBER OF DAYS FOR EACH ITEM.

Years	June, July and August				Above 90°	Snow	Hail	Sleet	Thunder storms	Fog	From last to first light frost	From last to first freeze
	Below 50°	Nights not below 65°	Mean above 70°	Mean below 60°								
1870..	9	28	59	7	15	27	1	5	19	10	123	176
1871..	14	19	47	7	12	50	0	3	14	26	70	135
1872..	4	39	61	2	23	69	2	5	5	10	109	147
1873..	11	32	64	0	15	24	0	4	27	32	78	149
1874..	17	26	53	4	56	26	1	7	25	29	61	125
1875..	14	16	39	9	24	43	3	9	29	25	98	127
1876..	6	43	63	6	23	55	2	7	45	23	89	161
1877..	5	18	55	4	16	39	2	4	26	32	87	173
1878..	12	38	54	9	15	42	0	5	29	14	96	159
1879..	12	31	52	13	20	52	0	4	22	14	72	145
1880..	8	32	51	5	13	33	1	0	22	17	122	189
1881..	9	35	39	7	26	56	0	4	18	10	132	172
1882..	15	25	46	12	4	29	0	5	12	13	122	148
1883..	23	14	32	8	4	47	3	10	53	58	87	119
1884..	28	8	47	5	21	49	2	17	44	38	113	115
1885..	25	16	40	14	13	57	5	8	49	40	85	114
1886..	26	12	40	4	21	51	2	9	48	58	60	138
1887..	16	18	57	8	37	49	5	24	47	36	122	153
1888..	23	17	52	7	17	39	2	21	36	25	80	117
1889..	22	11	40	8	11	33	2	11	36	36	95	117
1890..	18	18	57	4	26	35	5	9	43	40	104	163
1891..	23	14	43	11	25	36	8	20	44	50	94	180
1892..	5	26	52	2	17	46	6	9	61	42	101	150
1893..	14	17	52	1	23	57	5	16	46	40	98	141
1894..	23	27	53	4	47	31	12	16	61	32	59	165
1895..	17	28	61	1	55	48	4	4	31	25	102	132
1896..	13	32	47	5	19	36	7	11	59	34	152	166
1897..	22	25	45	12	33	48	6	16	41	36	72	153
1898..	14	38	53	4	25	37	3	9	40	32	126	183
1899..	10	28	60	1	41	37	6	18	39	29	116	173
1900..	11	44	60	1	31	56	1	22	42	55	142	160
1901..	10	39	71	5	38	44	3	11	42	44	101	129
1902..	18	32	39	12	18	36	12	3	45	23	49	167
1903..	20	42	27	12	24	43	3	7	46	36	125	170
1904..	27	35	31	10	7	47	8	17	40	30	128	143
Normal..	15.6	26.7	49.8	6.4	23.3	43.1	3.2	10.0	36.8	31.2	79.1	150.0

1894. In 1881, May 15 to 30th, 16 days, there was no rain. In 1886, June 25 to July 31, 36 days, there was only 0.31 inch. In 1881, April 19 to June 29, 42 days, 0.56 inch.

Table VI gives the seasonal precipitation. The wettest growing season, April 1 to September 30. was 35.16 inch, in 1892; the dryest, 10.20, was in 1895.

Table VII gives the monthly, annual and winter snowfall. The greatest depth of snow in one month was 41.7 inches, March, 1877; the greatest in any May, 6.5 inches, 1883; in October, 9.0 inches, 1873. Greatest in any year, 78.3 inches in 1875; the least,

TABLE 10

HEAVY PRECIPITATION.

TWO INCHES OR MORE IN 24 HOURS.

1871—July 16..... 2.44	1887—Nov. 26..... 2.28	1896—July 15 ..... 3.00
1871—Nov. 14..... 2.10	1888—Nov. 8..... 2.19	1896—July 19..... 2.79
1873—April 7 ..... 2.50	1889—May 29 ..... 3.02	1896—Sept. 29..... 2.12
1874—June 9..... 3.82	1889—May 30 ..... 3.02	1897—March 9..... 2.39
1876—Feb. 9 ..... 2.07	1889—May 29-30.... *4.68*	1898—March 13.... 2.37
1876—May 19 ..... 2.00	1890—June 21..... 2.23	1898—March 19 .... 2.48
1876—June 27..... 2.50	1890—Aug. 21..... 2.54	1898—June 12-13 ... 2.82
1877—Oct. 19-20... 2.46	1891—March 31.... 2.19	1899—Feb. 26 ..... 2.10
1878—May 29-30.... 2.14	1892—May 2 ..... 2.27	1900—July 7..... 2.36
1879—Nov. 14..... 2.29	1892—May 6 ..... 2.31	1901—June 24..... 2.79
1881—June 8.....*7.50	1892—Sept 13 ..... 2.59	1901—Oct. 12..... 2.14
1881—Oct. 2..... 2.49	1892—Oct. 17..... 2.05	1901—Dec. 13 ..... 2.84
1881—Nov. 12..... 2.40	1893—Dec. 15 ..... 2.04	1901—Dec. 13-14.... 3.77
1883—Feb. 3 ..... 2.50	1894—Feb. 9 ..... 2.10	1902—Sept. 24..... 2.16
1884—July 4..... 2.35	1895—Nov. 25..... 2.13	1903—July 18..... 2.38
1886—April 6 ..... 2.15	1896—April 20 ..... 3.06	1904—Aug. 19-20... 2.68

SNOWFALLS OF 6 INCHES OR MORE IN 24 HOURS.

1869—Oct. 23..... 8.0	1877—March 12.... 13.5	1893—Dec. 3 ..... 9.3
1871—Feb. 12 ..... 6.0	1878—Jan. 31..... 8.3	1894—Feb. 12 ..... 10.5
1872—Dec. 31 ..... 10.0	1878—Feb. 10 ..... 6.1	1896—Feb. 13 ..... 6.6
1873—Oct. 21 ..... 7.0	1881—Feb. 18..... 10.3	1896—March 19 .... 6.5
1874—Feb. 7 ..... 6.0	1883—March 19 .... 11.7	1896—Dec. 15 ..... 6.9
1874—Nov. 28..... 10.0	1883—May 21-22.... 6.5	1897—Jan. 20..... 8.9
1875—Feb. 11 ..... 6.3	1886—April 6 ..... 15.7	1900—Feb. 28 ..... *20.4*
1875—March 3 ..... 8.0	1887—Dec. 31 ..... 6.6	1903—Feb. 8 ..... 7.7
1875—Nov. 13..... 8.4	1888—March 21.... 6.5	1904—Jan. 25-26.... 8.9
1876—March 28.... 8.5	1893—Jan. 1 ..... 7.7	1904—March 14 .... 9.3

*The heavy part of this rainfall was 3 miles northwest of the Station, and it fell in one and one-half hours.

27.7, 1888. The greatest in one winter, 81.1 inches, 1876-77; the least, 15.4 inches, 1881-82.

Tables VIII to XVII explain themselves, and the reader can make the comparison of the different years himself.

The average number of clear days in January, is 5; partly cloudy days, 9; cloudy days, 17; rainy days (.01 inch or more of precipitation), 15. February, 6 clear, 8 part cloudy, 14 cloudy, and 14 rainy. March, 6 clear, 11 part cloudy, 14 cloudy, and 14 rainy. April, 8 clear, 10 part cloudy, 12 cloudy, and 12 rainy. May, 10 clear, 12 part cloudy, 9 cloudy, and 13 rainy. June, 10 clear, 12 part cloudy, 8 cloudy, 13 rainy. July, 12 clear, 13 part cloudy, 6 cloudy, 11 rainy. August, 13 clear, 12 part cloudy, 6 cloudy, 9 rainy. September, 12 clear, 10 part cloudy, 8 cloudy, 10 rainy. October, 10 clear, 10 part cloudy, 11 cloudy, 11 rainy. November, 6 clear, 9 part cloudy, 15 cloudy, 13 rainy. December, 4 clear, 9 part cloudy, 18 cloudy, 15 rainy. For the year, 102 clear, 124 part cloudy, 139 cloudy, 151 rainy.

TABLE 11

HEAVY PRECIPITATION—Continued.

ONE DAY.

June 8, 1881*.....	7.50
May 29–30, 1889	4.68
June 9, 1874	3.82
Dec. 13–14, 1901....	3.77
April 20, 1896	3.06
July 15, 1896	3.00

TWO DAYS.

May 29–30, 1889....	6.04
June 7–8, 1881.....	3.97
July 13–15, 1896	3.58

TEN DAYS.

July 13–22, 1896 ...	6.77
May 22–31, 1889....	6.76
May 1–10, 1892.....	6.73
June 1–10, 1881.....	5.92
Feb. 5–14, 1887.....	5.02
June 1–10, 1892.....	4.89
May 6–15, 1892.....	4.17

FIFTEEN DAYS.

July 13–27, 1896	9.41
May 1–15, 1892.....	7.51
June 1–15, 1881	6.17

TWENTY DAYS.

July 8–28, 1896	10.82
May 1–20, 1892.....	8.88
May 12–31, 1889	8.20
June 1–20, 1881.....	7.46

THIRTY DAYS.

May 2–June 1, 1892,	12.13

ONE MONTH.

May, 1892.....	11.40
July, 1896.....	10.91
Oct., 1881.....	8.92
June, 1892.....	8.65
June, 1881.....	8.43
May, 1889.....	8.22
March, 1898.....	8.08

TWO MONTHS.

May–June, 1892	20.05
July–Aug., 1896	15.15
Oct.–Nov., 1881	14.75
May–June, 1902	14.18
Feb.–Mar., 1876	13.33

THREE MONTHS.

April–June, 1892 ...	25.22
May–July, 1902.....	20.42
July–Sept., 1896....	19.73
May–July, 1876.....	18.86

FOUR MONTHS.

Mar.–June, 1892....	30.76
June–Sept., 1896....	23.85
May–Aug, 1902.....	21.28
May–Aug., 1876....	21.06
Sept.–Dec., 1881....	20.69

FIVE MONTHS.

Feb.–June, 1892	34.32
Apr.–Aug., 1896....	29.36
May–Sept., 1902....	29.21
Feb.–June, 1876	27.35
Apr.–Aug., 1880....	24.17

SIX MONTHS.

Feb.–June, 1892	37.27
Apr.–Sept., 1896	33.94
May–Oct., 1902.....	31.28
July–Dec., 1881.....	26.97

SEVEN MONTHS.

Feb.–Aug., 1892	39.65
Mar.–Sept., 1896....	36.74
Jan.–July, 1876	36.29
June–Dec., 1881	35.50
Mar.–Sept., 1902....	35.47

EIGHT MONTHS.

Feb.–Sept., 1892	44.26
Feb.–Sept., 1876	40.04
Feb.–Sept., 1896	38.98
May–Dec., 1902	36.70

NINE MONTHS.

Jan.–Sept., 1892	45.68
Nov., 1895–July, 1896,	45.38
Nov., 1875–July, 1876,	41.63

TEN MONTHS.

Nov., 1895–August, 1896	49.62
Nov., 1891–August, 1892	48.00
Oct., 1875–July, 1876,	45.05
Dec., 1901–September, 1902.....	43.09
June, 1881–March, 1882	43.88

ELEVEN MONTHS.

Nov., 1895–September, 1896.....	54.20
Nov., 1891–September, 1892.....	52.61
Sept., 1875–July, 1876	46.58
Dec., 1901–October, 1902	45.16

TWELVE MONTHS.

Nov., 1895–October, 1896	55.40
Oct., 1891–September, 1892.....	54.46
June, 1881–May, 1882	51.22
Aug., 1875–June, 1876	51.10

*This was three miles northwest of station. At station it was 2.48.

The prevailing direction of the wind is southwest to west. The direction by percentages is — North, 7; Northeast, 11; East, 10; Southeast, 6; South, 14; Southwest, 17; West, 18; Northwest, 13; and calm, 4.

TABLE 12

SEASONS OF SMALL PRECIPITATION.

Year	Date	No. Days	Am't	Year	Date	No. Days	Am't
1871...	Aug. 30 to Nov. 8.	70	1.59	1888...	Aug. 18 to Sept. 30	44	1.05
1871...	Aug. 31 to Oct. 10	41	.55	1889...	April 13 to May 12	30	.30
1872...	Jan. 21 to March 7	47	.89	1889...	Aug. 15 to Oct. 11	57	.82
1872...	May 31 to July 9..	40	1.43	1890...	July 2 to Aug. 18..	48	.33
1874...	July 26 to Aug. 20	26	.45	1891...	Aug. 31 to Oct. 3..	34	.86
1874...	Aug. 24 to Oct. 9..	46	.79	1892...	Sept. 26 to Oct. 31	36	.39
1874...	Nov. 30 to Dec. 31	32	.41	1893...	July 16 to Sept. 11	58	.91
1875...	Mar. 24 to Apr. 28	36	1.08	1894...	June 29 to Sept. 4.	68	1.74
1877...	Jan. 20 to March 1	40	.17	1894...	July 3 to Aug. 17..	46	.46
1877...	May 1 to June 4...	35	.83	1895...	Jan. 26 to Feb. 28.	34	.78
1877...	Sept. 12 to Oct. 7.	26	.31	1895...	May 20 to July 18.	60	.71
1879...	Sept. 28 to Nov. 8.	42	1.11	1895...	May 20 to Aug. 5.	78	1.42
1880...	Sept. 3 to Sept. 26	24	.16	1896...	Oct. 1 to Oct. 29..	29	.79
1880...	Nov. 19 to Jan. 4..	47	1.30	1897...	Sept. 2 to Sept. 15.	14	.00
1881...	April 19 to May 29	41	.42	1897...	Sept. 17 to Oct. 6..	20	.00
1881...	May 15 to May 29	15	.00	1897...	Sept. 17 to Oct. 30	44	.66
1881...	Aug. 7 to Sept. 14.	38	.97	1898...	May 23 to June 11.	20	.36
1884...	Aug. 1 to Aug. 27..	27	.21	1898...	June 26 to July 15.	20	.07
1884...	Aug. 1 to Sept. 21.	52	1.50	1899...	June 4 to June 27..	24	.39
1885...	Jan. 29 to April 1.	63	1.16	1899...	July 30 to Aug. 25.	27	.10
1886...	Jan. 28 to Mar. 29.	61	1.86	1900...	Nov. 26 to Jan. 5..	41	.97
1886...	June 18 to July 31	44	.57	1901...	July 6 to Aug. 16..	42	.44
1886...	June 26 to July 31.	36	.31	1901...	Dec. 26 to Feb. 1..	38	.71
1887...	July 23 to Aug. 16	25	.24	1902...	Aug. 1 to Sept. 8..	39	1.10
1887...	Oct. 11 to Nov. 23	44	.91	1903...	April 25 to May 21	27	.33
1888...	June 29 to July 31	34	.86	1904...	Oct. 23 to Dec. 23.	62	.52

ONE MONTH.

1877, February	.12
1894, November	.16
1886, July	.31
1892, October	.39
1874, December	.41
1890, July	.48
1893, August	.49
1871, September	.55
1885, March	.62
1895, June	.64
1874, September	.66
1895, July	.71
1902, January	.71
1894, July	.72
1895, February	.76
1897, September	.76
1897, October	.77
1889, September	.79
1886, February	.84
1899, August	.84
1888, July	.86
1891, September	.86
1894, August	.87
1874, October	.93
1889, October	.93
1900, December	.93
1871, October	.95
1879, October	.95

TWO MONTHS.

1895, June–July	1.35
1871, September–October	1.50
1897, September–October	1.53
1874, September–October	1.59
1894, July–August	1.59
1889, September–October	1.72
1885, February–March	1.77
1872, February–March	1.79
1904, October–November	1.86

THREE MONTHS.

1874, August–October	3.03
1872, February–April	3.10
1889, August–October	3.26
1897, August–October	3.41
1894, June–August	3.92

FOUR MONTHS.

1872, January–April	4.42
1874, September–December	4.77
1895, June–September	5.35

FIVE MONTHS.

1874, August–December	6.21
1895, June–October	6.54

SIX MONTHS.

1894, February–July	8.34
1874, July–December	8.80
1872, January–June	9.57

SEVEN MONTHS.

August, 1874–January, 1875	10.94
February, 1895–August, 1895	11.16
December, 1871–June, 1872	11.33

EIGHT MONTHS.

February, 1895–September, 1895	12.34
August, 1874–February, 1875	13.42
November, 1871–June, 1872	14.61

NINE MONTHS.

February, 1895–October, 1895	13.53
September, 1871–May, 1872	14.85
August, 1874–April, 1875	15.38

TEN MONTHS.

January, 1895–October, 1895	15.80
July, 1874–April, 1875	17.97

ELEVEN MONTHS.

December, 1894–October, 1895	17.60
August, 1871–June, 1872	19.30
September, 1885–July, 1886	23.85

TWELVE MONTHS.

November, 1894–October, 1895	19.78
July, 1871–June, 1872	23.47
May, 1874–April, 1875	25.72

TABLE 13

MISCELLANEOUS DATA

YEARS	LAST SNOW OF ONE INCH OR MORE	LAST SNOW	FIRST SNOW	FIRST SNOW OF ONE INCH OR MORE	LAST FREEZE	FIRST FREEZE	MID-WINTER DATE	MID-SUMMER DATE	LAST HARD FROST	LAST FROST	FIRST FROST	FIRST HARD FROST
1870	Apr. 13	Apr. 13	Nov. 18	Dec. 11	Apr. 26	Oct. 19	.....	July 23	Apr. 26	May 28	Sept. 12	Oct. 14
1871	Feb. 13	Apr. 29	Nov. 6	Nov. 24	May 10	Sept. 22	Jan. 28	July 16	May 10	June 30	Sept. 8	Sept. 21
1872	Apr. 15	Apr. 15	*Oct. 13*	Nov. 15	May 4	Sept. 28	Jan. 12	July 17	May 14	May 14	Aug. 31	Sept. 28
1873	Mar. 26	Apr. 24	Oct. 21	*Oct. 21*	Apr. 25	Sept. 21	Jan. 10	July 8	May 4	June 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 20
1874	Apr. 28	Apr. 30	Oct. 30	Nov. 20	May 19	Sept. 21	Jan. 18	July 21	May 19	*July 22*	Sept. 21	Sept. 21
1875	Apr. 16	May 2	Oct. 31	Nov. 13	May 17	Sept. 21	Jan. 17	July 19	May 17	May 18	Aug. 24	Sept. 18
1876	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Oct. 24	Nov. 14	May 1	Oct. 9	Jan. 10	July 20	May 11	May 24	Aug. 21	Oct. 5
1877	Mar. 24	Apr. 30	Nov. 5	*Jan.4,1878*	May 2	Oct. 22	Jan. 19	July 28	May 3	June 23	Sept. 18	Oct. 6
1878	*Feb. 10*	May 10	*Nov. 27*	Nov. 27	May 13	Oct. 19	Jan. 31	Aug. 1	May 13	May 22	Aug. 26	Oct. 6
1879	Apr. 2	Apr. 15	Nov. 2	Nov. 18	May 3	Sept. 25	Jan. 24	July 14	May 8	June 7	Aug. 18	Sept. 19
1880	Mar. 16	Apr. 30	Oct. 17	Nov. 6	Apr. 12	Oct. 18	*Jan. 2*	July 15	May 1	May 15	Sept. 14	Sept. 30
1881	Apr. 4	Apr. 13	Nov. 3	Nov. 24	Apr. 30	Oct. 19	Jan. 23	July 25	Apr. 30	May 3	Sept. 12	Oct. 5
1882	Mar. 15	Apr. 26	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	May 24	Oct. 19	*Feb. 4*	*Aug. 6*	May 24	May 25	Sept. 24	Oct. 10
1883	*May 22*	*May 22*	Nov. 12	Nov. 20	May 13	Sept. 9	Jan. 30	July 12	*June 1*	June 14	Sept. 9	Sept. 9
1884	Apr. 9	Apr. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 25	*May 29*	Sept. 21	Jan. 18	July 26	May 29	May 29	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
1885	Mar. 31	May 9	Nov. 1	Dec. 8	May 11	*Sept. 2*	Jan. 14	July 7	May 11	June 9	Sept. 2	*Sept. 2*
1886	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Oct. 27	Nov. 6	May 16	Oct. 1	Jan. 8	July 24	May 17	June 4	*Aug. 3*	Oct. 1
1887	Apr. 18	Apr. 27	Oct. 21	Nov. 20	Apr. 24	Sept. 24	Jan. 11	July 9	Apr. 24	Apr. 25	Aug. 25	Sept. 17
1888	Mar. 21	Apr. 20	Oct. 20	Dec. 5	May 20	Sept. 14	Jan. 20	July 18	May 20	June 4	Aug. 23	Sept. 14
1889	Mar. 29	Apr. 6	Nov. 15	Nov. 26	May 28	Sept. 22	Jan. 20	July 25	May 28	June 1	Sept. 7	Sept. 21
1890	Mar. 28	*Mar. 29*	Oct. 30	Nov. 4	May 11	Oct. 21	Jan. 15	Aug. 1	May 11	May 17	Aug. 23	Sept. 21
1891	Apr. 6	Apr. 6	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	*Apr. 9*	Oct. 6	Jan. 14	July 8	May 27	May 28	Aug. 29	Oct. 6
1892	Apr. 14	Apr. 14	Nov. 9	Nov. 9	May 8	Oct. 5	Jan. 21	July 22	May 8	May 24	Sept. 6	Oct. 5
1893	Apr. 15	Apr. 22	Oct. 28	Nov. 24	May 8	Sept. 26	Jan. 20	July 17	May 19	May 26	Aug. 30	Sept. 17
1894	Mar. 29	Apr. 5	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Apr. 13	Sept. 25	Jan. 3	July 5	May 28	June 9	Aug. 4	Sept. 25
1895	Apr. 2	Apr. 2	Oct. 20	Nov. 19	May 22	Oct. 1	Jan. 22	July 27	May 22	May 22	Sept. 1	Sept. 24
1896	Mar. 19	Apr. 9	Oct. 18	Dec. 15	Apr. 8	Sept. 21	Jan. 3	*June 30*	Apr. 22	*Apr. 22*	Sept. 21	Sept. 21
1897	Apr. 11	Apr. 11	Nov. 12	Dec. 17	Apr. 21	Sept. 21	Jan. 5	July 6	May 31	June 9	Aug. 20	Sept. 21
1898	Mar. 2	Apr. 6	Nov. 10	Nov. 10	Apr. 27	Oct. 27	Jan. 8	July 28	May 6	May 9	Sept. 12	Oct. 15
1899	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	Nov. 2	Nov. 4	Apr. 10	Sept. 30	Jan. 17	July 6	*Apr. 10*	May 20	Sept. 13	Sept. 14
1900	Apr. 11	Apr. 13	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	May 10	Oct. 17	Jan. 18	July 29	May 10	May 20	*Oct. 9*	Oct. 11
1901	Apr. 2	Apr. 21	Oct. 17	Dec. 9	May 13	Sept. 19	Jan. 30	July 17	May 15	June 19	Sept. 18	Sept. 19
1902	Mar. 31	Apr. 8	Nov. 26	Nov. 26	May 15	*Oct. 29*	Jan. 16	*Aug. 6*	May 15	June 24	Aug. 12	Sept. 14
1903	Feb. 15	Apr. 22	Nov. 5	Nov. 28	May 4	Oct. 21	Jan. 30	July 28	May 4	May 4	Sept. 6	*Oct. 18*
1904	Mar. 17	Apr. 10	Nov. 10	Nov. 10	May 16	Oct. 6	Feb. 2	July 26	May 16	May 16	Sept. 21	Oct. 3
Average	Mar. 30	Apr. 17	Nov. 2	Nov. 21	May 5	Oct. 2	Jan. 18	July 20	May 12	May 29	Sept. 2	Sept. 25

TABLE 14

MISCELLANEOUS DATA.

Years	First Thunder Storm	Last Thunder Storm	Last Date Temperature Was to Zero	Last Date Temperature Was to 20	First Date Temperature Was to 20	First Date Temperature Was to Zero	First Date Temperature Was to 90	Last Date Temperature Was to 90	Wheat Harvest Began	Oats Harvest Began	Number Days From Last to First Hard Frost	Number Days From First to Last Freeze	Corn Ripe
1870....	Jan. 17	Dec. 5	Feb. 21	Mar. 18	Dec. 9	Dec. 22	June 24	Sept. 8	.....	.....	*171*	....	.....
1871....	Mar. 14	Dec. 23	Feb. 13	Feb. 22	Nov. 12	Nov. 25	May 29	Sept. 4	.....	.....	134	204	.....
1872....	*May 9*	*Aug. 25*	Feb. 14	Apr. 16	Nov. 15	Nov. 30	June 19	Sept. 8	July 10	July 29	137	225	.....
1873....	Mar. 15	*Aug. 25*	Mar. 5	Mar. *27*	Nov. 6	Jan. 15, 1874	June 15	Sept. 11	July 8	Aug. 2	139	219	.....
1874....	Mar. 3	Sept. 19	Feb. 8	Apr. 12	Oct. 13	Dec. 31	May 11	Sept. 18	July 3	July 23	125	217	.....
1875....	Mar. 13	Oct. 29	Mar. 22	Apr. 23	Oct. 12	Dec. 18	May 8	Sept. 8	*July 19*	July 29	124	241	.....
1876....	Mar. 11	Oct. 31	Mar. 19	Mar. 31	Nov. 28	Dec. 9	May 31	Aug. 24	July 11	July 31	147	239	.....
1877....	Mar. 20	Aug. 31	Mar. 17	Mar. 30	Nov. 6	Jan. 7, 1878	May 18	Aug. 31	July 9	July 31	156	205	.....
1878....	Mar. 6	Oct. 25	Feb. 4	*Feb. 19*	*Dec. 15*	Dec. 23	June 29	Aug. 8	July 9	July 27	146	193	.....
1879....	Mar. 9	Nov. 15	Feb. *27*	Apr. 3	Nov. 1	Dec. 18	May 30	Aug. 31	July 7	July 31	134	207	.....
1880....	Mar. 3	Oct. 2	Dec. 26, 1879	Apr. 12	Nov. 16	*Nov. 18*	June 11	Aug. 27	July 2	July 26	152	199	.....
1881....	Apr. 17	Oct. 8	Feb. 25	Apr. 7	Nov. 20	Did not reach o	May 12	Sept. 8	July 7	Aug. 1	158	195	.....
1882....	Mar. 18	Oct. 29	Did not reach o	Apr. 12	Nov. 15	Dec. 7	June 23	*July 27*	July 11	Aug. 4	139	218	.....
1883....	Mar. 14	Nov. 21	*Mar. 24*	*Apr. 29*	Nov. 14	Dec. 17	July 3	Aug. 22	July 13	*Aug. 14*	*100*	207	*Oct. 10*
1884....	Mar. 11	Nov. 16	Mar. 4	Mar. 30	Oct. 24	Dec. 17	June 21	Sept. 10	July 10	July 25	115	*262*	Sept. 15
1885....	Mar. 11	Nov. 2	Mar. 22	Apr. 14	Oct. 31	Dec. 7	*July 16*	Aug. 9	July 14	Aug. 4	114	233	Sept. 30
1886....	Mar. 19	Nov. 6	Feb. 5	Apr. 8	Nov. 19	Dec. 2	June 12	Sept. 8	July 1	July 22	137	257	Sept. 1
1887....	Feb. 7	Oct. 6	Jan. *27*	Apr. 19	Oct. *26*	Dec. 28	May 21	Sept. 13	June 28	July 16	146	206	Sept. 8
1888....	Apr. 1	Oct. 18	Mar. 23	Mar. 25	Nov. 21	Feb. 13, 1889	June 16	Sept. 11	July 10	July 31	117	239	Sept. 20
1889....	Apr. 2	*Dec. 25*	Feb. 25	Apr. 6	Oct. 8	*Mar. 6, 1890*	May 10	Aug. 30	July 13	Aug. 3	116	257	Sept. 18
1890....	Feb. 19	Oct. 18	Mar. 6	Mar. 16	Nov. 26	Mar. 1, 1891	June 17	Aug. 16	July 5	July 15	133	232	Sept. 18
1891....	Feb. 20	Nov. 7	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	Nov. 3	Jan. 5, 1892	June 14	Sept. 28	July 2	July 27	132	171	Sept. 12
1892....	Feb. 7	Nov. 17	Jan. *27*	Apr. 11	Nov. 5	Dec. 24	June 12	Aug. 23	July 5	Aug. 4	150	215	Sept. 25
1893....	Mar. 11	Nov. 2	Feb. 20	Mar. *29*	Oct. 30	Dec. 2	June 19	Sept. 21	July 2	July 21	121	216	Aug. *28*
1894....	Feb. 9	Dec. 8	Feb. 25	Mar. 30	Nov. 10	Dec. 28	June 9	Sept. 8	July 1	July 18	120	200	*Aug. 25*
1895....	Apr. 7	Sept. 26	Feb. 12	Mar. *22*	Oct. 21	Dec. 6	*May 4*	Sept. *22*	June 26	July 18	125	*240*	Sept. 25
1896....	Mar. *28*	Oct. 28	Feb. 21	Apr. 2	Nov. 14	Dec. 24	May 8	Aug. 11	*June 23*	*July 13*	152	190	Aug. 25
1897....	Jan. 17	Nov. 9	Jan. 31	Apr. 20	Nov. 23	Dec. 24	June 13	*Oct. 15*	July 8	July 21	113	213	Sept. 12
1898....	*Jan. 12*	Nov. 5	Feb. 3	Apr. 6	Nov. 12	Dec. 14	June 6	Sept. 4	July 1	July 20	132	218	Aug. *29*
1899....	Feb. 26	Oct. 14	Feb. 14	Apr. 3	*Oct. 1*	Dec. 30	June 4	Sept. 17	July 4	July 18	157	*165*	Aug. 28
1900....	Apr. 18	Nov. 21	Mar. 17	Mar. 21	Nov. 14	Jan. 2, 1901	May 14	Oct. 5	June *29*	July 21	154	223	Sept. 3
1901....	Mar. 25	Dec. 13	Mar. 6	Mar. *22*	Nov. 5	Dec. 15	June 12	Sept. 7	July 6	July 18	127	208	Sept. 5
1902....	Mar. 12	Oct. 26	Feb. 20	Mar. 19	Nov. *28*	Dec. *27*	May 19	Aug. 30	July 9	July 25	122	238	Sept. 3
1903....	Feb. 2	Nov. 15	Feb. 19	Feb. *26*	Nov. 7	Dec. 14	May 17	Sept. 15	July 6	July 25	157	187	Sept. 10
1904....	Feb. 7	Oct. 10	Feb. 20	Apr. 20	Dec. 1	Dec. 14	May 25	Sept. 11	July 8	July 28	140	208	Sept. 13
Average..	Mar. 9	Oct. 28	Feb. 22	Mar. 30	Nov. 8	Dec. 26	June 4	Sept. 5	July 6	July 26	140	216	Sept. 11

TABLE 15

DATES OF BLOSSOMING OF FRUIT TREES, ETC.

Years	Apple	Peach	Pear	Plum	Cherry	Currant	Gooseberry	Raspberry	Blackberry	Strawberry
1877	May 13	May 4	May 10	Apr. 29	May 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	*Apr. 22*	*Apr. 12*	*Apr. 21*	*Apr. 13*	*Apr. 19*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	May 10	May 4	May 4	.....	Apr. 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	May 4	Apr. 16	Apr. 28	Apr. 24	Apr. 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	May 9	.....	May 9	.....	May 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	.....	Apr. 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	May 17	*May 13*	May 9	.....	May 9	*May 16*	*May 15*	June 4	*June 7*	May 5
1884	May 13	May 4	May 8	May 8	May 6	May 8	May 9	June 1	May 26	May 5
1885	*May 18*	None	*May 17*	*May 15*	*May 16*	May 12	*May 15*	June 5	May 31	May 3
1886	Apr. 25	Apr. 23	Apr. 25	Apr. 25	Apr. 23	Apr. 26	Apr. 24	May 28	May 21	*Apr. 28*
1887	May 10	May 3	May 6	May 2	May 4	May 3	May 4	May 26	May 22	May 7
1888	May 11	May 6	May 8	May 10	May 7	May 5	May 10	*June 7*	June 6	May 11
1889	May 8	Apr. 23	May 4	May 4	Apr. 27	Apr. 27	Apr. 29	May 27	May 22	May 9
1890	May 12	Apr. 16	May 2	Apr. 30	May 1	May 8	May 8	June 3	June 2	*May 13*
1891	May 6	Apr. 23	Apr. 30	Apr. 28	Apr. 28	Apr. 29	Apr. 27	May 31	May 30	May 6
1892	May 15	May 7	May 12	May 8	May 5	May 3	May 1	June 5	June 3	May 7
1893	May 15	May 10	May 12	May 10	May 8	May 6	May 5	June 3	June 2	May 11
1894	May 2	Apr. 17	Apr. 26	Apr. 25	Apr. 24	Apr. 26	Apr. 24	May 25	May 22	*Apr. 28*
1895	May 6	May 2	May 3	May 1	May 2	May 9	May 10	May 28	May 27	May 3
1896	Apr. 27	Apr. 21	Apr. 25	Apr. 22	Apr. 24	Apr. 27	Apr. 26	*May 18*	*May 19*	Apr. 29
1897	May 9	None	May 8	May 9	May 5	Apr. 30	May 3	June 4	May 29	May 11
1898	May 4	Apr. 22	Apr. 29	Apr. 29	Apr. 22	*Apr. 24*	*Apr. 20*	May 31	May 29	May 1
1899	May 1	Apr. 28	Apr. 29	Apr. 29	Apr. 27	Apr. 28	Apr. 28	*May 22*	June 2	May 3
1900	May 9	Apr. 29	May 7	May 1	May 1	May 3	May 3	June 2	June 1	May 1
1901	May 10	Apr. 29	May 3	Apr. 30	May 3	May 3	May 3	June 3	June 1	May 2
1902	May 5	Apr. 29	Apr. 30	Apr. 29	Apr. 29	May 2	May 3	June 1	June 2	May 4
1903	Apr. 29	Apr. 26	Apr. 29	Apr. 26	Apr. 29	May 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	May 3
1904	May 14	May 7	May 8	May 5	May 7	May 7	May 5	May 30	May 29	May 4
Normal	May 8	Apr. 28	May 3	May 3	May 1	May 3	May 3	May 31	May 29	May 5

TABLE 16

PHENOLOGICAL. FRUITS—AVERAGE DATES.

Kind	Variety	First Fully Formed Leaf	In Full Leaf	In Blossom	Fruit Ripe	Complete Change of Foliage
Apple	King	May 6	May 14	May 8	[illegible]	Oct. 6
Apple	Talman Sweet	May 11	May 19	May 12	Oct. 8	Oct. 20
Apple	Wild Crab	May 12	May 21	May 16	Oct. 10	Oct. 4
Pear	Bartlett	May 3	May 10	May 3	Aug. 30	Oct. 2
Plum	Wild Red	May 7	May 15	May 2	Aug. 26	Oct 3
Plum	Blue Damson	May 8	May 16	May 3	Aug. 31	Oct.
Peach	Early Crawford.	May 3	May 13	Apr. 28	Aug. 25	Oct. 18
Cherry	Early Richmond.	May 6	May 14	May 1	June 19	Oct. 16
Cherry	Wild Black	May 1	May 10	May 25	Aug. 22	Oct. 12
Currant	Red	Apr. 21	May 1	May 3	July 1	Oct. 8
Raspberry	Cuthbert	Apr. 27	May 7	May 31	July 4	Oct. 10
Raspberry	Gregg	Apr. 29	May 9	June 2	July 8	Oct. 14
Blackberry	Wild High	May 4	May 13	May 29	July 23	Oct. 15
Grape	Wild Frost	May 12	May 21	June 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 20
Grape	Concord	May 15	May 24	June 13	Sept. 16	Oct. 22
Gooseberry	Garden	Apr. 23	May 3	May 3	July 8	Oct. 5
Gooseberry	Wild	Apr. 24	May 4	May 6	July 20	Oct. 8
Strawberry	Wild			May 5	June 10	

PHENOLOGICAL. FIELD AND GARDEN CROPS—AVERAGE DATES.

Kind	Variety	When Planted	Above Ground	In Blossom	Ready for Use	Ripe
Wheat	Poole	Sept. 18	Sept. 25	June 6		July 6
Oats	Banner	Apr. 14	Apr. 22	June 28		July 26
Corn	Pride of the North	May 12	May 18	July 22	Aug. 16	Sept. 4
Corn	Leaming	May 12	May 18	July 28	Aug. 25	Sept. 18
Potatoes	Early Vermont	Apr. 28	May 12	June 14	July 1	Aug. 1
Potatoes	Carmen No. 3	May 25	June 4	July 8	July 10	Sept. 5
Clover	Common Red			June 12	July 2	Aug. 20
Timothy				June 25	July 8	Aug. 20
Cabbage	Winnigstadt	Apr. 25	May 2		Aug. 25	
Peas	Little Gem	Apr. 25	May 3	June 5	June 27	July 10
Beans	Golden Wax	Apr. 25	May 3	June 16	June 30	July 18
Beans	Large Lima	May 5	May 12	June 25	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Beets	Blood Turnip	May 1	May 12		July 3	
Tomatoes	Essex Hybrid	May 1	May 14	July 15		Aug. 30
Lettuce	Victoria	Apr. 25	May 2	July 28	May 25	Aug. 15
Radish	Chartier	Apr. 25	May 3		June 2	
Watermelon	Peerless	May 20	May 28	July 16		Aug. 18
Muskmelon	Green Nutmeg	May 20	May 27	July 10		Aug. 15

TABLE 17

PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—NORMAL DATES.

Name of Plant	First Fully Formed Leaf	In Full Leaf	In Blossom	Fruit Ripe	Complete Change of Foliage
Yellow Parilla	May 6	May 14	May 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 28
Prickly Ash	May 7	May 14	May 14	Sept. 15	Sept. 22
Climbing Bitter Sweet	May 10	May 14	June 8	Sept. 12	Sept. 26
Wahoo	May 1	May 7	June 20	Sept. 15	Sept. 20
Virginia Creeper	May 6	May 12	July 4	Aug. 28	Sept. 27
Bladder Nut	May 7	May 13	May 12	Aug. 10	Sept. 25
Ohio Buckeye	May 5	May 10	May 14	Sept. 20	Oct. 10
Sugar Maple	May 6	May 11	Apr. 25	Aug. 22	Oct. 2
White Maple	May 6	May 9	Apr. 10	May 19	Sept. 26
Red Maple	May 3	May 10	Apr. 10	May 20	Sept. 28
Ash-leaved Maple	May 6	May 12	Apr. 25	Sept. 1	Oct. 4
Staghorn Sumac	May 10	May 20	June 24	Sept. 8	Sept. 26
Dwarf Sumac	May 9	June 8	July 27	Sept. 10	Sept. 28
Poison Ivy	May 7	May 17	June 20	Sept. 1	Oct. 2
Kentucky Coffee Nut	May 12	May 25	June 10	Oct. 1	Sept. 28
Meadow Sweet	May 3	May 10	July 13		Oct. 1
Swamp Rose	May 2	May 9	July 10	Oct. 1	Oct. 12
Dwarf Wild Rose	May 2	May 8	June 5	Sept. 15	Oct. 10
Scarlet-fruited Thorn	May 3	May 8	May 8	Sept. 15	Oct. 8
Flowering Dogwood	May 12	May 21	May 8	Oct. 12	Oct. 12
Kinnekinnik	May 7	May 14	June 20	Aug. 30	Oct. 12
Pigeon Berry	May 6	May 12	June 16	Aug. 25	Oct. 8
Elder	May 3	May 10	June 20	Aug. 12	Oct. 15
Black Haw	Apr. 30	May 6	May 20	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Common Lilac	Apr. 23	May 1	May 7		Oct. 15
White Ash	May 6	May 14	May 7	July 1	Oct. 3
Black Ash	May 9	May 16	May 3	July 5	Oct. 5
Sassafras	May 9	May 20	May 16	Sept. 5	Oct. 10
Red Elm	May 8	May 20	Apr. 19	May 24	Oct. 20
White Elm	May 6	May 10	Apr. 16	May 16	Oct. 20
Buttonwood	May 16	June 1	July 18	Oct. 1	Oct. 11
Black Walnut	May 11	May 24	May 22	Oct. 1	Oct. 7
Shell-bark Hickory	May 8	May 12	May 16	Oct. 2	Oct. 10
Black Hickory	May 10	May 14	May 16	Oct. 2	Oct. 11
White Oak	May 11	May 20	May 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 28
Mossy-cup Oak	May 9	May 16	May 13	Oct. 5	Oct. 11
Swamp White Oak	May 7	May 14	May 11	Oct. 10	Oct. 11
Red Oak	May 8	May 16	May 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 15
Black Oak	May 9	May 16	May 12	Oct. 8	Oct. 25
Pin Oak	May 8	May 15	May 10	Oct. 5	Oct. 20
Hazel	May 4	May 16	Apr. 22	Oct. 5	Oct. 11
Ironwood	May 2	May 10	May 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 5
Black Willow	May 1	May 10	May 8	May 28	Oct. 12
Quaking Aspen	Apr. 25	May 6	Apr. 4	May 12	Oct. 25
Cottonwood	May 9	May 15	Apr. 24	May 30	Oct. 17

CHAPTER XIII

A CHECK-LIST OF THE WOODY PLANTS OF FULTON COUNTY, OHIO, WITH SOME COMMENTS

NOTE.—The common name is given first, followed by the scientific name in parenthesis. The order followed is that given by Prof. W. A. Kelerman in "The Fourth State Catalogue of Ohio Plants." Those marked A, are native; B, those introduced from some other part of the United States; C, those introduced from some other country.

1. White Pine. (Pinus strobus, L.) B. A beautiful evergreen tree. Cultivated. Rare.

2. Tamarack; Larch. (Larix laricina, Koch.) A. Found in swamps in north part of county. Not common. Cultivated.

3. White Cedar. (Chamæcyparis sphæroidea, Spach.) B. Rare. Cultivated.

4. Arbor Vitæ. White Cedar. (Thuya occidentalis, L) B. Common. Cultivated.

5. Red Cedar. (Juniperus virginiana, L,) B. Cultivated. Rare, but increasing from seeds.

6. Common Juniper. (Juniperus communis, L.) B. Not common. Cultivated.

7. Greenbrier; Horsebrier. (Smilax rotundifolia, L.) A. A common shrubby vine, with stout prickles.

8. Hispid Greenbrier. (Smilax hispida, Muhl.) A. Common shrubby vine, densely beset with long, weak prickles.

9. Bristly Greenbrier. (Smilax bona-nox, L.) A. A common vine, with few short prickles.

10. Black Walnut. (Juglaus nigra, L.) A. Formerly common over the county, and a large, valuable tree. Now less common. Also cultivated.

11. White Walnut; Butternut. (Juglaus cinerea, L.) A. Common tree in restricted localities. Also cultivated.

12. Bitternut. (Hicoria minima, Britt.) A. A common small tree.

13. Shell-bark Hickory. (Hicoria ovata, Britt.) A. Common everywhere. A good-sized tree.

14. Big Shell-bark Hickory. (Hicoria laciniosa, Britt.) A. A common large tree.

15. Mockernut. White-heart Hickory. (Hicoria alba, Britt.) A. Not very large tree. Common.

16. Small-fruited Hickory. (Hicoria odorata, Sarg.) A. Common. A medium sized tree.

17. Black Hickory; Broom Hickory; Pig-Nut. (Hicoria glabra, Britt.) A. A common medium-sized tree. This is the tree that was used by the early settlers to make brooms.

18. Sweet Fern. (Comptonia peregrina, Coult.) A. A small shrub. Common in restricted localities.

19. White Poplar; Silver Poplar. (Populus alba, L.) C. A small tree. Cultivated.

20. Balm-of-Gilead. (Populus balsamifera caudicaus, Gray.) B. Rare. Cultivated.

21. Large-tooth Poplar. (Populus grandidentata, Mx.) A. A common, medium-sized tree. Found on high ground.

22. Quaking Aspen. (Populus tremuloides, Mx.) A. A small tree. On low ground.

23. Lombardy Poplar. (Populus dilatata, Ait.) C. A small tree. Cultivated.

24. Cottonwood. (Populus deltoides, Marsh.) A. Formerly a common large tree; but now, since the land is mostly drained, but few large trees remain.

25. Black Willow. (Salix nigra, Marsh.) A. A common, small tree.

26. Narrow-leaf Black Willow. (Salix nigra falcata, Torr.) A. Common. A small tree.

27. Shining Willow. (Salix lucida, Muhl) A. Common. A shrub or small tree.

28. Yellow Willow. (Salix alba vitellina, Koch.) C. A small to large tree. Cultivated.

29. Weeping Willow. (Salix babylonica, L.) C. Common. Cultivated.

30. Prairie Willow. (Salix humilis, Marsh.) A. A common shrub.

31. Dwarf Gray Willow; Sage Willow. (Salix tristis, Ait.) A. A common small shrub.

32. Glaucus Willow. (Salix discolor, Muhl.) A. Common. A shrub.

33. Silky Willow. (Salix sericea, Marsh.) A. Common shrub on wet ground.

34. Heart-leaf Willow. (Salix cordata, Muhl.) A. A not very common shrub.

35. Water Beech. (Carpinus caroliniana, Walt.) A. A common small tree on low land.

36. Ironwood; Hop Horn-beam. (Ostrya virginiana, Willd.) A. A common small tree.

37. Common Hazel. (Corylus americana, Walt.) A. A very common shrub.

38. Beaked Hazel. (Corylus rostrata, Ait.) A. Not so common as the preceding.

39. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. (Betula alba pendula laciniata.) C. Cultivated.

40. Smooth Alder. (Alnus rugosa, Koch.) A. A common shrub about swamps; forming thickets.

41. Beech. (Fagus americana, Sweet.) A. Common large tree in some parts of the county.

42. Chestnut. (Castanea dentata, Borkh.) B. Not common. Cultivated.

43. Red Oak. (Quercus rubra, L.) A. Common almost everywhere. A large tree.

44. Pin Oak. (Quercus palustris, Du Roi.) A. A common, brushy tree, on low ground.

45. Scarlet Oak. (Quercus coccinea, Wang.) A. A common tree in the heavy timber, taking the place of the Yellow Oak found in the "openings."

46. Yellow Oak; Black Oak. (Quercus velutina, Lam.) A. Common tree on the sand hills of the "openings."

47. White Oak. (Quercus alba, L.) A. A valuable large tree, found everywhere. Formerly very abundant.

48. Burr Oak; Mossy-cup Oak. (Quercus macrocarpa, Mx.) A. A common large and valuable tree.

49. Swamp White Oak. (Quercus platanoides, Lam.) A. A not uncommon tree, on low land.

50. Chestnut Oak; Sweet Oak. (Quercus acuminata, Sarg.) A. A not common, valuable tree; found in scattered localities.

51. White Elm. (Ulmus americana, L.) A. A large tree. Common everywhere.

52. Rock Elm; Cork Elm. (Ulmus racemosa, Thomas.) A. A large tree, growing in restricted localities.

53. Red Elm; Slippery Elm. (Ulmus fulva, Mx.) A. Not very common.

54. Hackberry. (Celtis occidentalis, Mx.) A. A rare tree.

55. Red Mulberry. (Morus rubra, L.) A. A not common tree.

56. White Mulberry. (Morus alba, L.) C. Cultivated. Rare.

57. Osage Orange. (Toxylum pomiferum, Raf.) B. Common. Cultivated for hedge.

58. Cucumber-tree. (Magnolia acuminata, L.) B. Cultivated. Rare.

59. Tulip-tree; Poplar; White-wood. (Liriodendron tulipifera, L.) A. Formerly a common large tree. Now rare.

60. Papaw. (Asimina triloba, L.) A. A common shrub or small tree in certain localities.

61. Sassafras. (Sassafras sassafras, Karst.) A. A common small tree.

62. Spicebush. (Benzoin benzoin, Coult.) A. Formerly a common shrub. Not common now.

63. Scentless Syringa. (Philadelphus inodorus, L.) C. Cultivated. Common.

64. Mock Orange; Garden Syringa. (Philadelphus coronarius, L.) C. Cultivated. Common.

65. Garden Gooseberry. (Ribes grossularia, L.) C. Cultivated. Common.

66. Wild Gooseberry. (Ribes cynosbati, L.) A. A common prickly shrub.

67. Northern Gooseberry. (Ribes oxycanthoides, L.) A. Common. The smooth fruited species.

68. Swamp Gooseberry. (Ribes lacustre, Poir.) A. Common shrub on low ground, Fruit small.

69. Black Currant. (Ribes nigrum, L.) C. Cultivated.

70. Wild Black Currant. (Ribes floridum, L'Her.) A. Common.

71. Red Currant. (Ribes rubrum, L.) B. Cultivated and improved.

72. Missouri Currant; Golden Current. (Ribes aureum, Ph.) B. Cultivated.

73. Witch Hazel. (Hamamelis virginiana, L.) A. A common tall shrub.

74. Sycamore; Button-wood. (Platanus occidentalis, L.) A. A common tree along streams and on wet land.

75. Meadow Sweet. (Spiræ salicifolia, L.) A. On wet ground. Common. A small shrub.

76. Hardhack; Steeple-bush. (Spirae tomentosa, L.) A. Common small shrub around swales.

77. Wild Red Raspberry. (Rubus strigiosus, Mx.) A. Common. Cultivated and improved.

78. Black Raspberry. (Rubus occidentalis, L.) A. Common shrub.

79. Common Blackberry. (Rubus nigrobaccus, Bailey.) A. Common along fences and in woods.

80. Running Swamp Blackberry. (Rubus hispidus, L.) A. Common in places.

81. Dewberry. (Rubus villosus, Ait.) A. Common.

82. Swamp Rose. (Rosa carolina, L.) A. Common on wet ground.

83. Dwarf Wild Rose; Pasture Rose. (Rosa humilis lucida, Best.) A. Common along road sides and fences.

84. Sweetbriar; Eglantine. (Rosa rubiginosa, L.) C. Not common. Has run wild.

85. Mountain-Ash. (Sorbus sambucifolia, C. & S.) B. Cultivated.

86. Pear. (Pyrus communis, L.) C. Cultivated.

87. Wild Crabapple. (Malus coronaria, Mill.) A. A common small tree, bearing very sour fruit.

88. Apple. (Malus malus, Britt.) C. Cultivated. Common.

89. Red Chokeberry. (Aronaria arbutifolia, L.) A. A small bush, in restricted localities.

90. Black Chokeberry. (Aronaria nigra, Britt.) A. Common small shrub in restricted places.

91. Juneberry; Serviceberry. (Amelanchior canadensis, L.) A. Small tree. Rare.

92. Cock-spur Thorn. (Cratægus crusgalli, L.) A. Common. A large shrub or small tree.

93. English Hawthorn. (Cratægus oxycantha, I.) C. Rare. Used as a hedge plant.

94. Scarlet-Thorn; Red Haw. (Cratægus coccinea, L.) A. Common. A small tree.

95. Black Thorn. (Cratægus punctata, Jacq.) A. Common. A small tree.

96. Red-fruited Thorn. (Cratægus mollis, T. & G.) A. Common. A small tree.

97. Pear Thorn. (Cratægus tomentosa, L.) A. Not common. A small tree.

98. Quince. (Cydonia vulgaris.) C. Cultivated.

99. Japan Quince. (Cydonia japonica,) C. Cultivated for ornament.

100. Wild Red Plum; Wild Yellow Plum. (Prunus americana, Marsh.) A. Formerly very abundant, bearing very good fruit; now hardly common and fruit very poor.

101. Sweet Cherry. (Prunus avium, L.) C. Cultivated.

102. Sour Cherry. (Prunus cerasus, L.) C. Used as stock for budding.

103. Choke Cherry. (Prunus virginiana, L.) A. On damp soil. Not common.

104. Wild Black Cherry. (Prunus serotina, Ehrh.) A. Formerly a common large tree. Now only small trees.

105. European Plum. (Prunus domestica, L.) C. Cultivated everywhere.

106. Japanese Plum. (Prunus japonica.) C. Cultivated. Common.

107. Apricot. (Prunus armeniaca.) C. Cultivated. Not common.

108. Peach. (Amygdalus persica, L.) C. Cultivated everywhere.

109. Flowering Almond. (Amygdalus nana, L.) C. Cultivated. Small shrub.

110. Redbud. (Cercis canadensis, L.) A. A small ornamental tree. Sometimes cultivated. Found only in certain localities.

111. Honey Locust. (Gleditsia triacanthos, L.) A. A very thorny tree. Not very common.

112. Kentucky Coffee Tree. (Gymnocladus dioica, Koch.) A. Small to medium-sized tree. Rare.

113. Common Locust; Black Locust. (Robinia pseudacasia, L.) B. A valuable small tree. Cultivated. Has run wild.

114. Clammy Locust. (Robinia viscosa, Vent.) B. Cultivated.

115. Rose Acacia. (Robinia hispida, L.) B. Cultivated. A shrub.

116. Wistaria. (Wistaria seriensis, D. C.) C. Cultivated.

117. Prickly Ash. (Xanthoxylum americanum, Mill.) A. A common prickly shrub.

118. Tree-of-Heaven. (Ailanthus glandulosa, Desf.) C. Rare. Cultivated. Introduced from China.

119. Dwarf Sumac. (Rhus copallina, L.) A. A common shrub.
120. Staghorn Sumac. (Rhus hirta, Sudw.) A. Common small tree.
121. Smooth Sumac. (Rhus glabra, L.) A. A common shrub
122. Poison Sumac. (Rhus vernix, L.) A. Rare small tree.
123. Poison Ivy; Three-Leaved Ivy. (Rhus radicans, L.) A. A common climbing vine. Poison to most persons.
124. Wahoo. (Euonymus atropurpureus, Jacq.) A. Common shrub.
125. Climbing Bitter-Sweet. (Celastrus scandens, L.) A. Common climber. Fruit handsome in the fall.
126. Bladder-nut. (Staphylea trifolia, L.) A. Not common shrub.
127. White Maple. (Acer saccharinum, L.) A. A common tree. Much used on streets.
128. Red Maple. (Acer rubrum, L.) A. Cultivated for shade.
129. Sugar Maple; Sugar-tree, (Acer saccharum, Marsh.) A. A common tree in many localities.
130. Black Sugar Maple. (Acer nigrum, Mx.) A. A not common tree.
131. Box Elder; Ash-leaf Maple. (Acer regundo, L.) B. Cultivated. A small tree. Common.
132. Cut-leaved Norway Maple. (Acer platanoides dissectum, L.) C. A small tree, cultivated for ornament.
133. Ohio Buckeye. (Æsculus glabra, Willd.) A. Common tree in restricted localities.
134. Horse Chestnut. (Æsculus hippocastanum, L.) C. Cultivated.
135. Red-root. (Ceanothus americanus, L.) A. A small shrub on light sand ridges. Not very common.
136. Northern Fox-grape. (Vitis labrusca, L.) A. Descendants of this species are common in cultivation, such as Concord, Ives, Catawba, Isabella and others.
137. Blue Grape. (Vitis bicolor, Le Conte.) A. A common vine along fences and in thickets.
138. Frost Grape. (Vitis cordifolia, Mx.) A. A common vine.
139. Virginia Creeper. Five-leaved Ivy. (Parthenocissus quinquefolia, Planch.) A. A common climber. Cultivated. Not poison.
140. Basswood. (Tilia americana, L.) A. A common tree in many localities, and unknown in others.
141. Shrubby St. Johnswort. (Hypericum prolificum, L.) A. On high, sandy ground. Not very common. A beautiful shrub when in bloom, which is in July.
142. Leatherwood. (Dirca palustris, L.) A. A shrub, found in a few localities. Not common.
143. Flowering Dogwood. (Cornus florida, L.) A. A small tree, common in some parts of the county.
144. Kinnekinnik. Silky Corne. (Cornus amonum, Mill.) A. A close growing shrub, on wet ground.
145. Red Osier Dogwood. (Cornus stolonifera, Mx.) A. A rare shrub. Formerly common.

146. Pigeon Berry. (Cornus candidissima, Marsh.) A. A common shrub, on rich, damp ground.

147. Tupelo. Black Gum. Sour Gum. Pepperidge. (Nyassa sylvatica, Marsh.) A. A tree. Common some places.

148. Wintergreen. (Gaultheria procumbens, L.) A. Found in patches, only.

149. High Black Huckleberry. (Gaylussacia resinosa, T. & G.) A. Formerly abundant in the "openings." Common yet some places.

150. Black Blueberry. (Vaccinium attrococcum, Heller.) A. A common small shrub. Fruit excellent.

151. Blue Huckleberry. (Vaccinium vaccillans, Kalm.) A. A low shrub, common on dry sand.

152. Dwarf Blueberry. (Vaccinium pennsylvanicum, Lam.) A. Common on sand. Very small shrub.

153. Cranberry. (Oxycoccus macrocarpus, Pers.) A. Found in a few places where not drained.

154. Persimmon. (Diospyros virginiana, L.) B. Cultivated.

155. White Ash. (Fraxinus americana, L.) A. Formerly a very common, good sized tree; now not so common and smaller.

156. Green Ash. (Fraxinus lanceolata, Borck.) A. In the early days it was common, and was much used for making baskets and seats in chairs; now appears to be exterminated.

157. Red Ash. (Fraxinus pennsylvanica, Marsh.) A. Not very common. A fair sized tree.

158. Blue Ash. (Fraxinus quadrangulata, Mx.) A. This tree is found in only a few localities in this county.

159. Black Ash. (Fraxinus nigra, Marsh.) A. A common medium sized tree, on damp ground. Used by the early settlers for making hoops for barrels and splints for chairs.

160. Privet. (Ligustrum vulgare, L.) B. Shrub. Cultivated for hedge.

161. Common Lilac. (Syringa vulgaris, L.) C. Cultivated. Common.

162. Persian Lilac. (Syringa persica, L.) C. Cultivated. Rare.

163. Bittersweet; Blue-Bindweed. (Solanum-dulcamara, L.) A. A common climbing shrub.

164. Trumpet Creeper. (Tecoma radicans, D. C.) B. A cultivated climber.

165. Hardy Catalpa. (Catalpa catalpa, Karst.) B. Cultivated. A valuable tree.

166. Catalpa; Larger Indian Bean. (Catalpa speciosa, Warden.) B. Not so upright a growth as the preceding.

167. Button-bush. (Cephalanthus occidentalis, L.) A. Common shrub in swamps.

168. Common Elder. (Sambucus canadensis, L.) A. Common shrub, along fence rows and roadsides.

169. Red-berried Elder. (Sambucus pubens, Mx.) A. Not found in many places.

170. High Cranberry-bush. (Viburnum opulas, L.) A. This shrub was found by the early settlers, but is not now found except as developed into the Snowball.

171. Dockmackie. (Viburnum acerifolium, L.) A. Not very common small shrub.

172. Arrow-wood. (Viburnum dentatum, L.) A. A not very common tall shrub.

173. Sweet Viburnum; Sheep-berry. (Viburnum lentago, L.) A. A small tree. Not common.

174. Black Haw. (Viburnum prunifolium, L.) A. A common large shrub or small tree.

175. Snowberry. (Symphoricarpus racemosus, Mx.) B. Not common shrub. Cultivated.

176. Coral-berry. (Symphoricarpus symphoricarpus, MacM.) B. Small shrub. Cultivated. Rare.

177. Small-flowered Honeysuckle. (Lonicera dioica, L.) A. A rare small shrub or vine.

178. Trumpet Honeysuckle. (Lonicera sempervirens, Ait.) B. A cultivated vine. Common. Perhaps wild also.

179. Chinese Honeysuckle. (Lonicera japonica, Thumb.) C. Cultivated. Common vine about houses.

180. Italian Honeysuckle; Woodbine. (Lonicera caprifolium, L.) B. A cultivated vine.

181. Bush Honeysuckle. (Lonicera tartarica, L.) C. Cultivated. A beautiful bush when in flower.

182. Weigela. (Diervilla rosea.) C. A cultivated shrub.

Compiled from my own observations.

THOS. MIKESELL.

CHAPTER XIV

YORK TOWNSHIP

TOPOGRAPHICALLY, this township in general is level. Bad Creek with its tributaries drains the territory and flows in a southerly direction, entering the township at its northern boundary and running across it until the water finally makes its way to the Maumee river. The valley or bottom lands adjacent to these streams are especially fertile, highly improved and very valuable. Some other parts are not so rich for agricultural purposes. The streams mentioned above afford the drainage of the surrounding country.

The principal varieties of timber which abounded in exhaustless supply and excellent quality were hickory, walnut, butternut, ash, poplar, sugar maple, oak of all kinds, cherry and sycamore.

With the advent of the first white settlers, the woods abounded in game of all kinds known in the country. Deer and wild turkeys, exceedingly plentiful, afforded the principal meat supply of the early settlers. Every man and boy and some of the female population were expert hunters, and many are the tales told of hair-breadth escapes from, and single-handed contests with Bruin, the arch enemy of the young domestic animals about the settlers' cabins. Wolves, panthers and wildcats also made night hideous and nocturnal travel precarious with their prowling, stealthy and deceptive methods of attack.

The first settlement of York township antedates its organization by a couple of years. The township organization was effected on June 6, 1836, after the territory came under the control of Lucas county, and the very early settlers went all the way to vote at what is now known as York Center.

William Jones and family are entitled to the honor of being the first settlers, they having located in the township in May, 1834. They settled on the northeast quarter of section eighteen about five miles west of Delta on the old George Wright farm. It is claimed by some that William, John and James King were in the township earlier in the same year, but this is merely supposition, and the honor of being the first pioneer of the township is generally accorded to William Jones. It might be added here that he only lacked a twelve-month of being able to contest with Eli Phillips (who is mentioned in connection with Royalton township) the honor of being the first permanent settler in the county. Mr. Jones purchased land in the vicinity mentioned, and there built his cabin

and established a home. Other families arrived soon afterwards and became near neighbors of Mr. Jones, but it must be remembered that "near neighbors" in those days might be separated by several miles.

By the close of the year 1834 the following named persons were residing in this township: William, John and James King were living on section 24; John S. Trowbridge, Cornelius Trowbridge, Alanson Trowbridge and a Mr. Hampton, in addition to Mr. Jones.

John S. Trowbridge was born November 18, 1816, in Saratoga county, New York, and settled with his family in York township in 1834, thus becoming one of the first permanent settlers in what is now Fulton county. He was a highly respected citizen and filled various local offices with honor to himself and satisfaction to his neighbors. Cornelius Trowbridge came from Saratoga county, New York, in 1834, and Alanson Trowbridge also came the same year. Mr. Hampton came that year looking for land. He took an entry of eighty acres made by William King, and moved upon it, cleared it up and made a fine farm. As stated above, William King and family settled in York township in May, 1834, and located lands on section 24, where they erected a cabin, which became their home, rude as it was.

John Murray settled in York in the thirties. He came from Pennsylvania and settled upon section 26, cleared and improved a large farm, reared a family and died thereon.

Robert McClarren, a brother-in-law of William Jones, came from Maryland and settled in York township, February 6, 1836. He was born in Maryland, January 28, 1809.

Henry Fluhart located here in the very early days of the settlement of the township, locating on section seven. At a later period he moved to Missouri and has since died, but members of his family remained in Fulton county and one son, James, was well known as a newspaper man.

Abram Cole and family came in January, 1835, and settled on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 25.

Peter Wise, Gilman Cheadle and William Fowler came in 1836. Gilman Cheadle was an early pioneer farmer and stockgrower, and was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1807. He settled in York township in 1836, and lived there continuously until 1870, when he removed to Wauseon and lived the remainder of his life there. He served as a postmaster fourteen years, being first appointed by President Jackson. Gardner Tremain came in 1836. He was born in Cayuga county, New York, April 15, 1813, and in early manhood came to Fulton county. He settled on sections 25 and 36, where he lived the remainder of his life. Rev. Uriel Spencer and son, William, came in 1835 and settled on section 17. He was afterwards elected auditor of Lucas county.

John Jones came with his father, William Jones, and hence may be considered among the settlers of 1834.

John Batdorf settled upon section 21, in 1842. He was born

in Pennsylvania, in 1816, removed to Wayne county, Ohio, and lived there until 1842, when he migrated to Fulton county and settled in York township. H. E. Whitney came at a very early date, and with his family settled on section 25.

James Trowbridge, wife and two children, left Saratoga, New York, July 4, 1837, and landed at Perrysburg, in the Maumee valley, thirteen days later. His route of travel was from Albany to Buffalo, by freight boat on the Erie canal, and from there on Lake Erie to Toledo, on board of the boat, Commodore Perry.

William Fowler, Sr., came originally from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, to Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1828, and in August, 1835, he came to Fulton county with his family. With him were three sons, who may also be considered pioneers of that age—William, Thomas and Robert. The father located on his farm in York township and died there many years ago.

Stebbins R. Stebbins came to York in 1844. He was born in Middlesex county, Connecticut, March 30, 1808, and at the age of nine years was brought by his parents to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, the family moving with ox teams, a distance of 650 miles. Stebbins R. came to York in 1844, and became engaged in farming, which he followed until 1883, when he removed to Wauseon and lived the remainder of his life in retirement. While living in York township he served as justice of the peace and also held other minor offices. George Wright came in 1847, and settled upon section 7. He was a native of England, where he was born, November 1, 1802. William Markle and wife, from Pickaway county, came in 1844, and Elijah Smith and his wife came in 1849. Mr. Smith was from the State of New York, where he was born, December 17, 1809. They settled upon section 26. Alfred B. Gunn settled in York in 1844. At that time he was in Henry county, but became a resident of Fulton on April 1, 1850, when that part of Henry county became a part of the newly-organized county. He was one of the delegates to the convention that established the boundary line of Fulton county. He settled upon section 12 in York township, and during his long and useful career served a period of six years as county commissioner, and was one of the commissioners who located the court house at the place where it now stands, in Wauseon. Further notice of Mr. Gunn is given elsewhere in this volume.

Samuel and Elizabeth Biddle settled in York township, October 13, 1842. They came from Pennsylvania, "the land of the Quakers," and raised a family of five girls and three boys. In his lifetime, Mr. Biddle was one of the foremost men of the township. He settled on section 17, on lands that were entered and improved by Uriel Spencer, one of the first settlers. Mr. Biddle died, February 17, 1867. Calvin Biddle, son of Samuel, settled in York in 1842, having come with his parents from Pennsylvania.

Mark Berry, from Wooster, settled here in 1843, and Stillman C. Biddle in 1842. The latter came with his parents when but a small

boy, and growing to manhood here, became one of the foremost men in the township.

Abner P. Brainard settled in York, in 1846. He was born in Genesee county, New York, December 20, 1828, and after locating in Fulton county became a brick manufacturer on quite an extensive scale. John Harrison came in a very early day and settled upon section 17.

The record of the first election in York township has been lost or improperly kept, but it is known that it was held at York Center, June 30, 1836, and elections were held at that place for a number of years thereafter. One of the first justices of the peace, and in fact one of the first officers elected in the township was Alfred B. Gunn, but offices were not sought then as they are now. Mr. Gunn and Alanson Bradley were assessors for years. An office now abolished, and which it was difficult to get anyone to fill, was that of fence viewer. Alanson Bradley was born in Connecticut, April 12, 1802, and came to Fulton county in an early day where he filled the offices of school director, treasurer, assessor and land appraiser.

The first white child born in Delta, and it may be the first in York township, was to George Wood and wife, in 1841. The infant then ushered into the world was Mary Augusta Wood, who afterwards became widely known in the literary world, being a writer of considerable note. The first marriage was a social event of considerable importance, and was doubtless largely attended by the pioneer families in that section. The contracting parties were William Spencer of the male persuasion and Emily, a daughter of Mr. Donaldson, representing the gentler sex. The first school house erected in the township was located upon the farm of William Trowbridge, one mile west of Delta.

The Presbyterians were the leaders in religious efforts in York township, the first meetings being held in the settlers' cabins. After continuing the services in the houses of the members for several years, school houses were used, and later, houses for worship were erected. The first church built in the township was by the Presbyterian society of Delta; but at the present time, the township, including the village of Delta, has eight houses of public worship, located as follows: Four in Delta, one each on sections 11, 29, 31 and 34, embodying in faith all the principal denominations of the county.

The first burying ground in the township was located at Delta, used by the German Baptist society, and a Mrs. Doolittle was the first person buried there. Nearly all the early churches provided a place for the interment of their dead, but these were gradually abandoned, and the cemetery at Delta contains the remains of many of the early pioneers.

The first tavern in York township was opened by C. B. Lewis at his private residence on the north side of the State road, at the present site of Delta. He kept a little tea and tobacco for sale, and

on Sunday always had preaching in his house, so his was a dwelling, tavern, store and church. This was really the first beginning of business in Delta. The first resident physician was Erastus Lathrop, who settled near Delta and died very soon after the village was located. He has been succeeded by many others during the sixty-nine years that have elapsed since the organization of the township.

Delta was incorporated and assumed the position accorded by that legal proceeding by the election of a mayor and establishing a municipal government. It has numbered among its mayors many esteemed citizens, not the least of whom is the present incumbent, George A. Everett. Delta is located in a beautiful agricultural district and is surrounded by the most fertile and highly prolific lands. The usual number of secret societies are represented in the town, each order being prosperous and numbering among its members many of the best people in the town and surrounding country. According to the census of 1900, Delta contains a population of 1,230. This is an increase of ninety-eight during the last decade, a percentage that is small, but it represents a substantial growth. It is a busy trading point, sustained by a large scope of good farming country, and its support is assured in the character and reputation of the business men. Some of the stores would do credit to a much larger place. Considerable manufacturing is also done, and an excellent public school in the village affords ample opportunities to the children in the acquirement of a good practical education.

CHAPTER XV

SWAN CREEK TOWNSHIP

THIS is one of the townships that was included in the township of York when the latter was erected, and prior to the organization of Fulton township, it included all the territory now embraced by the latter, south of the "Fulton Line." When originally organized, Swan Creek township was described as follows: All the territory belonging to Town seven north of Range eight east; also, the southern tier of sections in Town eight north of Range eight east, and including all the territory north to the Fulton line. It will be noticed that this description does not include the two southern tiers of sections in the present limits of the township, but it must be remembered that this strip of territory was a part and parcel of Henry county prior to April 1, 1850, when Fulton county was organized. Swan Creek was organized in 1836, but the names of the officers who were elected then to administer civil affairs are no longer remembered; neither can it be learned who first served after the township was given its present limits. In March, 1841, Fulton township was organized, and nine years later Fulton county, as it now is, was created, thus giving to Swan Creek its present limitations.

The surface of the township is gently undulating in some parts and quite level in others. The greater part of the northern portion of the township was heavily timbered, and contains, naturally, the strongest and readiest soil for agricultural purposes. A great deal of this township is what, in local parlance, is called "openings," or "open lands," a designation or qualification as applied to the character of the land the origin of which is somewhat difficult to determine. There is comparatively little waste land in the township, and the condition of the farms, buildings, and surroundings are indicative of thrift and prosperity. The natural drainage of the township consists of a small sluggish stream called Blue Creek, a somewhat larger one called Bad Creek, both coursing in a southeasterly direction, and Swan Creek, from which the township was named, running almost due east, and all tributaries of the Maumee river. These streams are the objective points of all the numerous ditches now threading the township, by means of which it has, within a comparatively few years, obtained a very excellent drainage.

Swan Creek township was mainly, especially in the northern part, covered with heavy timber, though there was originally consider-

able marshy land upon which there was only shrubs and brush. But the wet lands have been recovered by ditching and under-tiling, until they are very valuable and highly productive. It is said that this boggy land originally seemed like earth floating on water, and that in the early days a pole could be forced into it to the depth of twenty feet. The principal varieties of timber were black walnut, sugar maple, elm, ash, oak, beech and hickory. Some of the choicest timber was used for buildings, making rails, and sawing into lumber, but much of it which would now be very valuable was burned in clearing the land.

Among the first to establish a home within the bounds of Swan Creek township was William Meeker, who was found there in the woods as early as 1833, according to the reminiscences published in regard to the life of Peter Manor, the Frenchman of the Maumee. Another conspicuous figure in that early day wilderness was Nathaniel Leggett, an extended mention of whom is given on another page. Clearing the land and hunting was his occupation for about ten years, and there was no doubt fully as great a fascination in those pursuits as in many of our later day pastimes and vocations. He located in Swan Creek, about 1834, and he is said to have been a great worker and hunter. He encouraged settlers to come to the place, and did much toward starting the township on its final prosperous career.

Others of this township's first settlers were John Witmer, Wells Watkins, Joshua Fassett, Thomas Gleason, David Williams, Eccles Nay, Looman Hall, Sidney Hawley, William Fewless and Jesse Browning, all of them becoming residents therein prior to 1840. John Witmer settled in the northwestern part, on what is now section seventeen, in 1834. He came from Berne, one of the three leading cantons of Switzerland, and both he and his wife were natives of that country. After settling in Swan Creek, they first lived in a bark shanty, in the woods, and on June 21, 1834, a terrible storm of wind and rain blew down the trees of the forest in a frightful manner; but fortunately not one limb struck the pioneer's cabin. In due time a portion of land was cleared and planted and a better house erected.

Wells Watkins was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, April 7, 1818. He grew to manhood there, and on August 6, 1838, when but twenty years of age, he left the place of his birth and journeyed nine days to reach Fulton county, where he settled and endured the hardships of pioneer life. The first winter he carried his grists three miles on his back to a horse mill; walked to Perrysburg to market, starting on Monday morning and returning on Saturday evening, paid fifteen dollars per barrel for flour, fifteen cents a pound for pork, one dollar and fifty cents per bushel for potatoes, etc. At that time he had to chop two and a half cords of green hickory wood for a day's work, for which he would receive fifty cents. Indians were numerous, the nearest village was Maumee, and this state of things continued for some time after his settlement in the township. Mr. Watkins was in Company H, One

Hundred and Thirtieth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the one hundred day service during the war of 1861-5.

Joshua Fassett was a native of Ontario county, New York, and settled in Swan Creek township in 1834. Eccles Nay was born in Bristol, Vermont, September 11, 1807. In early manhood he migrated to Ohio, and settled in Swan Creek township in 1834. After paying for his land he had no money left, and no personal property of any kind except an ox team. But the few neighbors, among whom were David Williams, William Meeker and Sidney Hawley, were kind and accommodating, and subsistence was partially provided from the abundance of wild game all around. The settlers had to go with ox teams to Maumee for provisions, a journey of three days. Wolves were abundant, and the early settlers used to build fires to scare them away from their cabins at night. Mr. Nay was at twenty-seven log-house raisings the first summer after his arrival, and that fact gives us some idea of the rapidity with which that locality was being settled at that time. James Nay, grandfather of Eccles Nay, was one of the "Tea Party" at Boston, and carried away some of the tea in his shoes, which was in the possession of his friends at his death. He was also in the Revolutionary war and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill.

In 1834, as nearly as can be ascertained, William Fewless, an Englishman by nativity, came from Long Island to Swan Creek, but the malaria and mosquitoes were so annoying that he became discouraged, and returned to his former home. He did not remain at Long Island a great while, however, before he returned west and came into Swan Creek township once more, where he lived for many years and cleared and improved a farm. He died there in 1881.

John Watkins, a native of Steubenville, Jefferson county, came into this township about a year later than William Fewless, but he was a resident there only a few years, when his land, on the organization of Fulton township, was included therein, and in consequence his allegiance was changed. He was a cousin of Wells Watkins.

Jesse Browning, who died in Swan Creek in 1867, went there from Oswego county, New York, his native State, in 1835, and about the same time Alexander and Africa Spalding became settlers; also John Viers. Africa Spalding was a native of Maine, and John Viers was born in Jefferson county, Ohio. The latter died July 2, 1873. In 1836, Ormand Pray settled on land in the neighborhood of the farm known as the J. D. Lutz farm, and about this time a man named Crosby, who was a hatter by trade, located about three miles due south of Centerville. Mr. Crosby has been dead many years and left no descendants. In 1839, Jacob Reighard, a member of that provident class of people known as Pennsylvania Dutch, came from the Keystone State and settled in section twenty-eight of this township, where he lived the remainder of his life,

dying in 1866. He was buried in the Raker cemetery, which burial ground was established in 1836.

Socrates H. Cately, who is given appropriate mention elsewhere, was also one of the early settlers of Swan Creek township. Coming to those who settled her at a later date, among the more prominent are to be found the Templetons, Braileys, Bassetts, Blakes and Lewises. Thes families were all people of push, energy and resolute intellectual force, some of the members rising to local prominence as business and professional men and teachers.

John Templeton, the progenitor of the Templeton family in Swan Creek township, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1807. Early in life he came with his parents to Ohio and settled in the thriving county of Wayne. There he lived until 1853, when he removed to Fulton county and located in Swan Creek township. The family descended from the Highland Scotch and Irish and its members were very stout and robust. John Templeton, in his best days, weighed 446 pounds, and could take an iron bar seven inches square in his hands and lay it out of his road. He was known to lift a dead weight of a thousand pounds, but his splendid gifts of nerve and muscle were never expended in the physical opposition of anyone. Nathaniel Templeton, grandfather of John, lived near where Simon Girty led the Indians across the Ohio into Pennsylvania, and was with Crawford in the battle with the Indians on the Sandusky plains. He was wounded in the first day's fight, and, overcome by the loss of blood, was captured on the third day and tomahawked and scalped by the Indians. His comrades obtained and buried his body and carried his gun home to his wife. This relic is still in the possession of the Templeton family, considerably over one hundred years old.

John S. Templeton, the third son of John Templeton, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, March 22, 1833, and died in Swan Creek township in 1886. He inherited largely the physique and strength of his father, but was one of the most genial and best-natured of men. A considerable portion of his life was spent as a railway conductor, but he always made his home on the old Swan Creek township farm. He enlisted in Company I of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on August 21, 1861, was elected first corporal, and was promoted through all the intermediate offices to a first lieutenancy. He took part in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga and others, and was mustered out of service, January 4, 1864, on account of deafness.

In 1857, Moses R. Brailey, being then in the prime of a vigorous manhood, came from Huron county, Ohio, and settled in section twenty-two in Swan Creek. Mr. Brailey is given appropriate mention in the chapter on Bench and Bar.

Palmer R. Lewis was born in Seneca county, New York, November 27, 1821. In 1848 he settled on a farm in this township and there spent the remainder of his life. Previous to removing to Fulton county he lived during several years in Erie county, Ohio,

and after removing to Swan Creek he was identified with the official affairs of the township as justice of the peace or trustee for twenty years. He was first lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the war of the early sixties.

Orra Blake was born in Alleghany county, New York, August 25, 1821, and settled in Fulton county in 1852. Besides clearing and improving an excellent farm he built many farm buildings throughout the township and was a prominent and very useful citizen. The same year that Orra Blake settled on his farm, Wesley Knight of Middlebury, Vermont, bought and took charge of the old tavern at Centerville. Mr. Knight was born in the Green Mountain State in 1808. For nineteen years he kept the public house of Centerville, but never sold any intoxicating liquors of any kind, taking a wide departure from the example of those who had preceded him there.

Centerville was formerly quite an important gathering place for the people of the township and the old tavern furnished entertainment for the traveling public before the days of railroads. There is perhaps nothing in its annals of any great historical importance, other than the fact of its existence; but the mention of the name to some who still survive brings back recollections of by-gone days that are doubtless pleasant to dwell upon in memory. The construction of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad through the northern part of the township changed the mode of travel and transferred the business center to Swanton, a few miles away. All that part of the village of Swanton which lies south of the railroad is in Swan Creek township, and comprises a population of about five hundred. The minor share of the business is on the Swan Creek side, but there are several energetic and enterprising business establishments in that section of the place. The entire village is included in a special school district, and the schools are graded to a high degree of excellence.

Although it had a poor start, Swan Creek now enjoys the distinction of being one of the best agricultural townships in Fulton county. Its soil is especially adapted to diversified farming, fruit growing and truck-gardening, in which pursuits, combined with stock-raising, the intelligent and industrious farmers have met with phenomenal success. The pleasant homes and thrifty surroundings are abundant proof of this, while an occasional handsome mansion, with modern improvements and appliances, affirms the conclusion that even in this favored land, some have been more successful than their worthy rivals. And thus it will ever be, so long as accumulated wealth is the measure of success and Cunning sits upon the throne that Merit should occupy.

One of the religious landmarks of the community is represented by the Methodist Episcopal Church, now located in the village of Swanton, but originally established in the little hamlet of Centerville. In the northwestern part of the township there is a Union

church, so called, belonging to no religious denomination and under no ecclesiastical control, but intended and used for united services, where any and all religious bodies of people can meet for worship. It is known as the Viers church. Another church building, erected with the same view, is the Raker Union church in the western part of the township. It was dedicated in 1881. In October, 1886, the members of the United Brethren church in the neighborhood of what was formerly known as the Union schoolhouse, in section 31, purchased the school building and removed it two and three-fourths miles east, in section 35, upon land owned by William Phare, and dedicated it to the service of their denomination, making four churches or places of religious worship in the township. Methodism, however, is the prevailing church faith, but there are also some Presbyterians, and a few Catholics and Free Methodists, the last named being an offshoot of the powerful sect founded by John Wesley.

CHAPTER XVI

AMBOY TOWNSHIP

AMBOY was one of the three townships formed in old Lucas county out of the territory known as the "disputed strip." The date of its organization was June 4, 1837, a few months after that territory passed under the unquestioned control of the Buckeye State. Amboy is the northeastern corner township of Fulton county, and was originally six miles east and west, by seven north and south; but at the formation of Fulton township, two tiers of sections were taken from the south side, and in 1846, another tier was detached and added to Fulton township, thus reducing the area of Amboy to about twenty-six square miles. The surface of the country is somewhat varied, but the major portion of it is generally level, partaking somewhat of the character of the land in Pike and Fulton townships. The soil is referable entirely to the drift deposits, and would be classified as drift clays. The township is traversed from the southwest to the northeast, near the center, with a beach ridge of sand and gravel. This clay, with slight deposits of sand and gravel, covers the major portion of the territory, and is deposited with a flat and often a very level surface. This beach ridge, crossing nearly through the center of the township, has, with its branches, but a small area, yet it crosses many farms that would be otherwise destitute of sand, and it affords to the farms and the township a desirable variety. This beach of sand and gravel abruptly terminates about two miles south of Metamora, a small village near the northeast corner.

Amboy was originally covered with heavy timber, mostly of the hard wood varieties, as walnut, butternut, hickory, the various kinds of oak, beech, maple, yellow poplar, whitewood, white ash, elm, etc. These were abundant, while the buckeye, sycamore, wild cherry, iron wood and dog-wood were less generally distributed. The shrubs were the hazel, blackberry, huckleberry, Juneberry, hackberry and spice. Most of the varieties of timber and shrubs are still represented, though the best has long since found its way to the mills and markets, if not the pioneer "log heaps."

The township was noted in early times for its abundance of wild animals, and was a favorite hunting ground for the Indians for many years after the cession of the land to the whites. By general consent, they were permitted to make annual visits, which they seemed to greatly enjoy. There were bears, panthers, wolves and wild-cats in great numbers, while deer and wild turkeys furnished the principal

meat foods to the early settlers. The larger wild animals were of course for many years a source of annoyance and danger.

Amboy township was settled nearly as early as any of the townships in Fulton county. The first settler was undoubtedly Jared Hoadly, who entered his land in the month of July, 1833, and late in the fall of the same year moved to the township. It is found that in the early part of January, 1834, he built a cabin on his purchase, in section seven, and made his home there for many years, until later in life he removed to Michigan. He was a very prominent man with the first pioneers, and was very influential in all the affairs of the township. He was prosperous in all his business ventures and bore well the hardships incident to early life in a new country, his home being an asylum for the distressed and unfortunate. His outlet for trade was at Perrysburg, and occasionally at Adrian. Mr. Hoadly was an active man and performed his full share of labor in the developing of the township in its very primitive days, holding the plow to break the first piece of land, and building the first cabin of which there is any record.

Among the other settlers who came to this township in 1833 were Alvah Steadman, Aaron Steadman and David Steadman (the latter being the father of Alvah and Aaron), Frank O'Neil, Charles Blain, William Blain, John Roop, Joseph Roop and Alfred Gilson. The Blains were originally from Lodi, near Syracuse, Onondaga county, New York, and they first made a halt at Toledo, at a very early day, from whence they came on foot across the country westward, and settled in Amboy, then, however, under the jurisdiction of Blissfield township in Michigan. Coming here in the fall of 1833, each of them raised large families, all of whom grew to man and womanhood and have since been respected citizens of Amboy township. Alvah Steadman is supposed to have been the second settler in the township, but possibly that honor will have to be divided with John and Joseph Roop, yet Oliver B. Verity is authority for the statement that the best informed of the old pioneers accorded that honor to Alvah Steadman. Frank O'Neil settled where Metamora is now located and built the first cabin in that part of the township, enjoying with his family alone the full fruits of a pioneer's life and the honor of being ahead of the other settlers.

Following the settlements of 1833, there was a large accession to the population. In 1834, David Duncan from Onondaga county, New York; also John Blain and Jerry Duncan from the same place; Lorenzo Abbott, Seneca Corbin from New York; Park White and his son, David White, Jonathan Gilson, Clark Gilson, James Hallett, John Labounty, Samuel Purdy, Joseph Richey, Nathaniel Welch and Harry Welch. Park White was a native of Vermont. In the year 1835 there came Hiram Bartlett, who first emigrated from Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, in 1826, and settled at Port Lawrence (now Toledo), and resided there nine years before coming to Amboy township. Calvin Skinner, Cyrus Fisher, Horatio Stevens and Caleb Remilie came from Niagara county, New York.

George Barnett, Chapman, Griswold and Koons, whose given names have not been ascertained, were also among the early settlers. Horatio Stevens settled upon section twenty-nine, afterwards owned by Stephen Haughton. Alfred Gilson settled on section nineteen. Samuel Keeler, father of Simon Keeler, who became a banker in Toledo, was among the settlers of 1835. Joseph Richey was also a settler of this period, and Marmaduke Bunting may also be placed as among this class, he being a very early settler. The Blains and Duncans were all from Lodi, first lock on the canal east of Syracuse, Onondaga county, New York. Lorenzo Abbott came through from Maumee with nothing but a pocket compass for his guide, found the land of his choice, entered the same and lived upon it until he sold it to Sullivan Johnson, in 1843.

The historian, Verity, in his article on the history of Amboy township, relates the following incident in the life of Hiram Bartlett, one of the early settlers there: "It seems that in early life he learned the hatter's trade, and, on arriving at twenty-one years of age (as it was customary to have birthday parties), he had a party to commemorate the event. Rum was customary at the sideboard, and was drank freely by all members of society in those days. Having seen the iniquity of so free a use of rum and other strong drinks, he was resolved beforehand to total abstinence. On that day, to make strong the vow, he took a bottle, filled it with rum, corked and sealed the same, and then and there declared, before the company present, that he would never taste any alcoholic drinks during his future existence, unless to save his life, and not then until it was decided by a council of five doctors that it was necessary; if so decided that it was necessary, the bottle was to be opened and the prescription to be made therefrom." Hiram Bartlett died in the fall of 1875, and the bottle remained unopened at his death, and so still remains.

Between 1836 and 1840, Job Duvall came and settled upon section nine, his former residence being in Erie county, New York. He became a highly respected citizen of Amboy township, and died there a number of years ago. Tunis Lewis, John Lewis and Charles Welch are found to be among the settlers of this period. John Richey settled on section seventeen, and William Irwin on section fourteen.

Charles C. Tiney was born in Washington county, New York, April 26, 1809, and settled in Fulton county, in 1838, on section thirty of Amboy township. His father was a sailor, first under John Paul Jones and second under Captain Simpson, serving in both the Revolution and the War of 1812.

Calvin H. Potter settled in Amboy township in 1842, and was one of the pioneers of Fulton county. He cut and bushed six miles of road, four rods wide, through heavy timber, and cleared up his farm of one hundred acres. He was born in Herkimer county, New York, August 2, 1822. Aside from his farming interests he conducted a general store at Metamora and also filled the position of justice of the peace. His father, Morey S. Potter, accompanied Calvin H. to

Fulton county and lived here to an advanced age. He was a native of Rhode Island.

In 1843 came Sullivan Johnson, who was twice honored with an election to the office of sheriff of Fulton county. He was a very active man in all matters pertaining to the development of the township's resources and was a leader in his political party.

Norman N. Tripp first visited Amboy in 1838. He was then a young man and remained but a short time; but nine years later he returned and became a permanent resident of Amboy township. He was a life-long Democrat and a man of much influence in the township and county. Hezekiah Culver, Caleb Satterly, Thomas Cahoe, and possibly others came prior to 1850.

Metamora is the only village in Amboy township. It is located north and east of the center of the township, and of course is in the northeastern part of the county. Jonathan Saunders was one of the original proprietors of the village. The town is pleasantly located on elevated and comparatively level ground. In 1835, there were but one or two small clearings in the forest, but each year thereafter new settlers were attracted to it. While Metamora had no phenomenal growth, its progress was steady and substantial. The population has been nearly stationary for the last twenty years, increase in that direction being retarded to some extent by the advent of railroads in near-by towns.

Culver, Compton & Company built the first grist mill in the township in 1845, and prior to that date the inhabitants of Amboy were compelled to take their grists in some instances to Tecumseh, Michigan, to be ground. Though expensive in construction, this early mill at Metamora relieved the settlers of a vast amount of labor and perplexity. The "pounding stone" and primitive mortar and pestle were relegated to the back yard, while the quality of the prepared material was much improved. That mill is still in existence, and, equipped with modern machinery, turns out an excellent grade of flour. The town boasts of an excellent school, in which the patrons take great interest, taught by excellent instructors.

The experiences of the early settlers were similar, regardless of locality, and, to some extent, without regard to wealth. Necessaries of life, as we of later generations class them, were not to be procured, by reason of the great distance to be traveled, and hazards encountered in reaching the older settlements. The forest supplied the meats, for the most part, as it did, also, the fruits and sugar. Coffee and tea were luxuries seldom used. This is mentioned to show the simple fare that satisfied the demands of the times. A dinner of corn bread alone, or of meat without bread, was a common repast. Often the corn was pounded on a stone, or in a mortar, and thus prepared for the cooking before the open fire-place, and no doubt there are those living today who remembered the relish with which they devoured grandmother's "pone." Potatoes were early raised, but had not become a household necessity as now. Maple sugar and syrup were among the oldtime luxuries easily obtained. The cabins

usually had a "shake" roof, fastened on by weight poles, with a clay or puncheon floor and a door made of boards split from native timber, and fastened together with wooden pins, or, in the absence of this, a blanket hung in the opening; if a window was provided, the aperture was covered with greased paper instead of glass. The dimensions of the cabin were usually limited to the smallest size which would accommodate the family, the walls of rough logs, cracks "chinked" with split sticks or stones, and plastered with clay, with sometimes a little cut straw mixed in the "mortar" to prevent its falling out. The chimney was usually the most liberal arrangement on the premises, and often filled nearly the entire end of the cabin. It was generally built of split sticks liberally plastered with mud to prevent their taking fire from the heat of the tremendous "log-heap" beneath. In those days, there was no scarcity of fuel, as the timber had to be removed before the land could be cultivated, and the logs which could not be utilized in making rails, or constructing buildings, were rolled together in great heaps and consumed on the ground. With the advent of the saw mills and various other appliances for manufacturing lumber, as devised by the ingenious pioneers, the best of the timber was usually worked into lumber.

A "full-dress" suit in those days consisted of buckskins, over a flax shirt, and moccasins for the feet, the latter sometimes "reinforced" by a sole of stiff leather fastened on with buckskin thongs. These were all the product of home industry, even to the raising, heckling, scutching, spinning, weaving and making, of the flaxen garments.

The pioneer shoemaker, gunsmith and blacksmith were welcome adjuncts to the early settlements, as were, also, the back-woods school masters and preachers. The first schools were conducted on the subscription plan, and usually embraced only the rudiments of the "three R's." The "master" taught twenty-two days for a month, at a salary of about eight dollars per month, and "boarded around." He was oftener selected because of his muscular development than on account of his scholastic attainments, though both were considered essential to complete success. The unruly boys of pioneer days were prone to mischief, and happy, indeed, was the schoolmaster who escaped "barring out," for a treat, on holidays. Should the master arrive in the morning before a sufficient number of the belligerents reached the scene of hostilities, they would smoke him out by placing boards over the chimney. The school "furniture" was in keeping with that which adorned the homes of the pupils, entirely home made, and of the variety created for utility rather than beauty. The desks were puncheons, or at best planks, resting on wooden pins driven into auger holes in the logs of the wall. These were bored at an angle of about thirty degrees. Fronting the desks were stationary seats made of slabs of puncheons, with flaring legs of wooden pins, and these were made high enough to accommodate the largest pupils, while the smaller ones sat with their feet dangling in mid-air. Usually there was no floor in the schoolhouse, and globes and outline maps were unknown to the pupils, and a mystery to the masters.

The "text books" comprised Dabol's arithmetic and Webster's elementary spelling book. These covered the curriculum of reading and spelling, mathematics, language and literature, history and science. The ancient "pot hooks," more difficult to form than any letter in the alphabet, comprised the first lessons in writing, but were never heard of afterward. There was no system by which these characters were made, hence each "master" had a "system" of his own. Sundry boxing of ears and other barbarous punishments often followed the pupil's futile efforts at imitating these useless hieroglyphics. And yet we must credit the pioneer schools with producing a class of plain and neat writers, a feature very noticeable, and often commented upon, in the reading of ancient documents. It is equally true that most of the students of those early days were excellent spellers, according to the rules then in vogue. But the primitive schools of pioneer days have long since been succeeded by the excellent school system so nicely provided for, in part at least, by the reservation of a portion of the public domain for that purpose.

For many years after the settlement of the township, religious exercises were conducted by the traveling ministers of various denominations, usually at private houses or in the schoolhouses of the township. There is one Methodist Episcopal church which was built in 1870, and the class there contains a large membership. There is also one United Brethren church which has a fair list of members. It was built in 1874. Amboy township, aside from these two church organizations in the village of Metamora, has one Catholic church, called St. Mary's, built in 1864, upon section twenty-six, and connected therewith is a cemetery especially dedicated for Catholic burials. The Methodist Episcopal church, upon the town line between Amboy and Royalton, was built in 1867. It has a small number of worshipers, and has sustained itself under adverse circumstances. The Reformed Church of Zion was built by the German residents about 1870. This society and the church edifice is due to the labors of Peter Kohl, who for years was their resident minister. The church building was located on section nine.

Amboy is one of the most wealthy and prosperous townships in Fulton county. Agriculture being the principal industry, and in fact almost the exclusive occupation of the people, it has received careful and thoughtful attention, and the farmers are equipped for the varied branches of agricultural pursuits, including extensive stock raising and fruit growing. Early attention was given to the introduction of improved strains of domestic animals, and this has proved a source of pleasure and profit. The well tilled farms, with their substantial residences of modern design, or the old and well built mansions of more ancient days, together with an occasional log house or unpretentious cabin, all evince the varying degrees of prosperity attained by their owners, and emphasize the fact that "there is no place like home." The inhabitants are a class of intelligent, public-spirited people, who, in several instances, trace their lineage, with just pride, to the founders of the great republic whose perpetuity they are ever ready to defend.

CHAPTER XVII

CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP

THE organization of this township occurred on the 4th day of June, 1837, by taking all of town nine south, ranges one and two east, and all of town ten south; ranges one and two east, excepting a strip one mile wide from the west side of towns nine and ten south, range one east, and embracing all the territory described from the "Harris line" on the north, to the "Fulton line" on the south. The house of Chesterfield Clemons was designated as the polling place of the township.

The boundaries established by this action of the commissioners remained undisturbed until March 6, 1838, when the whole of towns nine and ten south, range one east, was set off and erected into the township of Gorham. Then Chesterfield relinquished her jurisdistion to the territory so set off. Again, at a commissioners' session held at the city of Maumee, June 5, 1843, the whole of town ten south, range two east, was taken from Chesterfield, and with other territory south, was organized into the township of Dover. The township of Chesterfield for several years thereafter exercised municipal control over the balance of the territory. But at some unknown date since the organization of Fulton county, the commissioners thereof struck off and set to Gorham the west half of fractional section 7, and the west half of section 18, lying west of Bean creek, leaving the present township of Chesterfield as it exists today. It is very nearly in the form of a square, bounded by straight lines, about six miles in length, east and west, and about five miles, north and south. The portion near the Tiffin river is exceedingly rich, and is not surpassed in fertility by any land in the county. The soil of the township is largely "sand openings," excepting a strip along the State line which seems to be of quite stiff clay of the lacustrine order. The Bean creek valley is chiefly "made" land and contains large deposits of soil left by the overflow which has continued for a long period of years. When drained, the land is exceedingly productive. In many places sand spurs from the openings reach down to a beach formation, leaving the creek upon its east side as a general rule. The sand lands of the township are as productive as the more level clays, and much easier to work. In the western part of the township it is, if anything, better than in the eastern part, where the surface is not as often filled with the low depression common to the openings, and called "prairie lands."

The main water course for the streams of this township is upon its extreme western boundary, and is called Bean creek, to which

the streamlets of the greater part of the township lead in a westerly direction and empty therein. The waters of the eastern part are discharged mainly into Ten Mile creek, which is formed in part from the waters of the township of Royalton and Amboy, and tend generally east. In the township of Chesterfield the streams are principally ditches or drains through the prairies so prominent in the openings of the township, and wherever there is any large area of sand deposits. All the waters of this township find their way to the Maumee Bay by two widely different outlets: Ten Mile creek, running directly east near the state line to the Maumee Bay, and the western waters through Bean creek, running in a southwesterly course to Defiance, into the Maumee river, and thence to the Maumee Bay, where they discharge into Lake Erie. The waters of the eastern part of the township flow over a very gentle slope in their long run for an outlet, as the eastern portion has but a slight inclination eastward toward Lake Erie, while the western part of the township has quite a marked inclination westward towards Bean creek, with a general, but a very slight dip southward. Chesterfield has an altitude of about two hundred and thirty-five feet above the water level of Lake Erie. There is no outcropping of rock, but a few glacial boulders in the township. The drift overlying the rock is from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty feet in depth, the largest share of which is the Erie or blue clay.

The Detroit Southern railroad traverses about five miles of the central portion of the township, with a station known as Oak Shade. The Toledo & Western electric railway is also a "common carrier," traversing the northeastern part of the township.

The township is fairly well supplied with well kept roads. In the early days, the territory of Chesterfield was a popular hunting ground, the heavy timber in portions of it affording excellent cover and favorite resorts for all the larger game found in the country. Even after the general settlement had progressed for some years, large game was plentiful and hunters were well rewarded for the time spent in their favorite sport. Heavy timber of the usual varieties found in the county covered a good portion of the township, this being relieved only by small patches of prairie in the "openings."

It is known that Chesterfield Clemons and his family were the first white settlers within the limits of Chesterfield township. They selected their home here, October 6, 1834. Mr. Clemons was a native of New York, being born in Ontario county, that State, in 1797, and in 1821 emigrated to Painesville, Ohio, from whence he came to this county as stated. Animated by the true pioneer spirit, as he must have been, Chesterfield Clemons and family bravely penetrated into an almost undisturbed wilderness of what was then southern Lenawee county, and commenced to make a home for himself and family. His faithful and untiring industry, privations and hardships, were largely instrumental in converting a howling wilderness into a flourishing and enlightened community. Mr. Clemons came in the morning of life with his children and wife, possessed

of little else than willing hands, stout hearts, and sincere and honest desires. This family endured trials and dangers, sorrows and tribulations, unknown to the later settlers, because they were alone in the wilderness with no thought save to grapple with their dangers and adversities. Chesterfield Clemons lived but a short time to see the fruits of his labor, or the wilderness blossom as a rose. He died at his home in Chesterfield township in the year 1842. The first election held in the township was ordered at the house of Chesterfield Clemons, and he was accorded the honor, which now stands as a monument to his memory, of having the new township named for him—Chesterfield.

One of the earliest settlers of Chesterfield township was Garner Willett, who is spoken of more at length in another chapter. His father-in-law, or rather the man who was destined to become such, Daniel Parsons, came to the township in 1834, and lived to prosper and spend his last days in ease. Definite information as to the date of settlement of many of the early pioneers is not obtainable, since early records of the township seem to have been imperfectly kept. The first school teacher in the township was Flavel Butler; Lyman L. Beebe built and operated the first mill. Mr. Beebe was born in West Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, July 7, 1808, and was one of the pioneers of Fulton county, where he settled in 1840, and purchased six acres of wild land in section 27, Chesterfield township, at three dollars per acre. He built the first steam saw mill in the township, in 1844, and twelve years after built one in section thirteen. His first mill was located on what is known as the Crittenden farm, on the south side, and the second he conducted for a number of years and then abandoned it.

George P. Clark was born in Rhode Island, and settled in Chesterfield township in 1834. He located upon section twenty-three, but some years later he sold out and went to Michigan, where he died in 1872.

Alanson Briggs came to this township in 1834, and settled upon section five. He came from the State of New York, city of Utica. He kept a hotel for several years to accommodate the immigrants who were rapidly filling up the country, the building being located on the premises afterward owned by Elizur Clark. Mr. Briggs was a colonel of the State militia of Ohio, which at a later period held general muster at Aetna, in Pike township. Alanson Briggs died in 1879.

In the fall of 1836 a mail route was established and run from Toledo to Lima, Indiana, over the old territorial road, sometimes called the Vistula road, being the first mail service in the township. The distance was one hundred and ten miles and the mail was carried twice a week. There was but one postoffice between the terminal points, and after passing four miles west of Morenci, Michigan, the road laid through a continuous stretch of unbroken forest for thirty-three miles. John S. Butler, who is spoken of in the chapter on Early Set-

tlements, was then a boy of about eleven years and carried the mail on horseback twice each week for a number of years.

The Butler family was quite prominent among the early settlers. Harlow Butler was born in West Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, January 4, 1798. He was seized with the western fever in 1835, and on his way to Ohio in the time of the Toledo war, was taken prisoner, but was retained only a short time. He settled with his family in Chesterfield township in 1836, and planted a nursery with apple seeds, which his son, Derwin E., had washed out in Bloomfield, before leaving the old home. For sixty years the orchard thus started has been one of the best bearing ones in the township. The members of the Butler family were pioneers in the truest sense, as they were the fourth to settle in Chesterfield township. For a long time the family was dependent upon the rifle of the father and the eldest son, Derwin E. Harlow Butler was the first justice of the peace in the township, and the first and only school examiner under the old regime. In the latter capacity he issued the first forty-seven certificates to teachers, and as justice of the peace he held the first law-suit, which was Simmons vs. The State of Ohio, for settling on school land. The oldest son, Derwin E. Butler, was born in Cataraugus county, New York, May 28, 1822, and came with his parents to Chesterfield township in 1836. He was a machinist and music teacher and was a very useful man to the community. He died at his home in the township in the spring of 1886.

John B. Roos was born in Duchess county, New York, in 1791, and came to this township in 1836, settling upon section twenty-four, where Mr. Roos died in 1859. A son, John P. Roos, came with his parents to the township.

William Onweller was born in Maryland, May 29, 1811, and came to Fulton county in 1835, settling upon section twenty-three of Chesterfield township. He was a very industrious citizen and accumulated considerable property. He died March 20, 1864.

Samuel Stutesman came to the township in 1837 and settled upon section fourteen. Heman A. Canfield came in 1838 and settled upon the farm afterwards owned by John S. Butler, on sections thirty-two and thirty-three. Jacob Boynton came in 1835 and bought of Chesterfield Clemons some thirty acres of land, which was afterwards owned and possessed by Elizur Clark. He afterward sold out and moved from the county.

Alfred C. Hough was born in Onondaga county, New York, and came to Chesterfield township in 1836, where he settled on section twenty-one. He held the office of auditor of Fulton county, serving with satisfaction to the people and credit to himself, and was the first school examiner, while the territory belonged to Lucas county. He was several times honored by the people of the township in an election to important positions.

James M. Hough was born in Onondaga county, New York, June 10, 1819, and came to the territory when a young man, settling upon section twenty-one, where he raised a fine family. He filled for a

time the position of postmaster at Oak Shade and also township treasurer.

George W. Patterson was born in New Hampshire, and came with his family to this county in September, 1838, settling in Chesterfield township upon section thirty-one, where he lived many years. In 1849 he sold out and settled in Dover township, where he died in 1869.

Jeremiah Sheffield and his wife, Sarah, were married in Newburg, Orange county, New York, on October 10, 1838, and started the same month for Ohio, landing in Chesterfield, November 11, 1838, where, with the aid of John P. Roos and Charles Smith, they selected the land upon which they lived the remainder of their lives.

Nathaniel Parsons and family came to Chesterfield in February, 1835. At one time Mr. Parsons went to mill at Tecumseh, thirty miles away, and the mother divided what bread they had in the house among the children, and the family lived on fractional rations while he was gone.

James S. Dean, Sr., came to this township in October, 1838, from Chemung county, New York, and settled upon sections twenty-four and twenty-five. Nehemiah Cone came in 1835 and settled on section twenty-four. Gersham Livesay came in 1836 from Elmira, Chemung county, New York. David Lee came in 1837. He was the father of Peleg S. Lee, who became noted as a cheese manufacturer of Fulton county. David Lee lived upon his farm in Chesterfield township until his death in 1850.

In 1834, 1835, 1836 and up to 1840, many came to the township of Chesterfield that have not been heretofore named, who had much to do with improving the country. Mention of some of these will be made, who have been particularly identified with the township. They were: Nathaniel Butler, Hiram Butler, Manley Hawley, Flavel Butler, Daniel Fausey, James Aldrich, Hyson Aldrich, Cicero H. Shaw, James M. Bates, George W. Roos, Thomas Welch, Isaac Stites, Benjamin Stites, William Stites, William Richards, Lothrop Briggs, who first settled what was afterward known as the Dean farm; James Livesay, Joel Briggs, son of Lothrop Briggs; Warren Beebe, George W. Kellogg, Azariah Shapley, Daniel F. Turner, Amaziah Turner, Philip Whitehead, Joseph Thorpe, father of Washington, Lewis and Jesse Thorpe, who became prominent farmers of the township; Samuel Ranger, who came in 1835; Elizur B. Clark, Mrs. Ama Welch, Gideon Clark, Marietta Turner, and Adaline Whaley. All of the last five named were children of George P. Clark and his wife, Elizabeth. Amaziah Turner came in 1835, settled on section sixteen, and died many years ago. George W. Bates was born in Livingston county, New York, April 4, 1825, and settled in Chesterfield township in 1842. He became quite prominent as a farmer and dairyman, and filled the position of township trustee for five years.

Elizur B. Clark was born in Orleans county, New York, January 16, 1826, and although young at the time of settlement, he was an early pioneer of Chesterfield township. The family settled in Fulton

county in 1834, but afterward moved to Michigan, where the father, George P. Clark, died on September 13, 1872. Returning to Fulton county, E. B. Clark became a man of character and influence and filled several offices of trust in the township, being highly respected by his neighbors.

From 1840 until 1850 there came to this country and settled in Chesterfield, David Marks, who came from Ashland county, Ohio; William E. Pennington, from Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1847; Ephraim Pennington came with his son William. The father was a soldier of the Revolution, and died at his son's residence, aged ninety years; Josiah Lee, in 1845, settled on section twenty-two; Peter Powers, and his wife, Julia A. (Kennedy) Powers, in 1849, on section nineteen; Harry L. Smith and his wife, Eunice; Charles Bowen in 1843; he came from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and married in this county to Miss Julia A. Baldwin; William Lee and family, in 1846; they came from Gorham; William A. Williams and his brother, Edward, in 1845; Ezra Mead and William E. Parmalee, in 1840; Thomas Cuff and Asahel Kennedy in 1840; John W. Bradley, James H. Turner, Jesse Thorpe, Washington Thorpe, Chauncey Bulkley, Asahel Scofield, John Moffett, Fletcher Bishop, Lewis A. Lee, Almon M. Lee, Charles McKenzie, Clarkson Warne, Lafayette Sherman, Peter Romans, Oliver Todd, Oliver Griffith, John H. Martin, Moses LaRue, Daniel Clock, Samuel Stout, William Holben, William Lee, James Martin, John Smith, Isaac Jones, Peter Jones, Jackson Jones, I. Schoonover, Holloway H. Beatty, and his sons, Sidney S. Beatty and Whitfield Beatty, who came from Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1845. Eustice Leggett, John Stites, Samuel Gillis, who under the present constitution was honored as the first probate judge of the county. He died many years ago.

David Marks was born in Ashland county, Ohio, August 28, 1837, and came with his parents to Fulton county, eight years later. He belonged to Company H of the Third Ohio Cavalry, during the war of 1861-65, and served as General Wood's body guard, dispatch carrier, etc., until discharged on account of illness in 1862. Afterwards he re-enlisted in the one hundred days' service.

Josiah Lee, a pioneer farmer of Chesterfield township, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, October 16, 1823. He moved to what was then Lucas county, in 1845, where he remained for over three years, when sickness in his family compelled him to return to Holmes county. In 1855 he moved to Fulton county and settled in Chesterfield township on section twenty-two, at which time he purchased 120 acres of land, a farm that he afterwards increased to 157 acres. He held different offices of trust in the township during a period of twenty years, among them being the office of assessor for three years.

Few postoffices, possibly not more than one or two, have ever been established in Chesterfield township. But the "star route" system of distribution has been superseded in recent years by the admirable system of rural free deliveries, and the need of country offices is no longer felt.

CHAPTER XVIII

ROYALTON TOWNSHIP

THIS is not the largest, nor is it the wealthiest and best improved township in the county. But the soil is largely of what they called in the early days, "low lands," and under the excellent system of underdraining and ditching has become unsurpassed in fertility. The higher lands, though good for grazing fields and reasonably productive in the growth of grain and fruits, are less fertile than the redeemed swamp or marsh lands. The main water courses run through the center of the township, a northeasterly course, and are but a continuation of the waters of Ten Mile Creek, referred to in the history of Amboy township. This stream has its rise in the adjoining township of Chesterfield, on the west. Another prominent water course comes out of Michigan and runs south, just west of the village of Lyons, and empties into Ten Mile Creek. The waters of the greater part of this township empty into Ten Mile Creek, and flow with a gentle slope in their long run for an outlet. The streams upon the southern side find their way south to Swan Creek and Bad Creek, coursing their way down to the Maumee river, and emptying therein, by two different outlets, into Maumee bay. The land was originally covered with a large growth of excellent timber, which, instead of adding to its value in the early days, involved a large amount of labor and expense in the removal and the preparation of the soil for cultivation. Much of this was rolled into log heaps and burned on the ground, a prodigal destruction of much wealth, had it existed in later years. The principal varieties of timber were the black walnut, hickory, sugar maple, burr-oak, butternut, wild cherry and elm, on the lower lands, with oak, ofttimes of a scrubby variety, on the higher or uplands.

Royalton was the fourth township in its organization in the county, being organized June 4, 1837. Since its organization there has been but one change in its size, when the three southern tiers of sections were taken from it and added to the newly created township of Pike. As is well understood, it is in the northern tier of townships and lies between Amboy on the east and Chesterfield on the west, Pike bounding it on the south and the State of Michigan on the north.

There has been a little difference of opinion as to who was the first settler in the township, but Eli Phillips is generally accorded that honor. Mr. Verity, who took a great deal of interest in local

history and wrote quite extensively upon the subject, thus disposes of the question of the first settlement in Royalton township:

"Coming into the territory, as these early settlers did, from the east, by the lake, or the so-called 'white prairie schooner,' upon its southern shore, through Ohio, or from the North, through Canada, via Detroit, it was quite natural that these explorations should be solely confined to this territory. Not until 1832, did entries begin to be made. In this year Eli Phillips entered his land, and his charter right to it (a deed and seal), was signed by Andrew Jackson, president of the United States. Early in the season of the following year Eli Phillips, with his young wife, started from the vicinity of Adrian for this disputed strip, and located where he had purchased the year before, upon sections ten and eleven, town 9 south, range 3 east, now in the township of Royalton, which was then an unbroken wilderness for at least seventy miles due west, and none nearer on the south than the Maumee river. Who, of today, would be willing to take such a step for a home, then of so little money value, and face the difficulties apparently insurmountable, to make one of greater value? Accustomed as he was to the Berkshire hills of old Massachussets, where he was born, in the land of the Puritans and of learning, with his young wife, Vesta (Arnold) Phillips, and children, we must realize that in that time the trial was a severe one; but through all these difficulties there was no repining. Mr. Phillips has kept that land, and he lives upon it today [1888]. It was fifty-four [now seventy-one] years ago that he erected the log cabin, the first of this township, and also the first upon the soil of Fulton county. Very soon after Eli Phillips settled in this township, others followed, and came to stay. Butler Richardson, it is said, was the next to follow Eli Phillips. He came in May, 1834, from Niagara county, New York, and settled upon section 15. He was born in Ontario county, New York, June 30, 1806. In later years he returned to Niagara county, where he was married to Elizabeth McCumber, on October 1, 1839, and came from there to Fulton county, and became one of the successful farmers of Royalton township. He had a family of three children. On the first of February, 1866, his son, Chapman, was supposed to have been murdered, while he was caring for the stock. On that fatal morning the barn was set on fire and consumed. His bones were found among the ruins, together with the remains of nineteen head of cattle. Prosecutions were made, but no convictions obtained. At the same time Mr. Richardson lost a large amount of hay and farm utensils."

George W. Welsh, another of the pioneers, was born in Montgomery county, New York, October 13, 1804, and came from Niagara county, that State, to Royalton in 1834, settling upon section 15, where he lived and reared a large family. During his life he was called upon to fill the several offices of township trustee, justice of the peace, township clerk, and assessor.

Barney M. Robinson was another old pioneer of the township. He was born in Dutchess county, New York, March 5, 1812, and with his wife came to this county in 1839. Before locating here, he had been called out by General Brown, of "Ohio and Michigan war" fame, and participated in the military maneuvers of that bloodless affair. But this was not even a taste of war, and on March 1, 1861, Mr. Robinson enlisted in Company I of the Sixty-seventh regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served eleven months, when he was honorably discharged.

Charles D. Smith, who came to this territory during the stormy contest for ownership of the disputed strip, was born in Orange county, New York, July 24, 1811, and came to Fulton county in 1835, settling on section 7. He died at his home in Royalton township, October 21, 1858, in the prime of his manhood. He was a highly respected citizen, and was thrice honored by the people of the county by being elected to the position of sheriff.

Amos Rathbun came to Fulton county in 1837. He was among the men of that time who came to make a home and was ever willing to endure the hardships incident to a pioneer life. He was born at Salem, Connecticut, January 20, 1812, and grew to manhood among the thrifty New Englanders, being fully prepared when he came to Fulton county, as a man, to meet the Indian on equal ground, and subdue an almost unbroken wilderness. Mr. Rathbun built the first schoolhouse in his neighborhood, of logs, with a floor of split puncheons, hewed upon the face, the seats and desks being of the same material. It was built upon the corner of his farm, one mile south of the present village of Lyons. In later years he left the county and settled near Weston, Lenawee county, Michigan, where he died August 18, 1887.

Jenks Morey came to this county in 1838, from Mentor, Lake county, Ohio, and settled upon section 9, Royalton township, where a large part of the village of Lyons is now built. He kept the first hotel in the township, in 1850, in a fine wooden structure, in which hotel accommodations were furnished for years. He died after many years of toil in the wilderness, November 15, 1871.

Elias Richardson came to Royalton township May 14, 1836, and settled first upon section 9, but afterwards bought eighty acres adjoining, on section 10, upon which he built a frame house in which he resided the greater part of his life. He was one of the directors of the plank road which was built in 1850, from Toledo to Morenci, Michigan, and built eleven miles of the road. Thomas Richardson came at the same time of his brother Elias, and Hiram Richardson came in 1837, a year later, all of them being from Niagara county, New York. Elias Richardson was twice honored by the people of the county with the office of county commissioner, and served six years.

John Sturtevant came in 1835, Joseph H. Applegate in 1834, and Witt L. Windship in 1835. Benjamin Davis came in 1838, from Dutchess county, New York, and became a very successful farmer

and business man of the county. Ansel H. Henderson came in 1836. He was born in Niagara county, New York, November 22, 1813, and after settling in Royalton was recognized as a leading man, filling the offices of assessor, township trustee, and other positions of trust.

George B. Brown came in 1836. He was born in Connecticut and was honored by being chosen as the first sheriff of Fulton county. In 1836, there came to this township many families whose members have been honored citizens. Amos H. Jordan and Henry Jordan came from Vermont; A. C. Osborn, who settled on section 15, came from Montgomery county, New York; Jared Hoadley, David L. Buler, who first settled in Royalton township in 1836, and several years later, 1855, bought a farm in Amboy and moved there; Ebenezer S. Carpenter, Mordecai Carpenter, Willey Carpenter, John T. Carpenter and Snow Carpenter. "Uncle" Billy Smith came to this township in 1833, with, or soon after, Eli Phillips. Smith was a bachelor. Warren Dodge settled in the township in 1834, coming from New York. Joshua Youngs settled here in 1835. The same year David Wood settled on section 9. Frasier Smalley came in 1834, and in 1835 came William and Charles Blain, brothers, who settled in the eastern part on the line of Amboy and Royalton townships. Alpheus Fenner was born in Berkshire county, Massachussets, July 29, 1813, and settled in Fulton county in 1838, on section 10, of Royalton township, being one of the pioneers of the county. He filled the office of constable and other positions of trust.

Enos C. Daniels was born in Madison county, New York, December 22, 1814, and settled in Fulton county in March, 1840, where he built the first frame hotel, first church, brick building, dwelling house and block in Lyons, and the first grist-mill in Royalton township.

Samuel Carpenter came to Lenawee county, Michigan, in 1828, and from there to Fulton county, in 1843, consequently he had more experience in pioneering than most of the persons named. He settled on sections 21 and 22, just sixteen miles south of Adrian. At or near the hamlet called Logan (now Adrian) Mr. Carpenter spent most of his boyhood days.

Michael Forester and Patrick Burroughs came to this county in 1840, and the former lived to be over one hundred years old. David Potes came in 1840, John Hinkle in 1838, and Nathaniel S. Ketchum in 1835, the latter being from Orange county, New York. John, Erastus and James Welsh came in 1838, from Niagara county, New York. Many others came during the same period whose names have been lost or not definitely ascertained.

The early schools are spoken of in the chapter on "Educational Development," but it is perfectly germane to say here that the educational interests in Royalton township have kept pace with the onward march of civilization in other directions. The log structure of pioneer days soon gave place to the more pretentious buildings of the middle period, and these, in turn, to the modern and finely

equipped buildings of the present day. Among the first teachers of the township were Miss Olive Green and Warren J. Hendrix.

Elder Hodge, a Baptist minister, was the first preacher in the township, and Colonel Lathrop of Lucas county preached in the very early days to those of the Universalist faith. The first church built was the Universalist at Lyons, in 1862. There are now four churches in the township: one Universalist, one Disciples in Christ (both of these being in the village of Lyons), one Free Methodist and one Methodist Episcopal, the last two being on the eastern border of the township.

The first burial places in the township were usually private grounds, established on the farms as necessity required; but finally public cemeteries were laid out, and these "cities of the dead," of which there are several in Royalton township, receive the care and attention that is due them.

Almost all the early families obtained their flour at Tecumseh, Michigan, and those who did not were compelled to go further before finding another mill. Probably the first saw mill constructed and operated in the township was built in 1850, by the Plank Road Company, and it was located on the west side of the present Lyons cemetery. James Baker of Gorham was the manager of the mill, which was used exclusively for sawing plank for the road. The mill, in later years, was moved to Gorham where it was owned and run by Thomas F. Baker.

There is but one small town in Royalton township — Lyons or Morey's Corners, the postoffice name being the former. From the early days of its existence it has been a popular trading point, and in late years it has progressed until it does quite a flourishing business, being sustained by an excellent farming country. In writing of churches, schools and other public enterprises, this village has been frequently mentioned. The various industries incident to towns of this size, together with the social, religious, educational and political functions, are all represented, while the mercantile and other business interests are quite extensive.

Rural postoffices for the accommodation of the people were early established, some of which were kept in the farm houses. They have been discontinued on the adoption of the admirable system of "rural free delivery," which brings almost every farmer in daily contact with the outside world, and his mail is left at his door. Add to this the convenience of the modern telephone, and the isolation of country life is reduced to the minimum.

CHAPTER XIX

CLINTON TOWNSHIP

PREVIOUS to March 5, 1838, the territory of Clinton township, excepting the two tiers of sections on the south, was attached to York township for the convenience of the people in the adjustment of local affairs. On the date above written, Clinton township was organized by taking from York township towns 7 and 8 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, and the first election therein was held on the first Monday of April, 1838.

Clinton township originally included in its domain what is now German township, and all of Dover which lies south of the Fulton line. This territory was taken from Clinton, of course, when the townships named were erected; and the last change in boundary, which gave Clinton its present size, was made under the provisions of the act erecting Fulton county, said act giving to the new county and Clinton township a strip of land two miles in width, taken from the northern border of Henry county. The adjoining townships to Clinton are York on the east, Dover on the north, German on the west, and Freedom township, in Henry county, on the south.

The topographical features of the township are not very striking, if to be so comprehends a great variety of natural scenery. The broad and fertile fields, rich and productive, are the principal sources of agricultural wealth. The first settlers of the township were of the class of the heroic pioneers who were identified with the settlement of all of this portion of Ohio. They were seeking homes on productive soil, and hence the lands of Clinton township were very generally occupied by actual settlers at an early date in the history of the present limits of the county.

In December, 1835, Elisha Williams removed from Seneca county, Ohio, with his wife and four grown-up children — John H. Williams, Jerry Williams, Burt Williams, and a daughter who became the wife of Thomas Lingle. Mr. Williams and his son, John H., came to what was called the "Six Mile Woods" in October, 1835, and erected a cabin on the farm which was afterward owned by Elijah Burr; and then returning to their Seneca county home, they came on with the family in December, and established themselves in their new domicile. About this time, and perhaps a little later than the first visit of the Messrs. Williams, Thomas Lingle came into the township. He was a bachelor, and about two years afterward, on January 7, 1838, he was united in marriage

to Miss Lucinda Williams, eldest daughter of the first settler. This was the first marriage contracted in the township.

In 1836, a large accession was made to the settlements of the year before, and among the number that came to the township were: Avery Lamb, who brought his family from Onondaga, New York, in June, and settled on section twenty-four, having come alone the previous winter and built his cabin; and John Losure and family came in the summer of 1836. In April, 1837, Isaac Tedrow and family and William Mikesell and wife came and settled, the former on section nine and the latter on section fourteen. In September of the same year, a large party arrived, consisting of George Mikesell, Sr., and his sons, George, Jr.. Adam, Thomas, and James, and a daughter, Mrs. Mary Case, and her son, T. J. Case (then nine years old), who died in 1904; Thomas Bayes, Sr., and his sons, William and Meek, and their families. These all settled in one neighborhood. Elisha Huntington seems to have been the first man with his family to have entered Clinton township in 1836, March being the month of their arrival. He settled upon section twenty-five, and became one of the foremost men of the township in that early day, continuing an active life until his death in 1860.

William Fraker, who in later years was a prominent citizen of Clinton township, was also one of the pioneers of Fulton county. He was born in Ohio, January 19, 1822, and in boyhood came to Fulton county in 1835. He lived in York township for a number of years, and then moved to Clinton township, on section eighteen, and became a very successful farmer.

The first election in Clinton township was held at the home of John Losure, Sr., on the first Monday in April, 1838, at which time fifteen votes were polled, and the following persons were elected to the several offices: Elisha Williams, justice of the peace; Thomas Bayes and Jonathan Barnes, trustees; William Jones, Sr., clerk. It is impossible to give the names of those who voted at this first election, but the names of those who were residents of the township at the time of its organization will suffice. The list may not be complete, but as near as can be ascertained the following settlers were then living within the limits of the township: Elisha Williams, Avery Lamb, Horace Pease, John Losure Sr., William Bayes, Elisha Huntington, Erastus Briggs, Sr., Cyrus Coy, William Jones, George and Thomas Mikesell, Thomas McKibben, Jonathan Barnes, Asa Young, William Mikesell, Samuel Beck, Isaac Tedrow, William Dye, Henry Krontz, St. B. Geer, S. B. Willey, Isaac Dowel, Holmes Bishop, Thomas Lingle, Samuel Gould, Lewis and Samuel Eckhart, John Lillick, Jonathan Inman, Ebenezer Keizer, George Mikesell, Sr., Adam Mikesell, Thomas Bayes, Sr., Meek Bayes and Philip Krontz.

Among the old pioneers of Clinton township is William W. Bayes, who was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. He was reared to manhood in Holmes county, Ohio, and in 1837 migrated to Fulton county and located in Clinton township. At that time Fulton

county was in a state of nature, but Mr. Bayes took up a piece of land which he began farming. He became a prominent and influential man, and was very active in all church affairs, services being held in his house until they could find larger quarters. The town elections were also held at his log house for several years, such was the public spirit manifested by him.

Thomas McKibben came to America from Ireland, in which country he was born in 1806. He came to Fulton county in the early part of 1838, and lived in Clinton township until his death in 1873.

Henry Krontz was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Clinton township in 1836. He was born in 1800, and early in life took up his residence in Holmes county, Ohio, and from there removed to Fulton county, wher he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1874.

Thomas Lingle was born in 1807, and hence was twenty-nine years old when he came to Fulton county. He purchased 160 acres of land in Clinton township, paying therefor $1.25 per acre, and lived in the township until his death, March 23, 1886.

After the first two years of the advance guard in this wilderness home, there commenced a rapid influx of settlers to Clinton township, to whom vantage ground was given by the assistance of the first dwellers and workers, but the newcomers soon became used to the toils of a frontiersman's life. Among those who came during the few years following the organization of the township were: Joseph Wells, James C. Cornell, Jacob First, Robert McClarren, John Newcomer, John A. Clark, Jacob Funk, James Pease, John Hartman, George Beal, Jacob Miley, Matthias Miley, Joseph L. Royce, L. T. Morris, James Dunbar, John J. Clark, Shipman Losure, John Linfoot, William Harrison, David Gorsuch, Nathaniel Gorsuch, William Hill, David Cantlebury, Jesse Pocock, Israel Pocock, Jonas Batdorf, Jerome Shaw, Ford Lyon, Henry B. Williams, Anthony B. Robinson, and many others who came to the township to make for themselves and families a home.

Joseph Wells was born in Holmes county, Ohio, October 14, 1817, and settled in Clinton township in 1838.

James C. Cornell was a native of New Jersey, and settled in Clinton township in 1839, where he resided until his death in 1882, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. In early life he was engaged in the tailoring business, but later gave his entire attention to farming.

Jacob First was born in Wayne county, Ohio, April 18, 1818. It is not known definitely just when he came to Clinton township, but he was married here on November 29, 1842, so it is certain that he located here prior to that date. His wife was Miss Lucinda Geer, daughter of Smith and Orlinda Geer, who settled in Fulton county in 1840.

Robert McClarren was born in Maryland January 28, 1809, and settled in Fulton county, February 6, 1836. though it is not certain that Clinton township was the place of his first residence.

John Newcomer was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1807, and removed to Fulton county, in 1844.

John A. Clark was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, September 19, 1829. He was a son of Ebenezer and Mary Clark, both natives of Maryland, and as a youth accompanied them to Fulton county, settling in Clinton township in 1841.

Jacob Funk was born in Wayne county, Ohio, February 13, 1818, and settled in Clinton township in 1843.

James Pease was born in New York, May 4, 1821, and settled in Clinton township in 1842. He was an earnest church worker, and gave freely to Christian enterprises, especially the erection of buildings for public worship.

John Hartman, Sr., and John Hartman, Jr., father and son, settled in Clinton township in 1845. The younger man was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1830, and one year later the family emigrated to America, first settling in Fairfield county, Ohio, and then, in 1845, removing to Fulton county. The father was born in 1800, and died in Clinton township in 1850.

Joseph L. Royce was born in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1809, and settled in Clinton township, in 1842, locating on section twenty-one.

L. T. Morris was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1821, and settled on section eleven, Clinton township, in 1848.

John J. Clark was a native of Pennsylvania and settled in Clinton township, in 1839.

Nathaniel Gorsuch was born in Wayne county, Ohio, July 1, 1824, and settled in Clinton township, on section seventeen, in 1848.

Jesse Pocock was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1828, and in 1842 came to Clinton township with his parents, Eli and Catherine Pocock, who were natives of Maryland. They settled on the northeast quarter of section twenty-six, paying therefor three dollars per acre.

Henry B. Williams was born in Lindley, Steuben county, New York, in September, 1816, and was a son of Cornelius Williams. He spent his early life in Geneva, New York, and while quite young was thrown upon his own resources and compelled to take care of himself. He settled in Geauga county, Ohio, in 1833, and, in 1837, removed to Medina county, where he lived until 1853, when he settled at Lena, Fulton county, and in April, 1866, came to Wauseon and engaged in the saw and planing-mill business with his son, Henry Holmes Williams. He retired from active business in 1880, and died a few years ago.

Anthony B. Robinson was born in the valley of Salt Creek, Wayne county, Ohio, September 28, 1825. His father was a farmer, living in Salt Creek valley, and there Anthony B. spent the days of boyhood and youth, working on the farm and attending school. When he was eighteen years old, he attended Edinburgh Academy, in Wayne county, preparing himself for teaching and civil engineering. After some four or five terms at the academy, he commenced

teaching and so continued for twenty-eight terms, gradually taking rank with the best and most successful instructors of the county. For four years he was one of the principals of the Fredericksburg school, which was a "summer and winter" school. Mr. Robinson followed teaching and working on a farm until 1862, devoting his leisure time to the study of civil engineering, with the intention to go to Iowa and follow surveying; but the unexpected death of his father materially changed his plans for the future, and he decided to remain in Ohio. During the year 1862, he came to Fulton county and took up his residence on a farm about one and one-half miles southwest of Wauseon. In 1871, he was elected county surveyor and held that office for twelve consecutive years; and in the office of justice of the peace of Clinton township, he served for an unbroken term of eighteen years.

Clinton township does not differ materially from the other townships of the county in regard to early industries. The pioneer mills, churches and schools had their existence, and with the exception of the latter, have mostly passed away, with the increasing prominence of Wauseon as a marketing and trading point, coupled with the superior advantages of the village in a religious and educational way. The principal grain crops are wheat and corn, for the production of which the soil is admirably adapted. Corn is the staple product, and this is largely fed to cattle and hogs, these being the source of a large income. Horses and sheep are also raised with profit, on the rich grazing fields afforded on the productive farms, and which are not used at the time for the cultivation of crops.

It will not be out of place here to mention a couple of seasons, of which there is no record excepting in the memory of the very oldest residents. The summer of 1838 was very dry, so that the ponds were nearly all dried up and a large number of cattle died of bloody murrain. Again, during the long and very cold winter of 1842-3, many of the later-coming settlers were short of feed for their cattle. To help out they cut elm and basswood trees and drove the cattle to them to browse, thus keeping them alive until grass started in the spring.

There are twelve school districts in Clinton township, exclusive of the Wauseon public schools, and one special joint district at Pettisville. With a carefully graded course of study, these give the persisting students the advantages of a good common school education, and fit their graduates for the ordinary business of life. The work of the common schools should not be passed without mentioning two teachers who for years, during the 50's, taught in northeastern Clinton township, and left their impress on the youth of those days. These teachers were John McInnch and Roswell Raymond.

In the year 1854, the Air Line division of the New York Central and Lake Shore system of railways, then known as the Southern Michigan & Northern Indiana (which it was always called in the early days), having been extended far enough west of the city of To-

ledo, its initial point, to pierce the site of the present county seat of Fulton county, it was clearly apparent that somewhere in this vicinity a new village would be located. Epaphras L. Barber, at that time a young man and one of the civil engineers engaged in the survey and construction of the road, learned of the probability that a station would be established at the present site of Wauseon, and in conjunction with John H. Sargent, who was assistant chief engineer of the road, Nathaniel Leggett and William Hall, the latter being an attorney of Maumee City, bought of Thomas Bayes one hundred and sixty acres of land, which comprised what is known in the records of the county as the original plat of Wauseon. Mr. Hall was interested in the transaction only until the completion of the laying out of the lots in the original plat, and he then sold his interest to Mr. Leggett.

The residence of Mr. Bayes at that time, the only structure on the present village site, was a log building standing a few rods south and west of the court house. Thomas F. Wright was the surveyor employed to "lay out" the town and the plat was recorded in the County Recorder's office on April 11, 1854. Then the sale of lots began and the erection of buildings was commenced. Though a considerable settlement was made on the town site, during the few years following this action on the part of the proprietors and founders, the town was not formally incorporated until 1859. The original plat of the town contained one hundred and forty-eight in-lots with alleys between abutting lots, all being bounded by streets of proper width, Fulton street, the principal business thoroughfare, being one hundred feet wide. It is easy to imagine that the course of the streets was marked by blazed trees, for the virgin forest was as yet undisturbed by the ax of civilization, with a few exceptions only.

It is not possible to produce a complete and accurate list of names of the first dwellers in the town; but the first house built on the site of Wauseon after it was laid out, was erected at the corner of Birch and Fulton streets by E. L. Hayes. It occupied the place where now stands the spacious three-story brick block, owned by the Masonic fraternity of Wauseon, F. R. Smallman and F. C. Bogart. The old structure was a two-story frame house, its first floor being utilized for a general or country store by Mr. Hayes, and his family lived up stairs. In 1871, for the purpose of making room for the brick building, it was removed to the farm just at the southeast edge of the village, now owned by Alfred F. Shaffer, and became the upright of a very comfortable and roomy farm dwelling.

Thus, E. L. Hayes was the first merchant to establish himself in business in Wauseon, and John Williams built the first tavern. It was a frame dwelling and stood on the corner of Beach and Fulton streets, being first known as the Estelle House. Its first landlords and proprietors were W. E. and D. O. Livermore, who came to Wauseon from Utica, New York, their native city and State.

Gen. E. L. Hayes, who is now a resident of Glen Ridge, New

Jersey, in a letter to Joel Brigham of Wauseon, gives the following historical incident in regard to the naming of the future county seat: "Now I may mention the way the name of the town was selected. In the spring of 1854, the proprietors of the land, Messrs. Leggett, Barber and Sargent, met at my store for the purpose of selecting a name. Litchfield, Hayesville, and several other names were mentioned. While sitting at the dinner table Mr. Leggett said to my oldest daughter, 'Hortense, perhaps you can suggest a name.' She replied: 'Mr. D. W. H. Howard visited us a few days ago, and he remarked that he was pretty sure the hill west of the station was the ground upon which a tribe of Indians (the Maumees) were once camped and a council was held there for the purpose of purchasing the lands of that tribe. The name of the chief was Wauseon.' My daughter was so impressed with the recital by Mr. Howard that she stated it as above to the proprietors, and in a few days thereafter we received the word that Wauseon had been decided upon as the name for the town."

With an honorable record of more than fifty years of existence, Wauseon well sustains her long established reputation for solidity and the merited compliment of being a good town. The men who established the little hamlet in the woods, in 1854, founded that reputation, and their descendants and successors have well maintained it.

The religious and educational affairs of the village also received early attention and liberal support. Merchants were aggressive and public spirited, their stocks often rivalling in value those exhibited by present day dealers. But if the reader will stop and reflect, he will observe that all the business of the earlier days, as well as at present, was closely related to agricultural supremacy. Fulton was then as now the center of one of the richest agricultural districts in the United States, a distinction which the locality has retained with creditable success. All business was directed towards handling the products of the farms and in supplying the farmers' needs.

The early settlers and business men of Clinton township were generally people with agricultural tendencies and traditions They were sons of farmers, and parental traditions and customs are strong within the human breast. These men purchased land, cultivated and improved it, erected dwelling houses and lived out their allotted days in the peace and harmony of the quiet community their industry had established.

Wauseon has a population of two thousand one hundred and forty-eight according to the census of 1900. It contains a number of handsome and expensive residences and public buildings, while the average homes evince the air of thrift and prosperity in their surroundings, in keeping with the industry and frugality of the occupants. The village contains fewer poor and squalid residences, indicative of poverty and misery, than most villages of its size.

The sanitary conditions are excellent and the drainage system as

good as can be had. The board of health and sanitary officers are vigilant in the discharge of their official duties, and the streets and alleys are kept in the most perfect sanitary condition. A well organized and trained volunteer fire department is equipped with the latest and best apparatus for the purpose designed. The efficiency of the department has been demonstrated on many occasions. A police force, the guardians of the public peace and property, although few in number, are noted for their efficiency in the line of official duties, and the village marshal, Frank Yarnell, has received high commendation for successful detective work. He and his deputies are courteous and obliging men, to whose vigilance and alertness, the village boasts, is due the small percentage of unlawful acts.

The municipal government of Wauseon for the present year (1905) is as follows: Mayor, A. P. Biddle; street commissioner, and marshal, Frank Yarnell; chief of the fire department, Philip Schletz; clerk, A. S. Bloomer; treasurer, H. A. Barber. The council is organized as follows: W. D. Van Renssellaer, president; John Strong, W. H. Eager, Howard Lyon, Charles Cole and Thomas Mikesell. The board of health is organized with Frank Yarnell as health officer.

The nucleus of the present city library originated in 1875, when the cultured ladies and gentlemen of Wauseon took hold of the matter in earnest and organized the Citizens' Library Association. The books were kept at various places in the town until 1902, when a room in the court house was secured, which place is the home of the library at present. The first librarian after the association was organized was Miss Eva Boughton, who was followed in that capacity by different ones. Finally, Mary S. Hunt was given charge and she has continued to serve as librarian for several years. In 1904, negotiations were opened with Andrew Carnegie, looking to a donation by him to Wauseon for library purposes. The effort was successful, the steel magnate agreeing to give seven thousand five hundred dollars upon condition that the citizens of Wauseon would furnish an annuity of seven hundred and fifty dollars to support the enterprise. The board of education of the Wauseon school district invoked the power, which is given them by statute, and levied a tax of one mill upon the property valuation of the district, and thus guaranteed the satisfaction of Mr. Carnegie's proposal. The Carnegie library building is now in course of erection on Elm street, just off Fulton street, and the same will be completed and made ready for occupancy at the earliest possible moment. It will then be a popular resort, much appreciated by the studious citizens of all ages; and Wauseon may well be proud of her public library, where three thousand choice volumes await the call of its patrons.

Wauseon is represented in journalism by three weekly newspapers, but as these have been given appropriate mention in another chapter, a repetition is not necessary. Nothing like an extended notice of the various religious organizations which have

existed in the village of Wauseon can be attempted in this volume. The little leaven planted so many years ago has grown to mammoth proportions, and no town of like size in the State of Ohio possesses greater evidence of spiritual growth, or more devout and conscientious leaders in the great cause of Christian life. Several churches have been organized from time to time, in which the zeal of their promoters exceeded the demand for their services, hence they had but an ephemeral existence. But of the persisting organizations which have grown to prominence and influence, there are several, and their present day status is the best evidence of their high standing and liberal support.

The history of early Methodism in Wauseon dates from the first years of the town's existence, and is centered around a wooden house of worship, which stood at the northeast corner of Fulton and Elm streets, where now is the brick block belonging to the Charles Gray estate, the upper floor of which is occupied by the printing office of the Wauseon Republican. The present church was erected in 1874, and is an imposing structure. Many familiar names have been associated with this congregation, and many distinguished divines have been connected with the organization. Rev. W. W. Lance is the present pastor.

There are in Wauseon devout and pious Catholics; but their numbers are small, and a missionary priest, at stated periods, holds service. They have a church edifice, and few as are the numbers of these worshipers, they command a high degree of respect from co-religionists on account of the firmness they manifest in holding fast to their faith.

The First Baptist church of Wauseon was organized in 1864. The first regular pastor was Rev. George Leonard. The congregation has a neat church building on the west side of Fulton street, south of the railroad.

The Disciples, or Christian church, in charge of Rev. Charles Oakley, is located on the north side of Elm street, east of Fulton, where regular services are conducted.

The United Brethren in Christ have an organization in Wauseon the church being located on the east side of Fulton avenue. Rev. Oren Misamore is pastor in charge and conducts services every Sunday, twice each alternate Sunday.

There is an Evangelical church building, located on West Chestnut street, in Wauseon, and quite a number of professors of the tenets of that creed are in the village and neighborhood.

The distinctive faith of New England Congregationalism has been prominent in the religious culture of the citizens of Wauseon, a number of its leading families being from the land of Puritanism. The Congregational society of Wauseon dates back to 1861. Their handsome, new and commodious place of worship was built and dedicated in 1904. It stands on the southeast corner of Clinton and Elm streets.

The public burial place of Wauseon is located one-half mile west

of the village, just beyond the corporation limits. It comprises ten acres of mound-shaped land, and is far enough away from the busy bustle of village life to give it the quiet and seclusion which one always associates with a burial place for the dead; hence the selection of the site, which has been beautified as the years passed, until it is now an ideal spot. It contains the mortal remains of several of Fulton county's most distinguished citizens, whose final resting places are rendered conspicuous by the erection of worthy monuments. The private citizen and the soldier are equally honored by the reverence and sacrifice of surviving friends, to the end that this sacred spot is rendered beautiful in keeping with the sadly reverential purpose which made its existence a necessity.

The business interests of Wauseon are varied and extensive. The mercantile houses compare favorably in extent, variety and quality of goods with any town of equal size in the state. The volume of business is very large when the close proximity of rival towns is considered. The mercantile houses are generally backed with resources commensurate to their demands, and the element of losses from bad accounts is reduced to the minimum, by reason of the stable character of the buyers. Perhaps no town in the state, of equal size, has a smaller percentage of losses from bad debts. This is due, in part, to the fact that buyers are permanent residents, usually owning their own homes, though the element of honesty and business integrity among them is a dominant feature.

The social spirit of Wauseon is revealed in the following list of secret and benevolent societies: Masonic—Wauseon lodge No. 349, F. and A. M.; Wauseon Chapter No. 111, R. A. M.; Wauseon Council No. 68, R. and S. M. Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Wauseon lodge No. 362. The Grand Army of the Republic has an organization—Losure Post No. 35. Auxiliary to this is the Woman's Relief Corps. There are lodges of the Knights of Pythias (No. 156), National Union, Modern Woodmen of America, and Knights of the Maccabees. It would be interesting to have the history of these various organizations, particularly the more important ones, but lack of space forbids the attempt.

CHAPTER XX

GORHAM TOWNSHIP

THE territory embraced within this township is peculiar for having been in four township organizations, to-wit: Logan, Medina and Chesterfield, of the east part, and Millcreek, of the western part, and fifthly, and lastly, Gorham. As originally organized the township included all the land now within its limits, excepting three tiers of sections on the west, as well as one-half of the township of Franklin, which lies north of the Fulton line. The organization of Gorham dates from 1838, and its original territory has since contributed to the formation of Franklin township. Upon the organization of Fulton county, in 1850, three tiers of sections were taken from the east side of Millcreek township, in Williams county, and attached to Gorham; and again, at some period of time since the organization of the township, and by the commissioners of Fulton county, the west half of sections seven and eighteen was detached from Chesterfield township and attached to Gorham, so that at present the township contains nearly forty-four full sections of land. Gorham is not only one of the most fertile and naturally wealthy townships of the county, but it is also one of the most prosperous in its material development. The course of the streams through the township is generally southeast towards Bean creek, which runs upon its eastern boundary, crossing the southeast corner, and thence southwest across Franklin on its southern boundary. The water power afforded by Bean creek was utilized in a very early day, when the primitive mills were hailed with delight by the industrious pioneers.

The first permanent improvement which was made in Gorham township is credited to Hiram Farwell, who came early in the fall of 1834 and settled on the east side of section ten, town nine south, range one east, now called Ritter's Station, on the Canada Southern railroad. He came from the State of New York with his wife, and raised a family of three girls and one boy. He was a man much esteemed by the early settlers for his candor and peace-making peculiarities in the whole range of his social circle. He sometimes preached and was often called to minister comfort and consolation to mourners at funerals and helped to lay at rest their dead. He has long since passed to that bourne from whence no traveler returns.

On December 31, 1834, in the evening, David Severance and his wife, Esther, arrived in the township of Millcreek (that portion of it which is now in Gorham) and located for themselves a farm on the

north side of section thirty-six, town nine south, range one west of the meridian, which placed them among the early settlers of the original township of Millcreek, Williams county, and the second family in the present limits of Gorham township. David Severance was born in the State of Vermont, and his wife, Esther (Knapp) Severance, was born in Jefferson county, New York, July 3, 1797. She died February 17, 1887, and David Severance in 1844. Both died upon the farm on which they first settled. They came to Ohio in 1819, soon after marriage. At the death of Esther Severance she left six living children (having buried four), fifty-one grandchildren, eighty-two great grandchildren, and two great-great grandchildren, and many of this lineage are now living in the township of Gorham.

Among the settlers of 1834 that can be remembered were Abijah Coleman, town nine south, range one west, with a wife and family.

Waldron and Alfred Severance came at the same time, with their father and mother, David and Esther, and soon became the main support of a large and growing family.

Among those that came in 1835, that can now be called to mind, were William Lee and his wife, who settled in Gorham in March, 1835, upon section thirteen, town nine south, range one east of the meridian. William Lee was born at West Bloomfield, New York, in June, 1797, and died in Chesterfield township in 1854. He settled in Michigan about 1825, came to Gorham township in 1835, and lived there until 1845, when he removed to Chesterfield. Mr. Lee was a tanner and currier by trade and upon settling in Gorham township became engaged in that business. He was justice of the peace and clerk of Chesterfield township at the time of his death. The very earliest of the settlements of Gorham township commenced just south of the Harris line, and north of this line many settlers had located at an earlier date. Very soon settlements commenced in the southwest corner and center of the township. They were John Gillett, Gorham Cottrell, Sr., September, 1835; Freeman Coffin in June; Clement Coffin in June, and in September, 1835, Sardis, Joseph and Erastus Cottrell. Gorham Cottrell, Sr., was born in Worthington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and died in Gorham township, which had been named for him, in 1852. He entered several hundred acres of land, and, with the assistance of his sons, cleared and improved the same. He was a very influential man. Just north of and contiguous to the Harris line were Henry Meach, Justice Cooley, James McCrillis, Sr., Orville Woodworth, Abel Perry, John Gould and Henry Teneyke, whose lands lay principally in Ohio. In the spring of 1835, came James Baker and wife, who settled on section fourteen, town nine south, range one east. They came from Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York. He died many years ago, his wife preceding him. In 1852 he built a saw-mill in Royalton township, just west of the present village of Lyons, and sawed the planks for that and the adjoining townships, for the plank road built in the season of 1853, and which road was laid out upon what is known in history as the Vistula road, leading from Toledo to

Morenci, Michigan. James Baker was followed the same season by Martin Lloyd, Stephen Chaffee, William Sutton and Asa Butler. William Griffin was born in Westchester county, New York, and settled in Gorham township on August 8, 1837, with a wife and four children. He was a cooper and carpenter, but in early life began farming and followed that occupation until his death in 1843.

In the season of 1836 came Levi Crawford, Philip Clapper, John Whaley, John C. Whaley, Aaron Price, Nelson Fellows, John Danielson, his wife, Catherine, and son, Daniel Danielson.

Calvin Ackley came in 1840. He was born in Winfield, Herkimer county, New York, in 1815, settled in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1836, and in 1837 purchased a farm of one hundred acres, for which he paid two and one-half dollars per acre. In 1840 he settled with his family in Millcreek township, or rather on that strip which was then in Williams county but is now a part of Gorham township, and he resided in Gorham the remainder of his earthly career. He purchased one hundred and fifty acres for three hundred dollars, in 1842, which he cleared and placed under cultivation. He was the first postmaster at Fayette and held that office for several years. He was also a justice of the peace and a member of the school board for many years.

Of the later settlers for 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840, it is found from the best information on the subject, that they were George McFarland, John Jacoby, Elisha A. Baker, Simeon Baker, Lucius Ford, Nathan Shaw, Hosea Ford, Elijah Snow, wife and family, three boys and three girls; Wendal A. Mace and wife, one boy and two girls; George W. Sayles and family, Alfred Whitman and wife, Abel Paul and family, Nathan Salsbury and Nathan Salsbury, Sr., Joseph Sebring, Josiah Colvin, Milo Rice, John Kendall, M. D., James L. Griffin, Amos Kendall, M. D., Hiram Hadley, Alanson Pike, Rensselaer S. Humphrey and James P. Emerick. Of these we find that John Jacoby a native of Pennsylvania, came into what is now Fulton county, in 1835, and died here in 1842.

Nathan Shaw was a pioneer settler of Gorham township, coming here in 1838, and was born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, in 1820. He removed to Michigan in 1833, and after coming west taught school for several terms. He became one of the representative men of Fayette; was justice of the peace, township treasurer, town clerk and a member of the school board for over thirty years. He purchased his farm, consisting of eighty acres, in 1844, but afterwards traded it for another, on which he spent the remainder of his life. He lived to see the wilderness cleared and the land blossoming as the rose, a country inhabited by the red men when he came settled by civilized people, and dotted over with school houses and churches.

Elijah Snow settled in Fulton county in 1839. George W. Sayles was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1807, and settled in Gorham township in 1838, when he purchased his homestead, consisting of 120 acres, for $250. Justus L. Hale was born in New York, May

3, 1815, and settled in Fulton county in 1842. Willard E. Gay was born in Herkimer county, New York, March 29, 1815, and settled in Fulton county in 1841, his father, William Gay, having removed thither the previous year. Willard E. Gay filled the office of infirmary director of Fulton county.

Benjamin F. Russell was one of the early settlers of Gorham township, coming here in 1844, and was born in Rochester, Monroe county, New York, in 1818. He became engaged in the grocery and provision business at Maumee City, in 1841, but sold out and became a salesman at Seneca, Michigan, in 1842. Two years later, he came to Gorham township and purchased a farm of thirty acres for which he paid $120. To this he added until he owned at one time nearly five hundred acres of land. He was a very active and successful man.

Almon J. Rice was born in Oneida county, New York, May 29, 1812, and settled in Gorham township in 1844. James L. Griffin came in 1837, when a mere boy, with his parents, William Griffin and wife, and consequently became well versed in the many trials of the early settlers and changes in the township and county. He was born in Delaware county, New York, in 1826. Amos Kendall, M. D., was born in Monroe county, New York, September 28, 1820, the son of Dr. John Kendall, who is spoken of on another page. Amos Kendall filled the position of postmaster at Fayette, and was justice of the peace sixteen years.

Within the first ten years a very large immigration set towards this township, mostly from central New York, and as Hiram Farwell first opened the forest to the sunlight, it was left for these to put the finishing touch to all that was primeval. They were Michael Martzolf, Ansel Ford, Sr., Asa Cottrell, Daniel Hoffman, Benedict Zimmerman, Cornelius Jones, Henry Emerick, John Saltzgaber, Oliver B. Verity, Day Otis Verity, James Henry Verity, Jacob Woodward, Abraham Van Valkenburg, Ephraim Sergent, Truman L. Scofield, Jacob Cox, Martin Beilhartz, William H. Conrad, Amos Ford, Philander Crane, Israel Mattern, Jacob Mattern, A. P. Boyd, Joseph O. Allen, Jacob Demerrit, John Gamber, Henry Gamber, George Acker, Sr., George Acker, Jr., Charles Hoffman, Samuel Hoffman, Isaac Hoffman, Daniel Hoffman, John Paul, Obediah Griffin, John Woodward, Stilly Huffman, William Davis, Daniel Bear, William C. Ely, Joseph Ely, Benjamin Dee, Stephen Hicker, Franklin Ford, Amos Belden, Bainbridge Belden, John Mallory, Peter Holben, George W. Kellogg, Truman Whitman, John B. Kimmel, John D. Brink, Jared Parker, Peter F. Chambard, William F. Ward, Junius Chase, J. P. Ritter, Jacob Hipput, Thomas C. Lester, J. L. Wise, George Lewis, Ebenezer Lloyd, Lyman Ellsworth, George F. Dubois, George Graves, David F. Spencer, Edward Gamble, A. Amsbaugh, Rial Sweatland, Henry T. Caulkins, Daniel Rhodes, Oliver Town, Uriah S. Town, Hosea Harmdon, Isaac Town, John W. Lilley, George Gamber, Henry Punches, Samuel Farst, Hon. A. W. Flickinger, William Plopper,

W. P. Garrison, William Thompson, John Wiley and Josiah Woodworth, the latter being killed by lightning about 1846. He was living, when killed, in the part taken from Millcreek township.

Daniel Hoffman settled in Gorham township from Seneca county, New York, in 1844, although he was a native of Pennsylvania. He died in Gorham township in 1873. Henry Emerick, an early and influential settler, who came here in 1849, was born in Seneca county, New York, January 18, 1826. He purchased his homestead of eighty acres in 1851, the land adjoining the corporation of Fayette. He served as trustee of the township, and was an active member of the Agricultural Society. Abraham Van Valkenburg was born in Kinderhook, New York, in 1820, and settled in Gorham township in 1847, where he purchased eighty acres of land. Ephraim Sergent was born in Rutland county, Vermont, in 1808, and settled in what is now Gorham township, but what was then Lucas county, in 1835. He purchased his homestead farm of eighty acres, in 1836, and cleared and improved it, besides liberally educating his fourteen children. Truman L. Scofield was born in Onondaga county, New York, July 5, 1820, and settled in Fulton county in 1844. He was a stock raiser and farmer. Martin Beilhartz was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, December 15, 1803, and emigrated to America in 1833, settling in what is now Fulton county. He was a shoemaker by trade, but became a successful farmer and stock raiser. William H. Conrad was born in Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, in 1818, and settled in Fulton county, Ohio, in 1845, with a cash capital of sixteen dollars. But before his death he owned 490 acres of the best land in the county. Philander Crane settled here in 1837. Israel Mattern was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1818, and came into Fulton county, in 1846. He served as justice of the peace for twenty-five years in Gorham township, and also filled the offices of township trustee and school director. Jacob Mattern, also a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Gorham in 1846, where he engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages, was deputy sheriff of the county and active in other public affairs. He enlisted in Company K of the Thirty-eighth Ohio regiment, in August, 1861, under Colonel Bradley, was discharged on account of disability and died at his home in May, 1862. John Gamber was born in Seneca county, New York, in 1819. In early life he learned the carpenter trade, which he followed until he purchased his farm of 160 acres, in 1845, in Gorham, and for which he paid $460. He settled on the farm in 1846, cleared it, and in 1863 sold it and purchased a half interest in the steam flouring mill of Humphrey & Allen. In 1869 he sold his interest in the mill and purchased the Fayette hotel, and in 1872 sold the hotel and became engaged in the real estate business. He was street commissioner at the time of the incorporation of the village of Fayette, and he also served as treasurer of the village. He was one of the most active business men of the town, but in 1880, he retired from business life.

Samuel Hoffman, a pioneer farmer of Gorham township, but who

later engaged in the mercantile business, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1824, and was a son of Daniel Hoffman, who came to Gorham township from Seneca county, New York, in 1844. Daniel Hoffman was born in 1798, and died in Gorham township in 1873. Samuel Hoffman commenced business life as a poor man in 1845, when with his brother he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, for which they paid $555. He became engaged in the mercantile business in 1875, and in 1880 he erected two brick store buildings in Fayette.

William C. Ely settled in Fulton county in 1848. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, April 1, 1831. William Ely, father of William C., was a native of Pennsylvania and settled in Fulton county in 1848, and lived here the remainder of his life.

John D. Brink was born in Ulster county, New York, September 19, 1807, and settled in Gorham township in 1844. Jared Parker was born in Rhode Island, in 1819, and settled in Fulton county in 1848, the county being thinly settled at that time. He commenced teaching school in Gorham township, however, in 1840, and taught seven years, summer and winter. After taking up his residence in the township he filled the office of justice of the peace nine years, township clerk fourteen years, notary public six years and postmaster at Fayette six years.

Peter F. Chambard was born in France October 12, 1822, came with his parents to America in 1836, and settled with them in Wayne county, Ohio. In 1851, he came to Gorham township, where he followed successfully the business of farming and stock raising.

Jacob P. Ritter, who was a leading and influential man of Gorham township, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1824. He apprenticed himself to the carpenters' trade and became a master builder and jobber. After locating in Fulton county, he at once evinced a great interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community. He became interested in the building of the Chicago and Canada Southern railroad and assisted in procuring the right of way. He held the position of tie inspector and was in the employ of the railroad for a number of years. He was the first ticket agent at Ritter's Station, established the postoffice and was appointed postmaster at that place. He served as justice of the peace for two terms, town clerk, assessor, trustee, and in 1874 became engaged in the grocery business at Ritter's Station.

Thomas C. Lester was born in Cayuga county, New York, February 22, 1819, and settled in Fulton county in 1848. John L. Wise was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1829, and settled in Fulton county with his parents, Hon. J. Wise and wife, in 1848. He was a member of the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the war of 1861-5. George F. DuBois settled in Fulton county in 1847, having been born in New York, April 28, 1814. George P. Graves was born in Massachusetts, June 23, 1841, and as a child came with his father, Perry Graves, to Fulton county, in 1852.

Edward Gamble was born in Leicestershire, England, and with a family of three sons migrated to America and settled in Richland county, Ohio, in 1841, coming to Gorham township in 1845, where he died in 1882, at the age of eighty-eight years. At the time of his death he owned 235 acres of land and had proved himself a successful farmer.

Henry T. Caulkins was born in Otsego county, New York, April 15, 1830, and with his father, Charles Caulkins, settled in Fulton county in 1845. He became quite prominent as a stock raiser and farmer, and filled the office of township trustee and school director.

George Gamber was an early settler of Gorham township, and was born in Seneca county, New York, April 22, 1821. He settled in Fulton county in 1854 and purchased a farm of 185 acres. He served as trustee of the township for twenty years and held other local offices.

Henry Punches was one of the early settlers of Fulton county, and was born in Seneca county, New York, in 1821. He settled in Gorham in 1850, and purchased a homestead of eighty acres, which under his management was finely improved. He served as township treasurer for nine years.

William P. Garrison was born in Richland county, Ohio, March 12, 1847, and settled in Fulton county, in 1868.

As before stated, Hiram Farwell was the first settler, and it is supposed that he erected the first cabin in which white people dwelt. The first saw mill was erected near the western limits of Fayette, by Rensselaer S. Humphrey. Henry Boyd of Maumee City, was the first merchant in the township and opened his store at Fayette, in 1852.

The first election of which we have any record occurred at the house of Erastus Cottrell, on the first Monday in April, 1838, but the names of the fortunate ones—who were called from obscurity and compelled to withstand the trying ordeal of having political honors thrust upon them—have not been preserved to posterity.

The town of Fayette, which had a precarious existence for the first years of its life, gradually assumed the proportions of a thrifty town. Prior to the construction of the Canada Southern railroad, it was scarcely a business center, and had a small population, though there were successful business enterprises located in the village. But with the building of the railroad, and the establishment of a station there, the town began to take on life, and soon thereafter was incorporated. It is supported by a rich agricultural district, remote from formidable towns, and is an extensive shipping point on that branch of the Lake Shore railroad. Its business men are a class of progressive and enterprising people, who command ample capital and first-class facilities for the transaction of the large volume of business. Though it has not made rapid strides in growth, its population is mainly of that solid, permanent character which adds financial strength and stability. According to the census of 1900, the population is eight hundred and eighty-six. The town has well-

built residences and business blocks and good educational advantages and church facilities.

Gorham is well supplied with district schools now, in striking contrast with the log houses and antiquated instruction of former days. Among the early teachers in the township were Oliver B. Verity, Lucinda Rogers, Elizabeth Freeman and Minerva Cottrell—all "sturdy knights of the birch," if it be proper so to designate the ladies.

The soil of Gorham township is generally fertile and well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain, grasses and fruits. The valleys of the small streams are rich and productive, and as a whole the soil of the township is of excellent quality. It was originally covered with a fine growth of timber, in which the hardwood varieties predominated.

CHAPTER XXI

GERMAN TOWNSHIP

THIS township was organized March 4, 1839. Since its organization the territory has been subdivided once, and has had two material additions, which give to it a territory considerably greater than an exact congressional township. German township was organized by the commissioners of Lucas county from towns seven and eight north, range five east. It will be noticed that this extended the township to the Fulton line on the north, but did not include the two southern nor the two western tiers of sections. The territory bordering on the Fulton line was lost when Franklin township was organized, March 1, 1841, and the additions on the west and south were made when Fulton county was organized, in 1850. The present limits of the township extend seven miles north and south, and eight miles east and west, with four sections of land—in the form of a square—taken out of the southwest corner. This gives to the township fifty-two sections of land and makes it the largest subdivision of Fulton county.

German township was settled, as was Fulton county generally, by people from older portions of Ohio, intermixed with others from Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York, with an occasional immigrant from the mother country, and a considerable number from the fatherland. Descendants of these early pioneers people the township to considerable extent, but of later years it can be said that the population is becoming more cosmopolitan. But whatever their ancestry or wherever their birthplace, the residents of German township are a class of intelligent and progressive citizens, many of whom are highly cultured and intellectual.

This township has but a small number of running or unfailing streams. The largest of note is Bean Creek, formerly known as Tiffin river. It drains the northwest corner of the township, and in its course is very crooked and sluggish, and passes into Williams county in a southwesterly course to the Maumee river, by which all the waters of the entire township reach Lake Erie. Brush creek has its rise near the center of Dover township, and is given some prominence from the springs of the sand area near Spring Hill. It runs in a southwesterly course, and receives a few streamlets, mostly upon its south side, made principally by drainage from the farm land, and traverses the township of German south and east of its center, and leaves the township south of Archbold, thence making its way to Bean Creek, into which it empties near Evansport, in Springfield township, Williams county. In the western part of the

township there are a few small branches that lead west to Bean Creek, but these are quite insignificant as to a water supply. Since drainage has been going on the declension of water in the wells, and other sources of supply, is alarming in case of extreme drouth. The only permanent supply can be had by deep borings, which, in some places, afford an artesian supply.

Traditional history at best is unreliable, but becomes especially so when transmitted to the third or fourth generation. No written record exists as to the first settler in German township; neither have we all of the names of the first officers of the township. But herewith is presented a list of the earliest settlers, early business men and officials: In August, 1834, the first settlement was made in this township by German or Swiss pioneers. They were Nicholas King, who afterwards returned to Wayne county, Ohio, on account of an accident that befell him, but he soon came back; Jacob Bender, wife and seven children; Christian Lauber, wife and four children; George Meister, wife and five children; Jacob Grunday, wife and five children, and Moses Kibbler, wife and six children. Accompanying these families from the fatherland were Henry and Jacob Roth, Christian Reigscker and Michael Figy, all young men and unmarried. They were also accompanied by one John Gundy, who stayed but a short time and then returned to Wayne county, from whence he came. This colony was composed of forty-three persons, all told, and most of them were from Millhausen, a small town in Switzerland. Besides these were one or two families from the north of France, but nearly all fresh from the Old World. The first house put up by these colonists was erected by Christian Lauber very soon after his arrival, upon section 10. The rest of the heads of families soon selected their land, and cabins were built in quick succession. These were all the persons that came to this township during the year 1834, according to Mr. Verity, to whose work we are indebted for the above statements.

Again, in 1835, it is found that John Reynolds and his family came to the territory from Vermont, and settled on the east bank of Bean Creek, then within the township, now in Franklin. In the present limits the same year it is found that Augustus Hull and wife, Peter Wyse, wife and children; Peter Leithy, Christian Funkhouser, Peter Rupp, W. Greiser and family, Christian Beck and family, George Ditto and family, and perhaps Mr Kanipe, and possibly others whose names cannot be recalled, found homes here.

In 1836 there came Henry Lutes and John Lutes, both doctors and preachers, Roswell Reynolds, son of John Reynolds, and Ira Eaton. The last named came from Seneca county, Ohio, and afterwards laid out the town of Etonburgh, which had for its early beginning a few log huts. George and William Johnson came in 1836 from England, and bought a large property on Bean Creek, on which they afterward built what was called Johnson's Mills, a saw and grist-mill. The George Johnson, here mentioned, was the

father of Hon. Solomon Johnson of Williams, who has represented that county in the legislature two terms.

In the year 1837 one of the most prominent immigrants was Benjamin Brown, who settled on section 5 in the spring of that year, and who afterwards located on section 17. He came from Vermont. The same year came Jonathan Barnes and Dorsey Barnes, but the latter left soon after and settled in Gorham. They came to the township in 1837, from Virginia, and Jonathan Barnes became a very prominent man and a leading citizen of German. In 1837 also came Samuel Burkholder and family, Peter Noffsinger, John Rivnaugh and Benjamin Lee, from England, Samuel Gibbons and family with Joseph Noffsinger, from France.

In 1838 and 1839 another influx of immigrants occurred, for which the township was further indebted for all that was to advance its agricultural and educational interests. Among the settlers in that year were Samuel B. Darby, Jacob G. Wilden and family, James F. Rogers and family, Michael Gish, the first hotel proprietor in the township at Eatonburgh, James Smith, Joel Smith, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, John Reid, Henry Roth, John Wyse, Christian Recknor, Peter Rupp, Jacob Depler, and their families, Joseph Sander, Hugh Fairchild, Augustus Clare and their families, and perhaps many others equally worthy of mention, but whose names are forgotten.

James F. Rogers, a pioneer and early, leading and influential citizen of German township, was born in Putnam county, New York, December 19, 1814, and settled in Seneca county, Ohio, with his parents in 1832. From there, in 1839—after having spent his youth and early manhood, assisting his parents on the farm and working out by the month—he came to German township, Fulton county, and purchased a farm of eighty acres, paying therefor $175. He erected his cabin, and then returned to his Seneca county home. In October, 1842, he came to German township again and lived in his log cabin, not having money enough to provide a better place. But by his perseverance his financial condition changed and he became one of the prosperous farmers of the township.

Jacob Rupp was a native of Switzerland, who came to America and settled in German township in 1840. After living here for several years he removed to Allen county, Indiana, where he died.

During the decade, 1840 to 1850, when the county of Fulton was organized, the population began to increase with rapidity, which gave strength to the agricultural industry. Among the settlers of those years was Albert S. Fleet, who came with his family in 1840, and thus became a pioneer settler of German township. He was born in Steuben county, New York, in 1817, and purchased his farm in German township in 1839, but did not remove his family here until the year following. He became very active in the interests of agriculture, and was president of the county society for several years. He sold his farm in German township, in 1874, and lived the remainder of his life in Wauseon.

Other immigrants during the above mentioned decade were Jacob Lipe, Moses Stutesman, George Gasche, Peter Noffsinger, Joel Smucker, Samuel Ames, Christ Kloffenstein, William McCucheon, Peter Short, George Betts, John L. Betts, Anthony Moine, Peter F. Goll, Joseph Schad, Fred Crouse, Peter Weaver, Jacob Leininger, John Leininger, Jacob Vernier, George Vernier, Peter Kloffenstein, Peter Grimm, J. A. Wolverton, J. P. Flora, Jacques Greiser, Samuel Wait, William H. Dickason and perhaps other families. George Gasche was born in Germany, May 1, 1819, and settled in Fulton county in 1841.

Peter F. Goll was a native of France and emigrated to this country, June 24, 1836, and with his family settled in German township. They came over in the sailing vessel, Albany, and made the passage in thirty-seven days. Mr. Goll purchased his farm of eighty acres on section 24, and added thereto until he owned 600 acres. In early life he learned the wagon maker's business, but after settling here devoted his entire attention to farming. Upon landing in America, Mr. Goll first stopped for a time in Stark county, Ohio, and from there made the trip to German township in November, 1836, ox teams being the mode of conveyance and eighteen days the time consumed.

John Leininger was born in Alsace, in 1821. Jacob Vernier was born in France, January 11, 1838, and with his parents settled in German township, in 1846. George Vernier was born in France in 1811, and settled in Fulton county in 1846.

John A. Wolverton was a native of New Jersey, and came to Fulton county with his family and settled in German township. He enlisted in Company G, of the Sixty-eighth Ohio as a drummer, in 1861, and served three years, being discharged in November, 1864. He afterwards served as trustee of his township and was otherwise locally prominent. He died, May 17, 1882.

Samuel Wait was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, May 22, 1829. He was of Welsh and Scotch descent, his grandfather having been a Revolutionary soldier and his father served in the War of 1812. Mr. Wait came to German township in 1846, and for years was proprietor of a hotel at Archbold. William H. Dickason was born in Ashland county, Ohio, November 10, 1822, and settled in Fulton county in 1846. His business was that of a carpenter and joiner.

Archbold is the principal town in German township; and it also holds third and hopes soon to become a competitor for the second position among the towns of Fulton county. It was laid out in 1855 by Haywood & Ditto. The United States census tells a story of progress in its returns of the population of the village: 1890, seven hundred and eighty; 1900, nine hundred and fifty-eight. Since the taking of the last census, however, it has had a good growth, but as no enumeration has been taken, the population can only be estimated. The present officials of Archbold are as follows: Mayor, John Theobald; clerk, O. W. Hill; treasurer, John W. Winzeler.

Services of the Methodist Episcopal church in German township date back to early times, when the first traveling ministers of that faith in the township were Austin Coleman and McEnder Capp. Lilly Bridge was the first preacher of the United Brethren in Christ. His labor was missionary and occurred in 1838. The first quarterly meeting in the township was held by the Rev. John Jones, an early presiding elder in the Methodist organization The first preaching by the Amish was at the house of Christian Lauber, in the fall of 1835, by Christian Beck, and then a society was organized which is still in existence. The M. E. church at Burlington was the first organized body of that faith in the township; the Catholics built the first church. At present, the following denominations are represented in the township and each organization receives a good support: The New Baptist, New Mennonite, German Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Old Lutheran, Amish, the Eckley branch of the old Amish, Episcopal, Catholic, Lutheran, German Reformed, and Episcopal Methodist.

CHAPTER XXII

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

THE commissioners of Lucas county, on the first day of March, 1841, erected Franklin township, by taking all of town ten south, range one east, excepting one mile off the west end of town ten south, range one east, which had been previously cut off from the township of Gorham, and all of towns eight north, range five east, and one tier of sections off of the north side of town seven north, range five east, from German township, and immediately entered upon its civil jurisdiction as a part of the organization of Lucas county. On February 28, 1850, the legislature of Ohio, in creating the new county of Fulton, ran the west boundary line west of the line of old Wood county, and afterwards Lucas county, and added to the further area of Franklin, from the township of Brady in Williams county, sections 1 and 2 of town seven north, range four east; and sections 35 and 36, town eight north, range four east, and the west tier of fractional sections one mile wide off of town ten south, range one east, and two tiers of sections, to wit: One and two and fractional sections 11 and 12, off the west side of town ten south, range one west, of Millcreek township in Williams county, which thereafter became a part and parcel of Franklin township, which thus embraces in its area six parts of congressional surveys.

Thus it will be seen that Franklin township, as at first organized, obtained its territory in almost equal shares from German and Gorham townships, but later received a considerable addition from Williams county. Speaking approximately, twelve sections of land were taken from German, the same amount from Gorham, and about ten sections from the neighboring county of Williams. Franklin township is quite regular in form, bounded on three sides by straight lines, eight miles in length (east and west), south of the Fulton line, and about nine miles in length north of it, while the extent, north and south, is about four miles. It is bounded on the north by Gorham township, on the east by Dover, while German lies on the south and Williams county on the west. The "Fulton line," so called, divides the township into two parts that are nearly equal in size.

The surface of Franklin township is unbroken and generally level. The drainage is principally towards the southwest, and the valleys of the small streams, with naturally higher adjoining land, are the only exception to the general application of the term. The territory is well watered, the principal stream being Bean Creek, which rises at Devil's Lake in the State of Michigan, and flows southward

through the central portion of Franklin and empties its waters and streamlets in the Maumee at Defiance. Mill Creek has its source in Williams county, passes through the southeast corner of Gorham township, and entering Franklin on its northern boundary, empties its water into Bean Creek. These streams are not large, but they afforded waterpower for the early mills which were established along their banks.

Franklin township was originally covered with all kinds of native timber, and the quality was of the best. The principal varieties were oak, hickory and maple, while black walnut, butternut, elm, sycamore, buckeye and willow were also quite plentiful.

The soil of this township is a heavy bed of clay overlying a subsoil of sand and gravel. Occasionally the sand appears upon the surface. The soil is very fertile, and produces heavy crops of all kinds of cereals, and all the land of the township is made to yield profitable returns to the owners. Stock raising and fruit culture receive considerable attention, and these afford good margins of profit.

Joseph Bates was the first permanent settler in Franklin township. This distinction has also been accorded him in relation to Brady township, in Williams county, but the double honor is accounted for in the fact that his allegiance was changed by the legislature of the state of Ohio, without the necessity of his removal. He came from Hardin county, Ohio, in the spring of 1833, and settled on the tract of land afterwards so well known as the John Shilling farm. There he lived for a period of twenty-eight years, seventeen of which was as a citizen of Williams county and the remainder of the time a loyal tax-payer in Fulton. It is not understood, however, that Mr. Bates was one of the instigators of the movement which led to the transfer of his allegiance, and he therefore is relieved of the suspicion of being actuated by motives, such as are ascribed to an old Virginia lady. Some years ago, North Carolina claimed that a re-survey of the boundary line between that state and the Old Dominion would add a strip of territory to her domain that had hitherto been considered a part of Virginia. The old lady in question happened to live on a part of the disputed strip, and was greatly concerned lest the proposed survey would make her a resident of the "Tar-heel" State. When asked the reason for her fears she replied, "I don't want to live in North Carolina, for I've always heard that it is so awfully unhealthy there."

Joseph Bates was born in the state of Vermont in the year 1787, went to Canada and married Miss Harriet Dodge. The fruits of said marriage were four sons and four daughters, who came with him to Williams county, or that part of it which is now Fulton. Mr. Bates moved from Canada to New York, and from there to Ohio, where he settled while yet in early life. After coming here, in a very early day, he ran a hotel, called "J. Bates's Inn," but in 1861 he sold his possessions to William Ayers and moved to Iowa,

where he died, August 1, 1866, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years.

After a space of nearly two years, John Shaffer and Adam Poorman entered the Bean Creek valley, near where Samuel B. Darby lived and kept a store, March, 1835. They got to Bean Creek just at dark, John Shaffer settling on section 32, town eight north, range five east, and Adam Poorman on section 5, town seven north, range five east. When arriving on the banks of the Bean they encamped over night—there being a heavy snow upon the ground, about four inches deep—and each spent the night as best he could and as only pioneers knew how. At daylight next morning they felled two trees across the creek, cut poles and split what they could and made a bridge across the turbid Bean, then swollen, after which they moved over with their goods and families, as their land lay upon the north side of the creek. They encamped on a piece of rising ground the next night after crossing, and the next morning were surrounded with water from one to five feet in depth, the melting snow and rain making quite a flood. When the water went down they put up a cabin for each family. In 1851, John Shaffer sold his farm to Lyman Morrison and moved into Fulton township, and from there, in 1858 or 1859, moved to Montcalm county, Michigan, where he died many years ago. In 1846, Adam Poorman sold his farm to Daniel Thomas, and then bought land and moved into Dover township, on section six, town ten south, range two east, and commenced again his pioneer's life upon soil equally liable to overflow with water as where he first settled in Franklin. There he died, many years ago, respected and lamented by his neighbors.

Soon after John Shaffer and Adam Poorman had got their cabins up, John McLaughlin and Samuel Ayers came to the township from Richland county, Ohio, to hunt themselves homes. John McLaughlin was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1812, and moved to Richland county, Ohio, in early manhood, and from the latter place accompanied Mr. Ayers to what is now Fulton county. They arrived at Bean Creek just at dark and found the bridge which had been built by Shaffer and Poorman. They thought to cross with the team, but Mr. Ayers said he would try it first, and accordingly walked nearly over, when the poles of the bridge floated and he fell through into the water, up to his waist. They then returned their horses to the wagon, and hearing the sound of a cow-bell some eighty or ninety rods north, concluded to try and cross the bridge on foot, leaving the team where it was. They found the cabin of John Shaffer, at about eight o'clock and there they stayed over night. The next morning, with the assistance of Mr. Shaffer, they fixed up the bridge and got the team over the creek, and McLaughlin and Ayers, going on their way further west soon found themselves homes—McLaughlin on section 1, town 7 north, range 4 east; Ayers on section 2, town seven north, range four east, Ohio survey. Asher E. Bird of Penn-

sylvania, settled here on section 8, town ten south, range one east, in 1836, and the next year built the first water mill on Mill Creek, which gave it the name it bears at the present time. This was the first grist-mill built and run in the township.

In 1837, Joseph Ely, Martin Pike, William Young, James Baxter, Jabez Jones and Albert Chatfield, all settled on the west side of the creek, excepting Mr. Chatfield, who settled upon the east bank, farther north. In 1838, Jacob Shaffer, Sr., settled on section 12, town ten south, range one east; Michael Shaffer on section 35, town eight north, range five east; David Ely on section 2, town seven north, range five east, and Thomas Walters on section 36, town eight north, range five east. John Bowser, Sr., came from Fairfield county, Ohio, in the spring of 1838, and settled on section 34, town eight north, range five east. He was a preacher of the society of the United Brethren in Christ, and his house long served as the traveler's home, and a meeting-house. His settlement here soon drew many of his old neighbors from Fairfield county, to wit: Dorsey Barnes, his son-in-law; Ozias Barnes, John J. Clark, Jacob Hanshy, Moses Kirtz, Noah Specht, all followers of Father Bowser, who was soon surrounded with a religious element of his own faith. John J. Clark was a native of Pennsylvania, and settled in Fulton county, in 1839. Mr. Bowser died in 1844.

In 1837, Samuel B. Darby and family came from Elmira, Chemung county, New York, and encamped upon the bank of Bean Creek, putting up a cabin a short time thereafter. He and family were nearly three months upon the road, and endured many hardships in getting here. He was a very prominent settler in Franklin, and for many years the foremost leader in affairs of the county. He died at his old homestead, July 15, 1881, aged seventy-seven years.

Peter Minich and Peter Andre settled on sections 1 and 2, town seven, range five east, in 1839. Peter Minich was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and after moving to Fulton county, he cleared up a good farm, and died in December, 1881, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. Peter Andre sold out in 1845, and moved to Wisconsin, where he soon after died.

Thomas Walters settled on section 36, town eight north, range five east, in 1838; Joseph Ely, Leonard Whitmore, David Meriolett and George Miller also came during the same year. In 1839, came Benjamin Borton, George McFarlan, Asher Ely and his sons, William and O. S. Ely, and John Sparks. Benjamin Borton was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, twelve miles from Philadelphia, March 16, 1809. He settled in Franklin township, in 1839, and soon became a leading citizen, filling the offices of township trustee, school director and supervisor. In 1840, came John Wooster and Chauncey Loveland from Richland county. Wooster was a carpenter by trade and became to the settlers a very useful man. In 1841, came Nathan Borton, a preacher of the Quakers,

also John Borton, who settled on section 35, town eight north, range four east; also Isaac Borton, John Jones, P. S. Vanortwick and his sons, Abram and John, and Peter Vanderveer

Nathan Borton was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1810, and was a son of Bethuel Borton, who died in New Jersey in 1831, leaving a widow and nine children. Nathan, with his mother and four of the children, settled in German township, Fulton county, in 1836, and the mother died there Nathan Borton was the first justice of the peace in German township, and in 1841, he moved into Franklin township, where he served as township treasurer and also held other offices

In 1842, came John Kendall, who in an early day settled in Gorham, Christian Swartzentruver, Dorsey Barnes, and possibly others that have been overlooked.

From 1842 to 1850, the time of the organization of Fulton county, improvements had been made rapidly, and the township began to present a homelike appearance, while immigration commenced to move to Franklin as well as other townships of the county. In 1843, came John Dennis, Orrin G. Greely; in 1844, John Jacoby, John Fisher, Bethuel Borton, Peter Hagerman; in 1845, James S. Riddle, Adam Andre, Nathan Oliver, Philip R. Fisher, John Mason, Josiah Mason, Reuben Mason, J. C. Mason, John Arch, Ezekiel Masters, Jacob Cox and his son, John Cox, Benjamin Persing and Lucius N. Chatfield; in 1846, John McGowen, George Kibler, David Carr and families, Daniel Thomas; in 1847, John Gype and large family; in 1848, John Hardin, Gideon Long, Joshua Conoway, Obediah Borton and Chockley Harlan; in 1849, Richard Rider, Harvey Miller.

John Jacoby was born in Seneca county, New York, March 5, 1822, and settled in Franklin township in 1844. His parents, John and Sallie Jacoby, who were natives of Pennsylvania, came into Fulton county, in 1835, and his father died here in 1842.

Adam Andre was one of the pioneers of Franklin township, and was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1815. He moved with his parents to Seneca county, Ohio, in 1834, and he remained there until 1845, when he came to Franklin township and purchased a farm of eighty acres, for which he paid four hundred and fifty dollars. He became a leading man in the township, and filled all of the offices at different times; was justice of the peace for six years, treasurer, trustee, supervisor, etc. He was a grower of pure-blooded stock and made a specialty of registered hogs. He was an early carpenter and builder, but farming interests engrossed his attention to such an extent that he followed his trade but very little.

Phillip R. Fisher was a native of Pennsylvania, and settled in Franklin township in 1845, where he was successful as a stock raiser and farmer. Lucius N. Chatfield was born in Derby, Connecticut, April 8, 1807. At the age of twelve years he was brought by his parents to Geauga county, Ohio, and there he grew to manhood. receiving a very fair education under the direction of his father,

who was a teacher as well as a farmer. The grandfather of Mr. Chatfield was a very wealthy man in Connecticut at the time of the Revolutionary war, owning 800 acres of land and two grist-mills. These mills were worked night and day to furnish food for Washington's soldiers. Joshua Conoway was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, February 17, 1819, and settled in Franklin township in 1848. He was a carpenter by trade, but devoted the major portion of his time to farming. He filled the position of justice of the peace and also clerk of Franklin township.

The first house built for school purposes was erected by Samuel B. Darby. Samantha Crandall, Jane Brundridge and Samuel B. Darby were early teachers. As the inhabitants increased, schools were opened from time to time, and there are now eight buildings devoted to school purposes within the bounds of the township. These are good brick or frame structures, equipped with modern appliances, and the schools therein are conducted by well qualified teachers.

CHAPTER XXIII

FULTON TOWNSHIP

ON March 1, 1841, the commissioners of Lucas county organized the township of Fulton by taking from Amboy township fractional township number ten south, range four east, and from Swan Creek township fractional township eight north, range eight east, and the north tier of sections from townships seven north, range eight east; and the township so existed until the year 1846. Then, at a meeting of the board of commissioners of Lucas county, held at Maumee, June 2, 1846, upon the petition of many residents of Fulton township, it was ordered that the south tier of sections in township nine south, range four east, be taken from Amboy and attached to Fulton township, so that Fulton township at present contains thirty sections, including the six fractional sections of town ten south, range four east, north of the Fulton line.

The great water drainage of this township is to the south and southeast by the way of Swan creek, which stream receives nearly all the tributary streams of the entire township, and are emptied by said creek into the Maumee at the city of Toledo. Swan creek has its rise from the low prairie lands in the extreme northwest corner of the township, and running in an easterly by southeasterly course across the township, south some few rods west of Swanton; and at this place it becomes quite a stream of water, which in the days before steam, was utilized as the motive power for machinery.

Fulton township is an unusually level tract with, in the north part, clay, and in the south part sand slightly mixed with gravel, and the whole underlaid with a clay subsoil. The average depth of the deposit upon this territory is about eighty feet, perhaps less in the southeast. Water is generally obtained from a gravel bed resting directly on the rock. From the northeastern part of the township, crossing from Amboy township is what in geology is termed a second beach, composed of a coarse sand and, in some places, gravel deposit good for roads. Its course is southwest, passing through Ai, a small village, and out of the township just north of Delta on the Lake Shore railroad in York township.

The township was originally covered with excellent timber, and was one of the finest hunting grounds in the county. Game of all kinds known in the country was here to be found in almost exhaustless supply. The heavy growth of timber afforded ample cover and protection, and many are the "bear stories" and daring feats of frontier life remembered of the early pioneers of Fulton. They were brought in daily contact with bears, wolves, wild cats and pan-

thers, and these were formidable enemies to the young domestic animals about the settlers' cabins, as well as dangerous companions in the lonely wilderness. Deer and wild turkeys were also to be found in great numbers, and these, with an occasional "bear steak," furnished the principal meat supply, to which the epicurean of to-day would have no occasion to object. Venomous reptiles, and especially the dreaded rattlesnake, were among the enemies of modern civilization, and these added their share to the discomforts and perils of pioneer life.

The settlement of the township began under the same discouraging circumstances which prevails everywhere in districts remote from the natural thoroughfares. The meager supplies of actual necessities had to be brought long distances, through trackless forests, infested with dangerous opponents of civilization. The packhorse was the faithful friend who was the means of connecting the pioneers with the outside world, carrying to them the few articles of commerce which this simple mode of living demanded. Ammunition, meal and salt were the three articles most required, but the first was always an absolute necessity. The periodical trips to the "base of supplies" were always fraught with peril, both to the travelers who made them and to the helpless and defenseless ones who were left behind. Several days were ofttimes required to go and return with a cargo of supplies.

The first settler of the township was John W. Harter, who located with his family of five members in the southeastern part, in May, 1834, and established his home about two miles from the present site of Swanton. The Harters came from Huron county, Ohio, and built a rude log cabin in the Fulton township wilds, chinking the same with mortar of mud, and covering it with a roof of bark. The cabin was probably not larger than 18x20 feet; was built in such a hurry and with such a lack of assistance that the logs were but little better than poles; and was graced with a very large chimney made of sticks and clay, that was peculiarly ornamental as well as useful. The architectural design is thus mentioned in detail, as the building was the finest in the township; and it is reasonable to conclude, judging from ordinary human emotion and character, that Mr. Harter was the proudest, as well as the wealthiest resident. A well-populated temporary encampment of native North Americans was standing on the west bank of Swan creek at this time; and these nomadic people were, perhaps, Mr. Harter's nearest neighbors—nearest, in that they visited his humble abode more than occasionally, and remained with him longer than necessary, as the wants of these humble denizens of the woods led their natures to covet almost everything of value in the white man's possession. They were mild, but importunate, and took evasion or negation to their demands with all the admirable imperturbability that is usually ascribed as a mental endowment of that product of modern civilization—the tramp. But, withal, they were interesting, if not pleasant, neighbors, as the family of Mr. Harter had ample proof.

In the fall of 1834 and spring of 1835, there was a large immigration to the Six Mile Woods, or now in Fulton township. Among those who came during that fall were John J. Teachworth and his family; Henry Lake and his family, a wife and five children; Alexander Boyd, who died in 1837, and the first person laid in the Ai cemetery; he left a widow, two sons and one daughter. Charles Welch came with a wife and large family of boys, and the forest by them was soon converted into splendid wheat fields. Welch was successful, and died in 1878, in Amboy township. Daniel Q. Berry settled here in 1836, with his wife and seven boys. He was a native of New Jersey, but came from New York to Fulton township, and settled in town ten south, range four east, where he died in 1844, his widow surviving him some sixteen years only. Abraham Willcox came from the State of Connecticut in 1835, and settled in township ten south, range four east (Michigan survey), where he continued to reside until his death, in 1852. Ezra A. Willcox came about the same time as his brother, and was the first peddler in the township, supplying the early settlers with clocks made in Connecticut.

Rev. John Shaw came in 1834, and settled on the east half of the northeast quarter of section ten, town ten south, range four east; but he left in the latter part of 1835. George Black came in 1834, but in 1844 moved to Stone Ridge (now Whitehouse), Lucas county. Judge Thatcher settled here in the fall of 1834, and served several years as trustee; but he moved back to Connecticut in 1866, and died there.

Alexander Vaughn moved from Holmes county, Ohio, in the spring of 1835, on section three, in town ten south, range four east. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, being a native of Westmoreland county, but, at the age of eighteen years, he came to Holmes county, this State, and from thence to Fulton, as stated above. He died in the year 1847. Jacob Hamp moved from Holmes county, Ohio, in 1835, with a wife and five boys, two of the latter being soldiers in the Civil war. Jacob Hamp died in 1850, and his wife survived him until she was one hundred and seven years old.

Peter Broadsword settled here in 1834, on section ten, town ten south, range four east.

Gideon W. Raymond settled on section thirty-two, town eight north, range eight east, in 1834. He was justice of the peace for several years, and taught school in the first schoolhouse in the Clark district in 1837, afterwards teaching the Ai school some four years. Isaac Day was living in the city of Utica, State of New York, and having lost by death his wife and infant son, he determined on trying his fortune in the wilds of Ohio. On September 14, 1834, leaving his only daughter with his deceased wife's most intimate friends, he started for Ohio, and on his arrival bought a piece of land on section fifteen, in the present Swan Creek township. That fall he put up a log cabin, and with his hoe planted one-half acre of wheat. He remained there that winter, and in the spring of 1835, he planted his garden and put in other crops, so that in August he was able to

have ripe melons, green corn, cabbage and cucumbers. On October 10, following, John Nobbs, with his wife and three children, started for Ohio, bringing with them Isaac Day's daughter; also John Day, his wife and three sons and one daughter. They arrived at the cabin of Isaac Day, October 20, 1835, a glad day for father and child. Isaac Day soon left the place he first settled upon and located on section thirty-three, town nine south, range four east. John Nobbs and John Day settled upon the same section. John Day's family being the largest, they put up his cabin first, then the cabin of John Nobbs, but, in November, death entered the latter's family and claimed a son. On January 25, 1836, John Nobbs and family moved into their log house, Isaac Day and daughter with them. In September, 1837, John Day sickened and died, and there being no undertaker within a long distance, kind neighbors united and made a coffin, and near and dear ones kindly laid him away.

William Stair settled on section thirty-five, and continued to reside there till his death, in 1850.

Ami Richards came from the State of Connecticut, in 1836, and settled on section nine, town ten south, range four east. He served as treasurer of the township for many years. Mr. Richards was a lover of books, and his library was always well supplied with the best of the age. He died in 1883, at his homestead, leaving a widow, two sons and four daughters, one of the latter being the wife of James Harrison, Jr.

Shubal Nixon settled here in 1835, and Joseph Babcock came the same year. The latter was a school teacher of extraordinary ability and taught in the first schoolhouse built in the township. He died in 1868.

Samuel Durgin, with his family, consisting of a wife and two daughters, came from the State of New Hampshire, in 1837, and settled upon section six, town ten south, range four east. He was justice of the peace up to 1850, when he was appointed clerk of Fulton county at its organization, and was afterwards elected by the people for a term of three years. In 1853, he was elected to the legislature of Ohio, and was a member of the lower house for two years, taking his seat in January, 1854. He taught the Ai school for a series of years, and for a long time was county school examiner. In 1863, he was again elected clerk of the court, and at the end of a three years' term he moved to Wauseon, where he died, about 1873.

Samuel Dowling came from Trumbull county, this State, formerly from Ireland, and settled on section three, town ten south, range four east, in 1838. He continued to reside there until his death, in 1883.

Martin and Emery Wilson, brothers, settled in this township in 1843.

Charles V. Merrill and family came from the State of Maine, in 1837, and settled on section four, town ten south, range four east. He was a minister of the Christian Church, the first in the township, and was very zealous, holding meetings at the different cabins of

the early settlers, and at log schoolhouses. His work extended into the different townships and so continued until his death.

Jonathan Wood, with his family, settled here in 1838. He was a great educator among the young pioneers and a strong adherent of the Presbyterian church, being a fine Sabbath school organizer, also. Mr. Wood was clerk of the township from its organization until 1854. He rendered good service as nurse in the hospitals of the army, carefully attending the sick and wounded. He died in 1879.

David Springer also came from the State of Maine to Maumee, in 1836, and settled on section four, town ten south, four east, where he died in 1866.

Robert Pennel settled here in 1836.

Levi Merrill, with his family, came from the State of Maine, in 1838, and settled on section four, town ten south, four east, and there lived until his death, in 1881, his wife dying some nine years before.

Clement Canfield settled here in 1838.

Hartman Canfield and family settled here in 1838, on section thirty-three, in town eight north, range eight east. He was a very useful man in the community—always a good nurse and caring for the wants of the sick. He died in 1871, and left four children, two boys and two girls.

John Viers, with his family, settled on section five, town seven north, range eight east (Ohio survey), in 1834, and continued to reside there till his death, July 2, 1873. Mr. Viers was a native of Jefferson county, Ohio.

Robert Watkins settled on section three, town seven north, range eight east, in 1835, and died in 1881. He was a native of Maine.

Isaac Fauble settled on section five, town seven north, range eight east, in 1841, and died there many years ago. He was born in Wayne county, Ohio.

Joseph Dennis settled on section one, town ten south, range four east, in 1835, and died at his daughter's, Mrs. Russell Bartlett, in Amboy township, in 1885.

Africa Spaulding settled on section two, town seven north, range eight east, in 1835, and died in 1881. He was a native of Maine.

William H. Harris settled on section four, town seven north, range eight east, in 1835. He is supposed to have been murdered in 1837.

Hiram Clark settled here in 1835, and in 1843, sold to Thomas Watkins. Cyrus Clark settled here about the same time as his brother Hiram.

Luther Dodge settled here on section number eleven, town ten south, range four east, at a very early day, on the farm afterwards owned by Horatio Witt. Mr. Witt was born in Dayton, Ohio, November 6, 1824, and came with his parents to Fulton county, in 1844. In 1852, he went to California, rounded Cape Horn and visited Brazil and Chili. He was wrecked on the home-bound trip. The

Witt family is of German extraction, and the story of their migration to America is quite interesting. John Witt, father of Horatio, embarked from Hamburg, Germany, with his parents and a large company of relatives, for the United States. The relatives were separated, embarking on different vessels, both bound for Philadelphia, but they were separated in a storm at sea, and one landed in that city and the other at Charleston, South Carolina. Two brothers and their families were all that landed at Philadelphia, and the grandfather of Horatio was one of these. He and his wife died, soon after landing, of yellow fever, leaving two sons, Frederick and John, the latter being five years old and the former four. These children were taken to the "Big Valley," Chester county, Pennsylvania, and bound out, their father's property was squandered and they were entirely severed from all knowledge of their relatives. John Witt grew to manhood in Pennsylvania, then came to Ohio, and with his family settled in Fulton county, in 1844. Horatio Witt belonged to the One Hundred and Thirtieth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for 100 days during the war of 1861-5.

George W. Thompson settled here in 1836, but soon thereafter died.

Josiah W. Bartlett settled here in 1843, on the land afterwards owned by J. W. Deck; but he sold to Calvin Quiggle, in 1853. The latter engaged in the drug business and died in 1873.

James Fenton, a prominent and successful farmer, came into this township at a still later period of its history, 1847. John Fenton, a brother of James, came about the same time, and soon became the owner of the property, originally the homestead of Alexander Boyd.

The pioneer schools were early established in Fulton township, in 1836, the first schoolhouse—a rude log structure—being erected two or three miles northwest of the present site of Swanton, on land afterwards owned by L. Blake. This was before the township was organized and it was located where it was thought it would do the most good. The probability is that Miss Julia Chamberlain taught the first term of school in the township, though this is not certain. It is known that she taught in 1837, though it may be that she was not the first teacher. The township was divided into districts as it became more settled, and Miss Harriet O'Brien was an early teacher in them. Among the early teachers of the township were Miss Huldah Merrill, Luther Dodge, Miss Almeda Doughty, A. Sawyer, and others. There are eleven schools in the township at the present time, and they are in charge of a corps of specially qualified teachers, whose tenure of office is dependent upon their success in their chosen calling.

The primitive saw-mills of pioneer days were erected as necessity demanded, and, being inexpensive in construction, they were abandoned when neighborhood needs were supplied. In 1835, Nicholas Q. Berry built a saw-mill on Swan creek, a short distance from the

present site of Swanton, securing a fall of sufficient depth by extending the race across a bend of the stream. In 1853, Michael Cline built a steam saw-mill, but after it had been in operation some three years it was destroyed by fire. Iram Strong built a steam saw-mill in 1852, about one mile north of Luke's Corners. Michael Krieger built another steam saw-mill in 1856, and Miles Hays built another, about 1860, a short distance north of Swanton.

The village of Swanton was laid out soon after the construction of the railroad through this section, but this was nearly twenty years after the first settlement on its site, and although it has never enjoyed or been cursed with a "boom," its growth has been steady, and the population should be judged by its quality rather than quantity. There are several well-stocked mercantile houses, hotels, liveries and mechanical shops. Swanton is a desirable trading point, and is sustained by an excellent farming community in Fulton and Lucas counties.

The first religious organization in Fulton township, which had more than a nominal existence, was of the Presbyterian denomination, and was organized at the schoolhouse in Ai, not far from 1842. Rev. Gideon Johnson was the officiating clergyman. He soon formed a circuit, holding religious services at the Ai and Dodge schoolhouses in this, and at the Bartlett schoolhouse in Amboy township, also at the Parcher school house in Pike township. Jonathan Wood organized the first Sabbath school, and for a number of years superintended the same, at Ai.

CHAPTER XXIV

PIKE TOWNSHIP

PREVIOUS to 1841, the territory of this township was a part of the townships of Royalton and York. It was then organized as a separate township in conformity with the prayer of certain petitioners. In 1846, another tier of sections was taken from Royalton and added to Pike, thus giving the latter the territory which it exercises jurisdiction over today. The township comprises thirty-six sections, but twelve of these are fractional, and the territory actually contained would probably measure about twenty-eight full sections. Bad creek flows through the central and southeastern portions of the township, and bordering on it is a rich and valuable territory, the natural drainage enhancing the value of the lands traversed, and rendering them available for grazing purposes as well as farming.

Pike township has some evidences of the prehistoric race within her boundaries. Three large mounds are located on the land owned by the late D. W. H. Howard, near Bad creek, each circular in form, some six or seven feet in height and fifty or sixty feet in diameter. On digging into them human skeletons were found, some large and others of ordinary size. But the mounds have doubtless been leveled considerably by the successive plowings of seventy years, aided by climatic erosion, and the casual observer would scarcely notice anything unusual in the conformation of the land.

The soil of this township is decidedly varying. The extreme eastern and southern part is referable entirely to the drift deposits and is what may be denominated clay and sand mixed. The center is largely modified from the western part by the overlapping of the finer sands of the second beach formation upon its western boundary. The whole township has a very gentle inclination east, and with these sand spurs makes the surface gently undulating at various points. The township has a rich soil, susceptible of high cultivation, and some fine farms and excellent improvements attest the truth of this statement. Part of the township was originally covered with a heavy growth of excellent timber, embracing the varieties usually found in this section of the State. These were white-oak, black-oak, hickory, walnut, wild cherry, beech, sugar maple, elm, ash, poplar, buckeye and sycamore. While some valuable timber is still preserved, by far the greater part of it was destroyed in fitting the land for cultivation. That which survived the pioneer log heaps, has submitted to oft-repeated culling for market purposes, or the personal needs of

the owners, until at this time the territory where it grew thickest, more resembles the treeless prairies of the west than the original home of a dense forest.

There are no villages in Pike township and no railway invades her confines, yet in times past there have been good trading points, notably Aetna, where considerable business was transacted. Lyman Parcher was the first postmaster in the township. The territory now embraced in the township was first occupied in 1833. Some time during that year, Valentine Winslow built a small log shanty on section three, town ten south, range three east, and continued to occupy it until 1835, when he located east about one mile, on the east side of the same section, where he died about 1858. The circumstances of his death led some people to believe that it came by foul play, but a coroner's examination resulted in but little information of how he came to his death. The second settler upon the soil of this township was David Hobart. He came with his family, near the end of the year 1833 or the beginning of 1834, and resided here until 1841, when he died and was buried in the Salsbury cemetery.

Early in 1834, other families began to appear in the township, and among them were the following: Arvetus Knight, Nathan Wilson, Daniel Knowles, John Sindel, George Wiers, and Whitfield Tappan, who was then a young man, and a few others whose time of settlement is uncertain. In fact, Mr. Tappan, who was born in New Jersey, in 1804, settled in Fulton county, in the latter part of 1833. In 1835, a larger accession of colonists was added than in the two former years, to-wit: Peter Lott, Sewall Gunn, Thomas Silsby, Robert A. Howard and Jack Hobart. Peter Lott, however, left the township in June, 1836, and settled in Dover township, near Spring Hill. Thomas Silsby located on section thirty-three, town seven north, range seven east.

Peter Salsbury came in 1836, and located a large tract of land in the southeast part of the township, where a large number of his relatives reside today. He came from Harrison county, Ohio, with his patent deed signed by Andrew Jackson, president of the United States. Many others came that year, but the dates of their several arrivals are not satisfactorily known.

The year 1837 was eventful to the earlier settlers by a larger immigration than usual to the township; and this soon brought a change, for instead of poverty and hard times, comfort and plenty came—another illustration of the fact that "in union there is strength," and the further fact that the soil in any community is indebted for its commercial value to the extent of the population of the district in which it lies. The new arrivals in 1837 were Alva Wilson, Henry Slaigle, Joseph Walters, John Walters, Emery Wilson, Martin Wilson, Peola Allwood, Thomas Cole, George Megarah, Andrew Falor, George McQuillin, Jacob McQuillin, David Salsbury, Joseph Salsbury, James Viers, Adam Kline, William Cox, Samuel Allen, and two other families by the

names of Graham and Thompson. All of the gentlemen named brought families with them, and as some were large in numbers the population was increased considerably. Joseph Walters lived in Pike until 1864, when he moved into Dover township, and some of his descendants are still residents there. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, March 19, 1813. After coming to Fulton county, he cleared three farms, built four houses and as many barns, set three orchards and lived to eat fruit from each of them. James Viers died in Fulton county, in March, 1875. Ephraim K. and Joseph Allwood also came this year, bringing their families with them.

From 1837 to 1840 came still greater acquisitions to the prospering colonists, and requiring more room they stepped further into the wilderness parts. Among the families who came to the township about this time were David McQuillin, George Galligher, David Zimmerman, John W. Miller, Chester Herrick, William Fewlass, Thomas Hoxie, David Pelton, Boyd Dunbar, Robert Dunbar, and Michael Handy and family who came in January, 1840. Chester Herrick was a native of Massachusetts, but the date of his settlement in Fulton county was a little later than the years named above, the time of his arrival being 1843. Mr. Handy came here from the northern part of Michigan. Moses Tappan and Samuel Dennis were here about that time, but they drifted about and changed from other localities or townships in the county. In 1843, Dr. William Holland settled here, coming from New Hampshire, a physician with age and experience, who soon gained a prominent position in the county. Alfred R. Shute and his wife, who was a daughter of Dr. Holland, came at the same date and settled on section two, town ten south, range three east. Simon Elliott, a Protestant Methodist minister, William Mullen, James Dickason, Orrin Taylor, and family, Joshua Shaffer, John Whitaker, Sherman, Marshall and David Fairchilds with families, came at about this time. These make up the principal part of the early pioneers of Pike, who braved the dangers and hardships incident to the settlement of a wilderness, and carved out of it for themselves and their growing families a home, a comfortable home which they left as legacies to those who followed them on earth's stage of action.

Simon Elliott was born in Pennsylvania, January 10, 1809, and the year of his location in Fulton county was 1855. William Mullen settled here in 1849. James Dickason was a native of Pennsylvania.

Pike township was prolific in early industries, there being a number of saw-mills, grist-mills and asheries, constructed and operated at different times from the first settlement, according to the needs of the various communities which they served. These, for the most part were of brief existence, and, in fact, most of them were quickly and cheaply built with no idea of permanence, beyond the demands of the day. Among others was a saw-mill,

built about 1835, in the southern part of the township, by Peter Salsbury, who conducted it for some time, furnishing lumber to the early settlers for miles around. It was afterwards owned and run by James Viers successfully for a number of years, as long as it could be furnished with water power, but it was abandoned nearly fifty years ago. Orrin Taylor built and run a steam sawmill for three or four years, about 1876, and connected with it was a cider press. Mr. Taylor lost his life in this mill and it was soon after abandoned and moved to the southeast corner of Chesterfield and run by Peter Stukey.

Robert A. Howard kept the first public house in the township, opening his doors to the public not far from the year 1835.

Miss Caroline Trowbridge taught a school, in 1835, in an old log hut standing at a very early day upon the knob where the Salsbury cemetery is now located. Michael Handy was another early teacher. The log house in which the first term was taught was afterwards removed to Thomas Silsby's corner, and Mr. Handy taught there the first winter he came, in 1840. This was the pioneer school district, from which has grown a most complete educational system, with six modern school houses, located at convenient distances from all of the pupils.

The first church built was on the farm of William Mullin, in 1846, and it was dedicated by the Presbyterians. It was burned about 1868 or 1869, and never rebuilt. The Poplar Grove church was built about 1848, and was dedicated to the United Brethren. Beulah Church, of the United Brethren faith, was built in 1881, under the labors of Henry Barclay, who afterwards removed to the State of Oregon and has since become quite prominent in political life there. He has served two terms in the Oregon State Senate. St. Paul's church, of the Evangelical faith, was built in 1881. A church of the Disciples was erected for purposes of worship, in 1881, located in school district number five, called the Trowbridge district. A church of the Seventh Day Adventists was built in 1881, upon lands in district number three, called the Whitcomb district, under the labors of A. Bigelow.

CHAPTER XXV

DOVER TOWNSHIP

THIS township was established by order of the county commissioners of Lucas county on the 5th day of June, 1843. Its boundaries are regular, on the north by Chesterfield, on the east by the township of Pike, on the south by Clinton and on the west by Franklin. It was the last township to be organized of the twelve that comprise Fulton county. The township was formed by taking from Chesterfield township all of the fractional township ten south, range two east, of the Michigan survey; and all of fractional township eight north, range six east, of Clinton township in the Ohio survey, added to which was also one tier of sections off the north side of town seven north, range six east. This is recognized as the center township in the county. The first election was held at the house of Mortimer D. Hibbard, on August 7, 1843, by order of the commissioners, and the officers chosen were Moses Ayers, Alonzo H. Butler and Willard Church, trustees; Joseph Jewell, clerk; William Jewell, treasurer; Elijah Bennett and John G. Tiffany, constables; Elijah Bennett and Newell Newton, overseers of the poor.

Dover as a whole may be characterized as level and unbroken land. What valleys there are, are narrow and bounded by small hillsides. The soil is generally not of the greatest natural fertility, not as fertile as elsewhere in the county, but there are some fine farms in the township. All the inclinations of the township are very gentle, with whatever course the streamlets take, ruuning obliquely across the slopes of the country, generally denominated as "sand dunes." These sand dunes, or ridges, were formed by the action and force of winds and water at some ancient day. They form the summit of the township and are supposed by some to be the first outcroppings of land in the decline of water from an ancient lake here existing, anterior to the glacial period. But this supposition is not entirely correct. It is reasonable to suppose that the body of water mentioned was once a part of Lake Erie, draining westward into a branch of the Wabash which rises within a few miles of Fort Wayne, Indiana, where the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers unite to form the Maumee. At that time the land about western New York was higher than it is now; but it settled, and when low enough the water broke over into what is now Niagara river, and finally lowered the level of the lake to what it is at the present time. As to being previous to the glacial period, it could not have been, as all this tract is underlaid with the clay

that was scooped out of where Lake Erie now is, and which was deposited here by the movement of the ice.

The streamlets in Dover, in the northwest part, flow west across the corner of the township of Franklin and empty into Bean Creek, sometimes called Tiffin river, while in the south and southwestern part they flow southwest, reaching the Maumee at Defiance. In like manner the waters of the east and northeast flow east by southeast into Bad creek and reach the Maumee river soon after passing the southeast corner of the county, near Whitehouse. Dover is as well adapted to grazing purposes as it is to farming, and the industry receives careful attention with favorable results. Fruit culture is also carried on very profitably, apples being the staple in that line, though all kinds of small fruits succeed admirably. The extreme west end of the township touches closely upon the timber lands of the Bean Creek valley, which is composed principally of oak and some elm, with here and there whitewood and hickory. From there eastward and over the remainder of the township, in the region of sand and sand dunes, a large part of the surface is denominated prairie, covered with a wild grass in summer.

Dover township was settled a few years before the township was organized, the territory then being attached to other jurisdictions. During the summer or autumn of 1836, William Jones, known as "Long Bill," came with his family to the southwest part of the township, where he began to prepare a home in the woods. The first cabin erected in the township was for Jones, and it is said that at this raising there were only two men, one boy and two Indians. William Jones sometimes preached for the Disciples, there then being a few of that faith in Clinton township on the south. Mr. Jones was a man of considerable ability, and unquestionably, the first religious exercises in the township were conducted by him, either at his own home or at the cabin of a neighbor. The early settlers often met during the severe winters for the purpose of worship, and to talk over the means of meeting successfully the difficult problems of pioneer life. Upon their arrival in the township the members of the Jones family at first lived in their wagon and under the shelter of rude temporary abodes, built of poles, brush and blankets, while the father went to work to construct a rough cabin of round logs. Pleasant was the task of removing to their cabin, humble though it was. These were probably the only persons residing in Dover during the year 1836.

In the spring of 1837, Alonzo H. Butler and wife settled upon section seven, town ten south, range two east, upon lands afterward owned by Charles B. Carter, just north of the "Fulton line." During the summer and fall of the same year quite a large accession was made to the little band of settlers in the arrival of Peter Lott and wife and three children; Salathiel Bennett and family; Elijah Bennett and family; Michael Ferguson, James Gould and Pearl Smith, all with families.

Following thereafter, in the spring of 1838, were William Hoff-

mire, John J. Schnall, Adam Poorman, Nathan Gay, Eben French, Mortimer D. Hibbard and family, with his father and mother, also Randolf Hibbard. John J. Schnall was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1805. He participated in the border war and was also a soldier in the Black Hawk war. He purchased land and commenced building in Fulton county, in 1837, and at that time there were but three white residents in what was then York township, and wild animals were abundant. Mr. Schnall filled the office of county surveyor for twenty-one years and also occupied other official positions.

From 1838 to 1846 came Moses Ayers and family, Joseph Shadle, Jacob Nolan, William Fuller, John G. Tiffany, Henry Herreman, William Jones, Jr., Oscar A. Cobb, Richard Marks, Alonzo Knapp, Warren W. Hodge and family, Comfort Marks and wife Betsy, Archie and Betsy Knapp, Elisha Cobb and mother, and John Atkinson and family. A greater portion of these settled near Ottokee, at the east end of the township.

In the west end, William Waid, E. H. Patterson, Burdick Burtch, Jasper Dowell and mother, William Brierly, Joseph Jewell, William Jewell, James Wells, William J. Coss, Chandler Tiffany, George Tiffany and John Meader, the last three in the east.

William Waid was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1818, and settled in Dover township in September, 1845, on the farm which he improved and lived upon until his death, April 25, 1880. He was widely known as an enterprising, industrious, honest farmer.

Edwin H. Patterson was a pioneer farmer of Dover township, and settled in Chesterfield with his parents, in 1838. He was born in Allegheny county, New York, in 1823, and the family settled in Fulton county, in 1838, as stated above. Mr. Patterson attended the common schools when an opportunity favored him, but he was reared on a farm, chose farming for an occupation, and in 1844, became engaged in that pursuit.

William J. Coss settled in Fulton county, in 1841. He was born in Essex county, New Jersey, June 3, 1806, the son of William Coss, also of New Jersey, who was a sailor by occupation. When William J. was five years old his father went on a voyage and was never after heard from, undoubtedly being shipwrecked.

Later were Thomas Walters and Robert C. Shepherd, and so continued the settlement until the "Congress lands" were nearly all taken up, and the frontier was no more. Robert C. Shepherd, who is mentioned here, was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, April 13, 1813, and was one of the early preachers in Fulton county, holding religious services among the pioneers, fifty years ago.

Church associations and schools were formed as soon as the settlement of Dover township began, as early as in 1836. It is a question which of the two societies, the Disciples or United Brethren, had the first organization in the township. The Disciples, however, furnish data from their church record of their organization, which

was March 1, 1841, held at the residence of Moses Ayers, and that Benjamin Alton was the officiating minister. The society has maintained an uninterrupted organization up to the present date. They have a fine brick church edifice, built in 1882, at Spring Hill, now their present place of worship, and the largest membership of any society. The United Brethren organization was made at a very early date, under the labors of John Bowser and Alonzo H. Butler. They were organized and have continued until the present time without an interruption. The society has a small chapel, built at Spring Hill in 1860, and have quite a large membership. A society of the United Brethren was organized at North Dover about 1882, by Rev. Bartlett, and built a small chapel for their meetings.

The Methodist Episcopal church has two classes—one organized at Spring Hill as early as 1842, under the labors of James Gay, with Samuel Warren and wife, Ebenezer Fuller and wife, Newell Newton and wife, Isaac Tedrow and wife, and Peter Lott and wife as leading members, and for a long time held their meetings in an old log schoolhouse, just east of Spring Hill. After holding their services in various places, in 1887, they built for themselves a very fine wooden chapel.

In the eastern part of the township, the Methodist Episcopal society was organized by W W. Winters, in 1857, and in 1876 they built a chapel for their use at Ottokee, and hold a fair membership to this date.

In 1847, Elder Hosea Day organized a Christian Church at Ottokee, with a fair membership, which in later years, for want of pastoral service, lost their identity and finally consolidated with the Disciples, who were quite prominent over the whole township.

In 1858, the Disciples, under the labors of Elder L. L. Carpenter, formed an organization at Ottokee, which in after years, like the Christian denomination, became disintegrated and was merged into the Wauseon and Spring Hill societies.

Dover is an exclusively agricultural township. There are no towns or villages of importance, and no manufacturing industries, aside from a few shops. Ottokee is a little village in the eastern portion of the township, and Spring Hill is in the western. Each contains a store or two, a church, mechanical shops and a few residences. The population has remained stationary for many years since Wauseon, with her better market facilities, has cut off the trade.

BIOGRAPHICAL

JOSEPH O. ALLEN, M. D., long numbered among the representative physicians and business men of Fulton county, has maintained his home in Fayette for more than half a century and is one of the most honored citizens of the town. He was born in Clarkson, Monroe county, N. Y., September 20, 1830, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Terry) Allen, both of whom were born in Connecticut. Dr. Allen passed his boyhood days in his native town, where he was afforded the advantages of the Clarkson Academy, later attending a seminary at Lima, N. Y., after which he took up the study of medicine under private preceptorship, in Clarkson, and finally entered the medical department of the Buffalo University, being graduated in February, 1851, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year he came to Fulton county and located in what is now the town of Fayette, though at that time there was no vestige of a town on the site. Here, under the disadvantages which attended the lot of the average pioneer physician, he labored with all of zeal and self-abnegation, ministering to those in affliction and devoting his entire attention to his professional work for fifteen years, in the meanwhile erecting the mill which he still owns and operates, the same being equipped for the manufacture of both flour and lumber. In the conducting of this enterprise the Doctor was associated with Renselaer S. Humphrey until the time of the latter's death. He continued in active practice of his profession until 1870, when he was employed as a representative by the Chicago and Canadian Southern Railroad Company to secure the right of way for their proposed line between this section and the city of Chicago. He devoted two years to this important work, and then took charge of the timber interests of the same road. When the company went into liquidation he resumed his active connection with his milling business and also with the practice of his profession. He is now practically retired, but gives his general supervision to his two fine farms and to his milling and other interests, and he has the affectionate regard of the people of this community, where he has labored so long and faithfully as a true friend of humanity. In politics Dr. Allen is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, he has held various local offices, including those of township trustee and treasurer, and he has also been the candidate of his party for sheriff and for representative in the State Legislature. He has twice served as Postmaster of Fayette, O. He is a member of various medical societies and is identified with the Masonic fraternity. In 1856, in Columbiana county, Dr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. McLean, and they became the parents of five children, namely: Rosa, who is deceased; Lillie, who is

the wife of Edward Crittenden, of Fayette; Donald A., who is a successful dentist in Toledo; Viola, who is deceased; and Earl, deceased, who was a drug salesman, residing in Grand Rapids, Mich.

WILLIAM BURR ALLEN, proprietor of a livery and sales-stable at Swanton, was born in Lucas county, one and one-half miles east of his present home, on October 27, 1858. He is the son of Frederick and Amanda (Herrick) Allen, both natives of Ohio. Frederick Allen was born in Norwalk and from there removed to Lucas county. He was a carpenter and joiner by occupation and lost his life on August 13, 1869, by falling from the scaffold of a building in process of erection at Toledo. His widow is still living and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Minnie Atkinson of Canton, O. Here follows the names of the seven children born to this couple: James L., a locomotive engineer of Toledo, O.; Emma, the wife of Lewis Chambard, a resident of Rathdrum, Idaho; William Burr; Catherine, who married in Silver King, Idaho; Viola, the wife of Jacob Gehring, station agent at Swanton of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway; Minnie, now Mrs. Atkinson, and one child that died in infancy. William Burr Allen grew to manhood at the homestead, receiving a public school education. He learned the occupation of locomotive engineering, and in that capacity was employed by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for more than eleven years, his residence being at Toledo, where he lived for eighteen years. After his marriage he located on a farm in Fulton township and followed farming for six years. On September 13, 1893, he removed to Swanton and embarked in the livery business and in that of buying and selling horses, in which enterprise he is still engaged. His stable, well stocked with the best of horses and up-to-date vehicles, has proved a paying venture. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican. On May 15, 1883, he was united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Mable Witt, a native of Fulton county and the daughter of Horatio and Alvira Witt. No children were born to this marriage. His first wife having died on the 22nd day of December, 1891, on May 13, 1894, he was wedded to Miss Mary Duncan of Fulton county. This union has been blessed by two children, named Frederick Seymour and Herrick.

CHARLES ARNSBARGER, one of the progressive young farmers and business men of Fulton county, residing in the village of Brailey, is incumbent of the office of trustee of Swan Creek township, and is a member of one of the old and well known families of this favored section of the Buckeye state, four generations of the same being at the present time resident in the village of Brailey. He is a son of Orlando Arnsbarger, of whom individual mention is made in the succeeding memoir, so that further reference to the family history is not demanded in the present connection. Charles Arnsbarger was born on a farm in Chesterfield township, this county, on

the 10th of October, 1872, and when he was still a small child his parents removed to Dover township, where he was reared to maturity on the homestead farm, and his educational discipline was secured in the excellent public schools of North Dover. On the 12th of May, 1897, he located on the farm which he now owns, in Swan Creek township, adjacent to the village of Brailey. The farm is under effective cultivation, is equipped with excellent buildings and is otherwise well improved. The village of Brailey was platted about 1901, and ever since it began to assume aught of pretentiousness as a trade center Mr. Arnsbarger has here been engaged in the sale of farming implements and machinery, pumps, etc., and he also operates a well-drilling outfit, in the meanwhile continuing to give his supervision to his farm. He has been enterprising and has manifested much discrimination in his business affairs, and he is the owner of the Charles Arnsbarger addition to the village of Brailey, having platted the same into a considerable number of most desirable building lots, which have met with an appreciative demand. In his political allegiance Mr. Arnsbarger is a consistent and uncompromising Republican, taking a loyal interest in the public affairs of the nation and especially in local matters. In November, 1904, he was elected trustee of Swan Creek township, with jurisdiction over the northeast portion of the township, in matters pertaining to general improvements, construction of bridges, care of the indigent, etc. He is a member of Swanton Lodge, No. 590, Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Arnsbarger is a zealous and valued member of the United Brethren church, taking an active part in the various departments of the church work and being held in high regard in the social circles of the community. December 24, 1896, Mr. Arnsbarger was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Free, who was born in York township, this county, being a daughter of John and Adeline (Andrews) Free, now residents of Wauseon. Mr. and Mrs. Arnsbarger have three sons, whose names, with respective dates of birth, are as follows: Perry, March 16, 1898; Coy, September 24, 1900, and Howard, January 3, 1903.

ORLANDO ARNSBARGER, one of the substantial farmers and honored citizens of Swan Creek township, owning a well improved farm a short distance east of the village of Brailey, is a native of the adjoining State of Michigan, having been born in Adrian, Lenawee county, on the 27th of June, 1851, and being a son of Daniel and Abigail (Barber) Arnsbarger, the former of whom was born in Cumberland county, Pa., September 2, 1826, and the latter was born in the State of New York, in 1831, their marriage being solemnized in Williams county, Ohio, where their respective families located in the early pioneer days. The parents of Daniel Arnsbarger located in that county in 1840, and there he was reared to maturity, continuing his residence there for a number of years thereafter and for a time residing in Lenawee county, Mich., but after the Civil war he took up his abode on a farm which he purchased in Dover township, Fulton county, where he and his wife

remained until 1897, when they took up their residence in the village of Brailey, where they now make their home, venerable in years and held in unqualified regard by all who know them. Mr. Arnsbarger is a stanch Democrat in politics and both he and his wife are members of the Christian or Disciples' church. It is interesting to record that in the village of Brailey four generations of the family are now found represented. Orlando Arnsbarger was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, in Williams and Fulton counties, and is indebted to the common schools for his early educational advantages, which were somewhat limited. He became one of the representative farmers and citizens of Dover township and continued to give his active supervision to the operation of his fine farm until 1901, when he took up his residence in Brailey, purchasing forty acres of land contiguous to the village, having platted a portion of the tract into village lots, which he has placed on the market as Arnsbarger's addition to the village of Brailey, and he is also devoting special attention to the handling of wood for fuel purposes, cutting and preparing the timber to a large extent from the land in his own possession. In politics Mr. Arnsbarger has ever given his allegiance to the Democracy, and while a resident of Dover township he served several years as school director. Mrs. Arnsbarger became a member of the Disciples' church when fifteen years of age, but in later years has been identified with the United Brethren. In 1871 Mr. Arnsbarger was united in marriage to Miss Mina Cameron, daughter of John D. and Margaret (Lee) Cameron, both of whom were born in Holmes county, Ohio. Mrs. Cameron died on the 20th of June, 1898, and her husband is now living in Ossian, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Arnsbarger have four children, namely: Charles, Franklin, Della and Lucelia. Charles is individually mentioned elsewhere in this publication; Della is the wife of Lewis C. Winzeler, a farmer near Brailey, and Lucelia is the wife of Ernst L. Kirkman, who is a resident of the village of Brailey.

FRED F. BANISTER, to whom the practical details of farming and stock-growing are familiar, through ample experience, is numbered among the successful and popular agriculturists and valued citizens of Clinton township, his homestead being eligibly located one and one-half miles to the northeast of the county-seat, the city of Wauseon. Mr. Banister was born in Lorain county, Ohio, on the 21st of June, 1860, and is a son of Julius and Sabrina (Mead) Banister, the former of whom was born in Huron county and the latter in Portage county, Ohio. The parents were residents of Lorain county for many years, having come thence to Fulton county in 1880, and they are now residing on their well-improved farm, in York township. Fred F. Banister was reared to the discipline of the farm, and his educational opportunities were those afforded by the public schools. He has found scope for satisfactory and profitable enterprise in continued identification with the industry of agriculture, and in 1890 he purchased forty acres of his present homestead, securing an adjoining

tract of equal dimensions, in 1900. He has made many improvements on his farm, which is among the many attractive places which lend charm to this favored section of the county, and he is known as one of the progressive farmers of the county and as a citizen ever loyal in spirit and action. He is a Republican in his political allegiance and has served his township in the office of road supervisor, though he has had no overweening ambition for public office of any description. He is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church. In 1885 Mr. Banister married Miss Abiah Kline, who was born in Freedom township, Henry county, Ohio, March 26, 1862, being a daughter of Harmon S. and Phoebe (Caldwell) Kline, the former of whom was born in Sparta, Livingston county, N. Y., in 1827, and the latter in Philadelphia, Jefferson county, N. Y., on the 28th of May, 1830. The father died in 1900 and the mother on the 9th of April, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Banister have had two children: Orville K., who was born March 19, 1888, and who died April 1, 1890, and Rinaldo C., who was born January 25, 1893, and who is now attending school in Wauseon.

EDWIN L. BARBER, president of the Bank of Wauseon, is a native of that city, having been born there February 5, 1862. He is the son of Col. Epaphras Lord and Sophia H. (Watkins) Barber, both natives of Ohio. His grandparents were Epaphras Lord and Jerusha T. (Sargent) Barber. Col. Epaphras Lord Barber was born in Cleveland, December 16, 1830. He grew to manhood on his father's farm near that city and attended the public schools until eighteen years old. His first employment was with the engineering corps of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Chicago railway company. Then for two years he attended a private school to perfect himself in the profession of civil engineering. In 1853, while in the employ of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway company, he came to Wauseon. After acquiring land at this city and in other parts of Fulton county, he quit the railway company and embarked in the real estate business. From 1858 to 1860 he served as agent of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway company at Wauseon. In 1861, on the first call for troops by the general government, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fortieth Ohio infantry, with the rank of captain. After three months' service he was appointed major of the Thirty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry. In this capacity he served eight months in Kentucky, when, owing to the death of his partner, Samuel Leggitt, he found it necessary to resign. Soon after, upon being commissioned colonel by Governor Todd, he organized the One Hundredth and the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio regiments, and was placed in command of the latter. He served in this capacity until the fall of 1862, when he returned to Wauseon. Through his instrumentality the Bank of Wauseon was established in April, 1863, with which institution he was connected at the time of his death, April 3, 1899. Upon the organization of the Ketchum national bank of Toledo, he was chosen vice-president of

that institution. From 1895 to 1899 he was president of the National Bank of Commerce of Toledo. He was associated with Mr. N. H. T. Yaryan in the plant of the Toledo Heating and Lighting company, one of the largest concerns of that city. Colonel Barber was a patriotic citizen, a brave soldier, and a successful business man. He possessed those sterling qualities that characterize the true man and that make success in life a certainty. On October 20, 1853, he married Miss Sophia H. Watkins, the daughter of Timothy Watkins of Cleveland, at present a resident of Detroit, Mich. Timothy Watkins, whose ancestors came from Connecticut, was prominent in the public affairs of Cleveland and Cuyahoga county, having served as mayor of the former and as commissioner of the latter. The children of Colonel Barber and wife are: Addie L., who resides with her mother at Detroit; Edwin L., and Herbert, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. Edwin L. Barber was reared in Wauseon and received his elementary education in the public schools of that city. He was of the class of 1882 of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Afterwards he entered the employ of the Standard Oil company at Titusville, Pa. He next turned his attention to railroading, being in the service first of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern at Cleveland and afterward in that of the Santa Fe at Topeka, Kansas. In 1887 he resigned his position with the Santa Fe to enter the Bank of Wauseon as cashier. Four years later he was made its president and is now serving in that capacity. In order to give Wauseon the benefit of an independent telephone system he, together with other progressive citizens, organized and installed the Wauseon Independent Telephone company. So successful did this venture prove that Mr. Barber entered with his accustomed zeal into the independent telephone construction business, with the result that he is to-day recognized as one of the leading spirits, if not the leading one, in this business. Under his able direction no fewer than sixty systems have been installed in as many different towns and cities throughout the country, one of the last to be established being at Kansas City, Mo., whose subscribers number thirteen thousand five hundred. He is president of the Central Telephone Construction company of Wauseon, O. Mr. Barber is affable, courteous, quick, alert, accurate and combines all the social and business qualities that go to make up a leader in business—in short, a captain of any industry to which he may devote himself. Edwin L. Barber was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary E., the daughter of A. W. McConnell, a retired merchant of Wauseon. This distinguished man was born in Wayne county, O., in 1831, his parents being William and Mary (Russell) McConnell. His prominence in public affairs is evidenced by the fact that he was twice honored with the auditorship of Fulton county. William McConnell was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and served with credit in the War of 1812. A. W. McConnell married Miss Rosanna Smith, a native of Trumbull county, O. The following children were born to Mr. McConnell and wife: Edward (deceased); Rolla A., of Lorain, O.; Florence, the wife of C. E. Guilford, treasurer

of Fulton county; Mary E., and William S. (deceased). The children of E. L. Barber and wife are Harold M. and Mary Louise.

HERBERT A. BARBER, cashier of the Bank of Wauseon, of which his brother, Edwin L., is president, is a native of that city. His distinguished father was at the time of his death one of the most prominent and successful business men of Northern Ohio. A sketch of his equally prominent brother, Edwin L. Barber, in connection with that of his father, appears immediately preceding this one. Colonel Barber certainly had just cause to be proud of his children, and it is equally certain that they will honor his name by leading pure and honorable lives and by ranking among the foremost of their fellow citizens. Herbert A. Barber was educated in the public schools of his native city. Great care was taken to fit him thoroughly for the responsible position he now holds. To fill successfully an office in a great financial institution requires executive ability of a high order and sound judgment. No mistake has been made in placing him in this position, for he has clearly demonstrated his ability to manage the business successfully. Busy as he is with banking interests, he finds time to devote to public affairs. He is always ready and willing to do all in his power to promote any enterprise that is calculated to benefit Wauseon and Fulton county. The King Wind Mill company, the Wauseon Canning factory and the Ohio Dairy company are some of the business concerns in which he is interested, holding as he does, the treasurership of all of them. These concerns have brought prosperity to Wauseon and to the farmers of Fulton county. Mr. Barber married Miss Edna M. Kerr of Pittsburg, whose people are quite prominent in that city. Two very interesting children, William Allen and Sophia Adeline, have been born to Herbert A. Barber and wife.

JOHN H. BARDEN, the able and popular mayor of Lyons, and one of the leading representatives of the agricultural interests of Royalton township, was born in this township, December 20, 1862, and is a son of Benson L. and Mary E. (Young) Barden, the former of whom was born in Collins, Erie county, N. Y., and the latter in Lorain county, Ohio. The paternal grandfather, John L. Barden, was likewise a native of the old Empire State, and he settled in Royalton township about 1857, taking up eighty acres of land in Royalton township and developing one of the valuable farms of this section. He died on this homestead, in 1886, and his wife also died on the home farm. Their children were John, Francis, Benson L., George L. and Allen, all of whom are deceased; Almira, deceased wife of Stephen Bowen; Mareda, wife of William Potter; Ann, wife of Lyman Jeffers; Augusta, deceased wife of James Jenkins; Frederick and Henry, who reside in this county, and Adelaide, wife of Herbert Smith. John Young, maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a pioneer carpenter of Lorain county, where he died. Benson L. and Mary E. Barden came to Fulton county in 1857, and the former took up one hundred and sixty acres of land in Royalton township, reclaiming the property from its wild state and becoming

one of the honored citizens and prosperous farmers of the township. He continued to reside on the homestead until his death. He was a man of sterling character and much ability and wielded considerable influence in local affairs, having served several terms as township trustee and two terms as infirmary director of the county. He was the chief promoter of the cheese factory in Amboy township, being associated with others in the erecting and equipping of the plant, which was the first of the kind in this part of the county. He and his wife were devoted members of the Christian, or Disciples' church, and he was affiliated with the Royalton Union Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Following is a brief record concerning his children: Alice married Alonzo Patterson and after his death became the wife of Charles L. Seward, their residence being in Royalton township; Eliza is the wife of Melvin D. Seward, of Gladwin county, Mich.; Ermina is the wife of Alfred Viers, of Royalton township; John H. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Lottie and Cora are deceased, and Charles W., who married Alta Smith, is a farmer of Royalton township. John Henry Barden was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools. While farming has been his principal vocation from his youth he has also been identified with other lines of enterprise, manifesting his public spirit by supporting such business undertakings as have met the approval of his judgment, and being one of the leading citizens of his native township, where his entire life has been passed. His homestead farm, in the village of Lyons, comprises eighty acres, and is one of the model places of this part of the county, improved with fine buildings and conducted according to the most modern ideas and scientific principles. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican, and he served one term as trustee of Royalton township, and he was one of the first members of the village council of Lyons, which was incorporated in 1900. He took an active part in securing the village charter, and he continued a member of the council until 1904, when he was elected to the office of mayor, and his administration has justified the mark of appreciation thus accorded by the voters of the village. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, and fraternally, he is identified with Royalton Union Lodge, No. 434, Free and Accepted Masons; Lyons Chapter, No. 75, Royal Arch Masons; and Lyons Lodge, No. 622, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1882 Mr. Barden was united in marriage to Miss Mary Mobus, who was born and reared in Amboy township, a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Ottgen) Mobus, and of the three children of this union two survive, Elma, who remains at the paternal home, and Floyd A., who married Miss Opha Noble, and who is associated in the work of the paternal homestead farm. Mrs. Barden's death occurred on the 21st of February, 1904, and in 1905 Mr. Barden married her sister, Mrs. Rose Warren, who presides most graciously over their attractive home.

OLIVER P. BARNES, who is a contractor and builder at Lyons, and the owner of a valuable farm in Royalton township, has

passed the major portion of his life in Fulton county, from which he went forth to do yeoman service as a soldier during the Civil war, and the same loyalty of purpose has marked his course in all other relations of life, so that he has not been denied the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact. Mr. Barnes was born in Freedom township, Holmes county, Ohio, June 12, 1840, a son of Leonard and Mary (Day) Barnes, both born in Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Holmes county in the pioneer days, there residing until October, 1849, when they came to Fulton county, and located in Clinton township, where the father purchased 120 acres of land, south of Wauseon, reclaiming much of the same from the wild state and developing a valuable farm. He died on this homestead, at the age of seventy years, and his widow attained the venerable age of eighty-two years. Of their large family of children ten reached years of maturity, namely: Catherine, wife of Robert Foster; William; Sarah E., wife of Judson Jones; Samantha, wife of Dennis Foster; Louise, wife of George Biddle; Hortensa, wife of George Scamp; Oliver Perry; Francis Marion; Thornton and Winfield. Oliver P. Barnes was eight years of age at the time when his parents took up their residence in Clinton township, where he was reared to manhood on the home farm, receiving a good common-school education, and there he remained until July, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company H, One Hundredth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he took part in the battles of Knoxville, Jonesboro, Limestone Station and other engagements of minor importance, remaining in the service until the close of the war and receiving his honorable discharge in June, 1865, at Lexington, Ky. He then returned home and for the ensuing four years was engaged in farming in Clinton township. In 1869 he went to Missouri, where he followed the same line of enterprise until 1876, when he returned to Clinton township, where he resumed farming on the old homestead, there continuing operations until 1881, when he purchased his present farm of ninety-three acres in Royalton township, clearing a portion of the place and making numerous improvements of substantial description, and he there remained until 1903, since which time he has maintained his home in the village of Lyons and has here followed the carpenter's trade, being a good workman and having followed this trade as an avocation to a greater or less extent for a number of years. He is a popular and well known citizen, is a Republican in his political proclivities, and is a comrade of Baxter Post, No. 238, Grand Army of the Republic, in his home town. In February, 1868, Mr. Barnes was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Andrews, daughter of Matthias and Mary (Strock) Andrews, pioneers of Clinton township, and the four children of this union are Winfield, Frederick, William and Lulu, the last named being the wife of George Evers.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER, one of the representative farmers of the younger generation in German township, has here made his home from the time of his birth, being a member of one of the well-known

pioneer families of this section of Fulton county. He was born on the homestead farm on which he now lives, the date of his nativity being September 11, 1873, and he is a son of Samuel and Barbara (Zimmerman) Baumgardner, the former of whom was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, and the latter in what is now the German province of Alsace-Loraine. In 1848, at the age of twenty-three years, Samuel Baumgardner immigrated to America, and after visiting various portions of the Middle West he located in Fulton county. In his native land he had followed the vocation of cheese-making, but after taking up his residence in Fulton county he learned the carpenter trade, which he followed for some time, being a good workman. As his resources increased he began to buy land, and he became one of the extensive farmers and prominent citizens of German township, having been the owner of five hundred and sixty acres of land at the time of his death, in 1894, and his devoted wife passed away about fourteen months later. Of their ten children four are living: Fanny is the wife of Adam Moll, of Ridgeville, Henry county; John is the immediate subject of this sketch; Emma is the wife of John S. Bruehlman of Alberta, Canada; and Rebecca is the wife of Benjamin J. Weiderkehr, of Phoenix, Ariz. John Baumgardner was reared to maturity on the home farm and is indebted to the public schools of German township for his educational advantages. He continued to be associated with his father in the management of the farm until the latter's death, and since that time has continued to reside on the homestead, owning one hundred and five acres and giving his attention to diversified farming and the raising of good grades of live-stock. His farm is well improved and constitutes one of the attractive rural homes of the county. Mr. Baumgardner is one of the stanch adherents of the Democratic party in his township, having been for some time past a member of the township central committee of the same, and he is also incumbent of the offices of justice of the peace and member of the school board. December 20, 1896, he was married to Miss Eliza Zimmerman, daughter of Jacob Zimmerman, a substantial farmer of German township, where he died in 1904, having been born in this township, where his parents settled in the early pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Baumgardner have two children, Roland and Harold.

GEORGE F. BEATTY is one of the thorough and popular hotel men of Fulton county, being proprietor of the Hotel Beatty, at Lyons, and he is also a dealer in all kinds of agricultural implements and machinery, being one of the well-known and reliable business men of this part of the county. He was born in Chesterfield township, Fulton county, on the 16th of June, 1850, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the county. He is a son of Holoway H. and Elizabeth (Jefferson) Beatty, both of whom were born in Sussex county, N. J., the respective families having been established in America in the Colonial era. Holoway and Elizabeth Beatty came to Fulton county in 1845, passing the first three years in Royalton township and then removing to Chesterfield township, where the father purchased eighty acres of land, in Section 24,

reclaiming the same from the wilds and eventually developing a good farm. There both he and his wife remained until death. He died in 1879, aged seventy-seven years, and she passed away in 1887, aged seventy-nine years. They became the parents of eight children, namely: Nancy, who is the wife of James Stutesman; Margaret, who is the wife of Henry Fisher; Sidney S., who is a resident of Morenci, Mich.; Julia, who is the wife of William Gates; Mahala, who is the wife of Isaac Davidson; Elizabeth, who is the wife of George Gorham, and George F., whose name initiates this sketch. The last named was the youngest of the family and was reared on the homestead farm, while he received such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the locality. On attaining his majority he engaged in farming and dealing in live stock, in which he continued until 1900, being very successful in his operations and becoming the owner of a fine farm property in Chesterfield township. In the year mentioned he engaged in the hotel business in Lyons, and he has shown himself admirably fitted for the business, his house being most popular with the traveling public, which fact is the best voucher as to its being ably conducted. He purchased the hotel property in 1902, and he still owns his homestead farm, in Chesterfield township. In March, 1905, he engaged in the agricultural implement business, giving the same his personal supervision and having the agency for a number of the leading manufactories of implements and machinery, and he is securing a representative patronage in this department of his enterprise. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is affiliated with Royalton Union Lodge, No. 434, F. & A. M. In 1875 Mr. Beatty was united in marriage to Miss Emma Sellers, who was born and reared in Chesterfield township, being a daughter of John and Lavina (Sanford) Sellers. Of this union five children have been born; Holoway H. is at the hotel with his father; Johnston is in charge of the homestead farm; Ada, who became the wife of Warren Acker, is deceased; and Lizzie and Libbie are twins, the former being the wife of Eugene Tuckerman, and the latter the wife of Wilton Johnston. William E. is at home in Lyons.

ARTHUR BEEBE, one of the representative young farmers of Chesterfield township, Denson being his postoffice address, was born on the old homestead farm, not far distant from his present residence, on the 17th of November, 1884, being a son of David L. and Eunice E. (Butler) Beebe. He was reared on the home farm and continued his studies in the public schools of Denson for a period of ten years, after which he was a student in the high school at Morenci, Mich., for one year. Since leaving school he has given his attention to systematic and successful farming, owning a fine landed estate of two hundred and sixteen acres, which he is managing with marked energy and discrimination, though he has but recently attained to his legal majority, in November, 1905. He is a Republican in his political proclivities, and in a fraternal way is identified with the lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America at

Lyons. He is distinctively popular in the community which has represented his home from the time of birth and is a member of one of the prominent families of this section, a review of the career of his father being incorporated in the succeeding memoir, so that it is not demanded that the record be repeated in the present connection. On Christmas day of the year 1904 Mr. Beebe was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Mead, who was born in Chesterfield township, April 13, 1887, being a daughter of Oscar J. and Cora (Sanford) Mead, the former of whom was born in Fulton county, in 1859, and the latter in Michigan, in 1869, and they now reside on their homestead farm, one and one-half miles northwest of the village of Lyons, in Chesterfield township. Mr. and Mrs. Mead have five children, namely: Mabel, wife of Clarence Force, of Weston, Mich.; Ethel, wife of the subject of this sketch; and Myrtle, Lloyd, and Velma, remaining at the parental home.

DAVID L. BEEBE, one of the prominent farmers and extensive landholders of Chesterfield township, is a member of one of the influential pioneer families of Fulton county, which has been his home from the time of his nativity. He was born in Chesterfield township, June 20, 1853, and he was here reared and educated, being afforded the advantages of the common schools and growing up under the grateful discipline of the farm. February 19, 1874, Mr. Beebe was here married to Miss Eunice E. Butler, who was born in Chesterfield township, May 29, 1853, being a daughter of John S. and Lavina Butler, early settlers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Beebe have five children, namely: Roa H., who is the wife of Walter Fay, a successful young farmer of Chesterfield township; Arthur, who is individually mentioned on another page of this work; and Myrtie and Clara, who remain at the parental home. Mr. Beebe is the owner of three hundred and forty-four acres of valuable land, and in addition to his extensive agricultural operations he is also a large grower of and dealer in live stock of all kinds. In political matters his support is given to the Republican party, and both he and his wife are valued members of the church. David L. Beebe is a son of Lyman L. and Hulda Beebe. The father was born in Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., July 7, 1808, being a son of A. M. and Lucretia (Huntley) Beebe, both born in Connecticut, while they passed the closing years of their lives in the State of New York. For his first wife Lyman L. Beebe married Miss Julia Clement, who was born in Ontario county, N. Y., a daughter of John and Esther (Niles) Clement, the former born in England and the latter in New York State. Mrs. Julia Beebe died on the 4th of September, 1849, her children having been as follows: Nelson, born December 14, 1836, died February 22, 1855; Esther, born May 26, 1839, died September 13, 1849; and James W., born June 12, 1842, died December 6, 1849. In Fulton county, on the 12th of February, 1852, Lyman L. Beebe consummated a second marriage, being then united to Mrs. Hulda Lee, widow of David Lee and daughter of Peleg and Sarah (Hamlin) Standish, both of whom

were born in Massachusetts, the latter's death occurring in 1821, while the former died in 1853. Mrs. Hulda Beebe had two children by her first marriage, Adaline, born November 27, 1842; and Peleg S., born November 27, 1845. Of the second marriage David L., subject of this sketch, was the only child. Lyman L. Beebe was one of the early settlers of Fulton county, having here taken up his residence in 1840, and having purchased a tract of land in Chesterfield township, where he developed a farm, also building the first steam saw-mill in the township and county, in 1844, and twelve years later he erected another mill, in Section 13, this township. Lyman Beebe died March 25, 1885.

LOUIS O. BENNER has been engaged in the jewelry business in Fayette for more than thirty years, is a veteran of the Civil war and is one of the well-known and highly-esteemed citizens of Fulton county. He was born in Low Hill township, Lehigh county, Pa., on the 11th of August, 1839, and is a son of Israel and Judith (Rupp) Benner, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, being representatives of pioneer families of the State and of stanch German lineage. The father taught school for more than thirty years, in Lehigh and Schuylkill counties, and was also a jeweler, being engaged in business for a long term of years. He was a man of much ability and of sterling character, commanding the esteem of all who knew him. In later life he devoted his entire time to watch-making, having been a skilled workman. He died in Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., in 1885, at the age of seventy-three years, having there been engaged in watch-making up to the time of his demise. His ancestors settled in the old Keystone state many years prior to the Revolution, in which a number of representatives of the family were patriot soldiers. Judith (Rupp) Benner was born in Low Hill township, Lehigh county, Pa., and she died in 1904, at the very advanced age of ninety-one years, and her remains rest beside those of her husband, in the cemetery at Kutztown, Pa. Louis O. Benner secured his early education in the common schools of Schuylkill county, Pa., and supplemented this discipline by attending night school, and he had the further advantage afforded by a cultured and refined home. He was the first in order of birth in a family of ten children, of whom two died in early childhood. Elias F. is a resident of Rome City, Ind.; Rose is the wife of John Saunders, of Reading, Pa.; Samuel is a watch-maker and resides in Kutztown, Pa.; Louis O. is the immediate subject of this review; Eliza resides in Kutztown, Pa., and the others of the family are deceased. As a boy Louis O. Benner worked with his father at the jeweler's trade, he learned the silversmith and engraving trade under the direction of a skilled engraver employed by his father, and he also became proficient in the chemical part of goldsmithing, including plating, and is thus a master of all details of the watch-making and jewelry business, being known as one of the most expert workmen in this section of Ohio. In 1859 he came to Ohio and located in Wadsworth, Medina county, where he was engaged in the watch-making business at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. September 14, 1861, at Cleve-

land, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Second Ohio volunteer infantry, proceeding with his command to St. Louis, Mo., and being thence ordered to Fort Scott, Kan., the regiment being identified with the operations in Northwestern Missouri and Southern Kansas, taking part in several fights with the Indians and with the Confederate guerillas and border outlaws, and continuing in service until he was attacked with fever, which rendered him unfit for further duty, so that he was honorably discharged in 1863, on account of physical disability. He then returned to the parental home in Kutztown, Pa., where he was associated with his father in business for one year. In 1865 he came to Fayette, Ohio, and established himself in the jewelry business, in which he has ever since been engaged, being thus one of the pioneer business men of the town, and he has a well equipped and appointed establishment and commands a representative patronage, doing a general manufacturing and watch-making business, including repair work, and he also has an excellent optical department, having learned this branch of the business under the instruction of his father and making a specialty of the same. He is an excellent musician, having much talent in the manipulation of brass, reed and stringed instruments and taking much interest in the art. He is a Republican in politics and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1866 Mr. Benner was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jane Ely, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., being a daughter of Caleb Ely, who came to Fulton county in the pioneer days, settling in Franklin township, where he became a successful farmer. Both he and his wife are deceased, and their remains are interred in the cemetery at Montpelier, Williams county. Mr. and Mrs. Benner have five children: Minnie is the wife of Charles Lewis, of Paulding, Ohio; Cora is the wife of Frank Fish, who is engaged in the clothing business in Fayette; Orilla is the wife of Frank Roberts, of North Adams, Mich.; and Zoe remains at the parental home.

CHARLES E. BENNETT, M. D., a prominent and highly successful physician of Wauseon, was born in Evansport, Defiance county, of that State, March 1, 1856. He is the son of Dr. J. H. and Triphena R. (Denman) Bennett, both natives of New York State. His grandfather, Joseph Bennett, was a native of Bennington, Vt., whose father, a Scotchman by birth, was a Revolutionary hero from the Green Mountain State. The family came to New England in early Colonial times and became thoroughly identified with the stirring events of the Revolutionary period. The subject of this sketch is also connected with the struggle for American Independence through his paternal grandmother, who was Miss Lucinda Bonney, of French birth, and whose father was a New Jersey soldier in the Continental Army. Dr. J. H. Bennett was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1824, and graduated from Starling Medical college of Columbus, O. In 1849 he located at Evansport for the practice of his profession, and there established an enviable reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon, attaining to a high degree of prominence as a public man. He served as coroner of the

county by appointment of the Governor and filled various other professional offices with honor to himself and with satisfaction to his constituents. In October, 1863, Dr. J. H. Bennett moved to Wauseon and for many years maintained high rank in the medical fraternity of Fulton county. He continued in active practice until about ten years before his death, in March, 1904. His wife, who died at the age of thirty-six, was the daughter of Israel and Elizabeth (Hardenberg) Denman. Israel Denman was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., and from there removed to Defiance county, O., being one of the earliest settlers of Tiffin township, when Toledo was a small trading post on the shore of the lake. He died in Wauseon in 1895, at the ripe age of eighty-seven years. Dr. Charles E. Bennett is the only memeber of his family living in Fulton county, having lived in Wauseon since his seventh year. He received a liberal education in his youth, and at an early age decided upon medicine as his life profession, having been led to this decision by his father's devotion to the profession and his unusual success in it. In 1876 he graduated from the Detroit Medical college and at once engaged in practice at Wauseon, being associated for some years with his father. In a short time he succeeded in establishing a large and lucrative practice, which has continued to grow with passing years. The doctor has also held prominent official positions of a professional nature, being surgeon of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Detroit Southern railway companies for many years. In 1878 he was elected county coroner and re-elected in 1880, thus serving four years in that official capacity. He has always been devoted to his profession and has never sought official honors of a strictly political nature. The tongue of public repute places him safely at the head of the medical profession in Fulton county. In keeping abreast of his high calling he has for many years affiliated with the leading medical societies of the county, State and nation, and surrounded himself with the current literature of the times. In recent years he has been associated with Dr. Jay H. Miller, a talented and successful physician, whose connection with the firm lightens the burden of professional life during the rigors of encroaching years. Politically Dr. Bennett has always affiliated with the Republican party and has manifested a deep interest in the supremacy of its principles. Of the social fraternities he is a Mason of exalted rank and high standing in the counsels of this time-honored fraternity; he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and has been honored with important positions in connection with each. In religious affiliations the family attend the services of the Congregational church, of which Mrs. Bennett is a zealous member. Dr. Bennett was united in marriage to Miss Celia, the daughter of Joel Brigham, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. She is also closely related to the late Col. J. H. Brigham, whose life history is an integral part of Fulton county's historical annals. The sketch of this distinguished man also appears elsewhere in this volume. Dr. and Mrs. Bennett have a son and a daughter, the elder of whom is Walter, a student at Howe Military school at

Lima, Ind., and Florence H., a student in the Wauseon public schools. The names of the Doctors Bennett, father and son, have been household words in Wauseon and vicinity for considerably more than forty years, and the good they have rendered to suffering humanity is incalculable. The venerable father traversed the country in the early days, in all kinds of weather, and over almost impassable roads, and who can say that the pioneer physicians endured the hardships and perils of those days for the few paltry dollars which their nightly vigils brought to their pockets? True, that was a consideration, but the relief of human suffering was vastly greater, since many of the early physicians, and Dr. J. H. Bennett among them, often performed this philanthropic service without the thought of remuneration. This was notably true during the Civil war while the "boys" were at the front and their dependent ones at home. For many years the practice of Dr. J. H. Bennett was bounded only by his powers of endurance, and no other physician in this section of the state was more widely or favorably known. He was the first surgeon appointed for the territory west of Toledo, for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, and officiated in that capacity during most of the years that he remained in practice. He was well known in high official circles and counted as personal friends some of the Nation's leaders.

CHANCEY BERKEBILE, assistant superintendent and foreman of the A. D. Baker Manufacturing company of Swanton, is a native of Spencer township, Lucas county, where he was born on a farm three miles northeast of Swanton, on January 31, 1871. He is the son of Levan J. and Mary (Farner) Berkebile, both natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Northwestern Ohio in pioneer days. Levan J. Berkebile was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools. He is both farmer and mechanic by occupation. At present he and wife are residents of Swanton. Chancey Berkebile was reared and educated principally in Spencer township. On March 1, 1895, he entered upon an apprenticeship to the machinists' trade with his present employers. As a master iron-worker he has become so proficient, that, notwithstanding his youth, he has been promoted to his present responsible and lucrative position. During the four years he has had charge of the shops the business has grown very rapidly, until it is no longer limited even to the county. His skill as a workman and his ability to direct those under him have been largely instrumental in bringing about this satisfactory state of affairs. Mr. Berkebile is a Republican in politics and holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias organizations. On August 8, 1893, he was wedded to Miss Laura Salsbery, a native of Lucas county and the daughter of William and Alice (Barnes) Salsbery, now residents of Toledo, O. To these parents there have been born two daughters. Fern was born April 28, 1898, and died April 6, 1899. The younger daughter is Levern, born April 15, 1900.

JACOB T. BIDDLE, who was an honored pioneer of Fulton county, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1801, and was there reared to manhood, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. Upon coming to Ohio he first settled in Wayne county, where he maintained his home about a quarter of a century, after which he passed about five years in Knox county and two years in Richland county, whence he came to Fulton county in the year 1855. A few years later he removed to Missouri, in 1869, but in about seven years later he returned to Fulton county, where he again established his home, but he died soon afterward while visiting his former home in Knox county. He devoted his entire active career to agricultural pursuits, and was especially fond of fine horses, a predilection manifested in the entire family. Mr. Biddle was twice married, first to Mary Hay, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1799, and who died about two years after her marriage, the only child dying in infancy. Mr. Biddle later married Miss Sarah Duncan, who likewise was born and reared in the old Keystone state, and of the eight children of this union the following is a brief record: Rachel is deceased; Joanna is the wife of John Wineland, of Knox county, Ohio; George D. is individually mentioned later on in this article; Jacob is a resident of Goshen, Indiana; Mary Jane is deceased and Andrew died in Missouri; James is a resident of Wauseon, this county, and Daniel of Delta. George D. Biddle, eldest son of Jacob T. and Sarah (Duncan) Biddle, was born in Salt Creek township, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 3d of November, 1830, and his educational advantages were limited to the somewhat primitive schools of the pioneer days. His vocation throughout life has been farming, and he has also dealt somewhat extensively in horses. He has been a resident of York township since 1855, and he has occupied his present residence since 1859. He has a well-improved farm of fifty-five acres and is one of the popular citizens of the township, having served two years as township trustee, and his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party. In Richland county, Ohio, on the 13th of October, 1852, Mr. Biddle was united in marriage to Miss Julia Ann Aungst, whose death occurred March 26, 1895. They became the parents of three children, namely: Samuel A., who is individually mentioned in this work; Stillman, who is a successful farmer of York township; and Nora who is the wife of Edward W. Ruppert, of this township.

JAMES M. BIDDLE, a retired farmer of Wauseon, O., was born in Salt Creek township, Wayne county, O., on November 20, 1838. He is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Duncan) Biddle, both natives of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, also named Jacob Biddle, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., and married Miss Elizabeth Todd. Peter Biddle, the great-grandfather of James M. Biddle, served as a captain in the Maryland militia in the Revolutionary war. The Biddles originally came from Germany, some say from Holland, and called themselves "Bittle." Peter was one of three brothers that came to

America in an early day. Jacob Biddle, the father of James M. Biddle, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa. In 1855 he came to Clinton township, Fulton county, where he bought a farm of Elisha Williams, a pioneer settler of that township. His wife Sarah was born in Beaver county, Pa. The following are the children born to this marriage; Rachel, the wife of Jefferson Worley, of Wayne county; Johanna, the wife of John Wineland of Knox county, O.; George of York township, Fulton county; Jacob of Goshen, Ind.; Andrew, deceased, who served during the Civil war in the Tenth Ohio cavalry and the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and died in Davis county, Mo.; James M., the subject of this sketch, and Daniel of Delta, Fulton county, who served throughout the Civil war in the Forty-fourth Illinois infantry, with the rank of lieutenant when mustered out of service. James M. Biddle was reared on a farm and educated in the schools of his home township. He enlistered for three years in the Third Ohio cavalry and saw very active service. His regiment was assigned to the army of the Cumberland for a time under the command of Gen. George H. Thomas, and took an active part in all the battles and campaigns from the autumn of 1861 to the fall of Atlanta, when he was discharged. In 1864 he located on a farm in Clinton township, Fulton county. He then removed to Davies county, Mo., where he farmed for six years and then returned to Clinton township, where he farmed until 1904. Selling his large farm he bought a smaller one and removed to Wauseon, where he is now building a fine residence in which to spend his remaining days in retirement from active life. In the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic he takes a deep interest. He married Miss Samantha Williams of Clinton township, the daughter of Jeremiah and Matilda (Biddle) Williams. Jeremiah Williams is the son of Elisha and Hannah (Harrison) Williams, who settled in this township in 1835. The sketch of Judge Williams, a brother of the wife of the subject of this sketch, is found elsewhere in this work. James M. Biddle and wife have had one child, Anna, the widow of Benjamin F. Rupert of Clinton township.

JOHN L. BIDDLE, who was for many years actively engaged in farming and stock-growing in Fulton township, where he still owns his fine farm of one hundred and fifty acres, is now living retired in the village of Delta, being one of the well known and popular citizens of the county. Mr. Biddle was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on the 21st of March, 1846, and is a son of George and Nancy (Lawrence) Biddle, the former of whom was born in Bedford county, Pa., March 11, 1808, and the latter of whom was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, January 25, 1813. Their marriage was solemnized in Wayne county, Ohio, July 3, 1832, and there the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1861, when he removed with his family to Fulton county and located on a farm one mile west of Delta in York township. Later they removed to a farm in the western part of the same township, and there George Biddle's

death occurred on the 7th of August, 1877. His wife survived him by many years, her death occurring in the village of Delta, on the 21st of August, 1902. Of their children we incorporate a brief record, as follows: Henry, who was born June 4, 1833, died in Wooster, Ohio, though he was at the time a resident of Fulton county. He left a wife and three children. Nancy J., born September 9, 1835, resides in Wayne county, being the widow of Adam Geitgey. Rachel, born December 18, 1837, is the wife of Simon Snyder and they reside in Delta. Benjamin, born April 28, 1840, is engaged in the real estate business in Toledo, Ohio. Jacob, born February 5, 1843, died in Delta, in middle life. John L., of whom this article is more specially written, was the next in order of birth. Samuel, born November 11, 1848, died at the age of two and one-half years. George W., born November 23, 1851, is a well-known farmer of Clinton township. Mary E., who was born May 23, 1854, became the wife of Alonzo Watkins and after his death married George W. Watkins, and they reside in Fulton township. All of the children were born in Wayne county, and there John L. was reared to maturity on the home farm, in the meanwhile duly availing himself of the advantages afforded in the common schools of the locality. His active career has been one of intimate identification with agriculture and allied pursuits, and through his well directed efforts he has gained a competency, so that he has lived retired since 1896, having a pleasant home in Delta, where he and his wife are held in high esteem by all who know them. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Fulton county, in 1861, and a few years later he purchased a farm in Fulton township which he still owns, and there he maintained his residence until his retirement from active labor, as noted. The farm homestead has been well improved under his supervision and personal efforts, having a beautiful residence, barn and adjunct buildings, and it is regarded as being one of the model farms of Fulton township. In addition to his attractive residence property in Delta, Mr. Biddle also owns a fine brick business building, on Main street, the same having been erected by him in the summer of 1905. He is a man of liberal and progressive ideas, and is loyal and public-spirited as a citizen. He devotes his attention to the management of his various properties and takes much interest in public affairs of a local nature, and in his political allegiance he has been arrayed with the Democratic party from the time of attaining his majority. Both he and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church for the past thirty years, earnest in the support of the same and in its work, and he is now a member of the board of trustees of the church in Delta. September 4, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Biddle to Miss Margaret J. Watkins, daughter of John and Margaret Watkins, who were honored pioneers of Fulton county. Mrs. Biddle was born in Wayne county, Ohio, and was a child at the time of her parents removal to Fulton county. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Biddle the following data are consistently entered: Dora May was born in Fulton county, O., December 23, 1872, and died August 31, 1878. Nora was

born in Fulton county, O., September 15, 1878, and was married to Dr. F. D. B. Waltz, on August 22, 1904; and Gertrude, who was born in Fulton county, O., December 23, 1881, and graduated from the Delta High School in 1899, is now a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Delta.

SAMUEL A. BIDDLE is numbered among the progressive farmers and dairymen of York township and is one of the popular and influential citizens of his community. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, July 9, 1853, and is a son of George D. and Julia (Aungst) Biddle, who removed to Fulton county when he was two years of age, the father being still resident of York township and the mother being deceased. Samuel A. Biddle was reared on the home farm and duly availed himself of the advantages of the local school, and he has been identified with agricultural pursuits from his youth to the present time. At the age of twenty-one years he purchased a farm of forty acres, the same being covered with the native timber. He cleared and otherwise improved this place, which he eventually sold, after which he purchased sixty acres, which he traded in part payment for his present fine farm, comprising 120 acres, all available for cultivation and improved with excellent buildings. On the 14th of February, 1905, his large and attractive residence was destroyed by fire, and he has since completed the erection of one of even superior type. Mr. Biddle is a stanch adherent of the Republican party and takes a loyal interest in public affairs of a local nature, being at the present time a member of the school board of his district. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is affiliated with the Wauseon lodge of the Knights of Pythias. September 26, 1880, Mr. Biddle was united in marriage to Miss Ella Kesler, who was born in Fulton county, November 3, 1858, being a daughter of Elias and Sarah (Pontious) Kesler. Mr. and Mrs. Biddle have two children, Glenn, born August 19, 1889; and Carl, born December 11, 1898.

STILLMAN BIDDLE is a representative of one of the old and prominent families of York township, where he is a leading farmer and popular citizen. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, December 8, 1854, and is a son of George D. and Julia A. (Aungst) Biddle, of whom detailed mention is made in the memoir of Jacob T. Biddle, appearing within these pages. Stillman Biddle was about one year of age at the time of his parents' removal to Fulton county, and he was reared to maturity on the homestead farm, in York township, where his father still resides, and his educational advantages were those of the public schools of said township. He has made farming and stock-growing his vocation in life and has been successful in his operations, and he has at all times commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of the community. He purchased his present finely improved homestead farm in 1893, and the same comprises eighty acres of fertile and exceptionally productive land. In politics Mr. Biddle exercises his franchise and influence in the furtherance of the

cause of the Independent party, and he served three years as township trustee, and five years as a member of the board of education, showing a loyal interest in all that touches the general welfare of the community. On the 3d of January, 1883, Mr. Biddle was united in marriage to Miss Almira Highshew, who was born in York township, this county, on the 6th of December, 1859, being a daughter of Enoch and Verlinda (Barnes) Highshew. Her father was a native of New England and came to Fulton county in 1850, locating on a farm in York township, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1861, as the result of his falling from a building. His wife was born in Pennsylvania, where their marriage was solemnized, and she died on the 16th of November, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Biddle are the parents of nine children, whose names, in order of birth, are as follows: Harrison S., Zolah, Nora, Mabel, Gladys, Walter T., Ralph, Georgia, and Alfred T.

WILLIAM L. BIDDLE, who is one of the prosperous and popular farmers and stock-growers of Fulton township, was born in York township, this county, on the 12th of February, 1865, and is a son of Stillman C. and Mary (Mack) Biddle, the former of whom was born in Holmes county, Ohio, June 20, 1834, and the latter who was born in Perrysburg, Wood county, February 17, 1840; died October 20, 1903. The father still resides on the old homestead, in York township. Of the two children William L. is the elder. His sister, Miss Addie E., remains with her father on the home farm and has had charge of the household affairs since the death of her loved mother. William L. Biddle availed himself of the advantages of the public schools at Delta and later was a student in the Business and Musical college at Fayette, Ohio. As a young man he did efficient work as a teacher in the district schools of his native county, and ever since that time he has been actively and prominently concerned with the agricultural industry. The present farm of Mr. Biddle comprises one hundred and forty-seven acres and is one of the finest rural estates in the county, having the most substantial improvements and being maintained under a high state of cultivation. He gives special attention to the raising of road horses, in which line he has a number of fine standard-bred animals, breeding from the best grades. He is also engaged extensively in the dairying business, supplying milk to the cheese factory at Ai. Mr. Biddle is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Swanton Lodge, No. 555, Free and Accepted Masons, Octavius Waters Chapter, No. 154, Royal Arch Masons, at Delta, and Wauseon Council, No. 68, Royal and Select Masons. He also holds membership in Berry Grange, No. 1111, and in the Swanton lodge of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is one of the leaders in the local ranks of the Democratic party. He is at present deputy state supervisor of elections for the county, has served two terms as township trustee and was formerly president of the school board of Fulton township. August 27, 1890, Mr. Biddle was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Merrill, daughter of Ozias and Jane (Vaughan) Merrill, and a sister of Frank C. Merrill, who is in-

dividually mentioned elsewhere in this work, the article in question giving further data regarding the family. Her maternal grandfather, Alexander Vaughan, came to Fulton township in 1835, and here his death occurred in 1847. The present residence of Mr. and Mrs. Biddle was erected by the latter's father, in 1870, being a handsome brick structure located on a commanding eminence on the eastern edge of the village of Ai, and this farm was the birthplace of Mrs. Biddle. The place came into the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Biddle partly through inheritance and partly through purchase. Mr. and Mrs. Biddle became the parents of five children. Merrill died at the age of three years, having been the eldest, and the youngest, Robert, died at the age of ten months. The living children are Meredyth, Clark O. and Rachel. Mr. and Mrs. Biddle are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SYLVESTER PARKER BISHOP, M. D., a distinguished physician and surgeon of Delta, is a native of Licking county, Ohio, where he was born December 3, 1839. He is the son of Zebina and Pluma (Myrick) Bishop, both natives of Canada, where they were married and whence they emigrated to Licking county early in married life. In 1856 they removed to Williams county and there ended their days, he dying at the age of eighty-three and she at eighty years. Zebina Bishop, who was a mechanic by occupation, and wife were the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters. Their names follow: Edwin, who died in infancy; Ellen, the wife of B. A. Clark, of Bryan; Julia, who married Henry Barnes and died in Granville, O.; Sylvester Parker; Estella, now Mrs. Jonas McCoy, of Pulaski, O.; Caroline, now Mrs. Amos Lorah, of Hicksville, and Edwin P., a farmer, of Bryan. Sylvester Parker Bishop received his elementary education in the public schools of Bryan, began his professional studies at the medical department of the University of Michigan, and took his degree at Bellevue Hospital college in New York City, graduating in 1865. He located at Delta in the spring of 1864, and here has been in continuous practice since that time. He is an active member of the Fulton County Medical Society, of the State, Tri-State, Northwestern and American Medical Associations, being prominent in each. In 1881 he served as delegate to the International Congress of Physicians and Surgeons in London and again at Washington in 1887. For seven years he served in the capacity of Surgeon of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company. In the affairs of the Masonic fraternity Dr. Bishop takes a very active part, holding membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Toledo Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar, having taken all of these degrees in 1881; is a member of the A. A. Scottish Rites at Toledo, Valley of Cleveland, and Lake Erie Consistory, and is now a charter member of Toledo Consistory S. P. R. S., Thirty-second degree. In politics he is identified with the Republican party and in religious matters with the Methodist Episcopal church. On February 1, 1866, at Bryan, the Doctor was married to Miss Florence Dobbs, a daughter of Judge Joshua Dobbs. Four children have been born to these parents, three of whom are still

living. They are: Eudora, supervising principal of Drawing and Art in the Fostoria, O., city schools; Opal, the wife of C. P. Geer, of Delta; Parker Selwyn, a graduate of the Detroit College of Medicine of the class of 1901, and now associated in the practice of medicine with his father.

FRANK G. BLACKMAN, a photographer of Wauseon, was born in Adrian, Lenawee county, Mich. He is the son of Demon and Jane (Shepard) Blackman, the former of Michigan and the latter of Connecticut. Demon Blackman was born in Adrian, where he was reared and educated. He was for years engaged in the mercantile business in his home city. His father came from Connecticut to Ohio in an early day. The subject of this sketch was only a babe when his father died. Demon Blackman and wife had a family of six children, three boys and three girls. They are: L. M. Blackman of Knoxville, Tenn., who was colonel of the Fourth Tennessee cavalry during the Civil war, having been promoted to that rank for his bravery in escaping the Confederates at the risk of his life, and who at the breaking out of the war was a state legislator; W. D. Blackman of Napoleon, O., gauger in the United States internal revenue service, who prior to coming to Napoleon had served in the same capacity for twenty-five years at Toledo; Frank G. Blackman, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Mary E. Murray of Wisconsin; Mrs. Electa Shaw, and Mrs. Emma Cass, a widow, of Adrian. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native city and learned the business of photographer of his brother, W. D. Blackman of Napoleon, who from 1862 to 1865 conducted a gallery in Wauseon. After having thoroughly learned the business he came to Wauseon and started a gallery there, where he now enjoys an extensive as well as a lucrative business. From an humble beginning his business has spread out over Fulton county, as well as the adjoining counties. Mr. Blackman has the reputation of doing strictly first-class work, and his numerous patrons throughout that part of the State recognize in him a first-class artist. He is identified with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, having passed all the chairs in both organizations. Mr. Blackman has devoted much of his time to field work, instituting lodges all over the State, a work in which he has met with remarkable success. Few men have made a stronger record in lodge work than he. It seems that everything that he has undertaken has prospered. It is needless to state that he never permitted his lodge work to interfere with his professional work. With the enthusiasm, energy and push that he possesses, one must succeed. The subject of this sketch married Miss Mary Woodward, daughter of Jason Woodward of Henry county, O., where the father followed the occupation of farming. Mr. and Mrs. Blackman are members of the Methodist Church, North, and take an active part in all branches of church work. They have three children, one son and two daughters. The children are Dr. Wave Blackman, June and Ruth, the latter two being still at home.

FRANK T. BLAIR, a farmer and gravel contractor of Wauseon, was born near Rileysville, Wayne county, Pa. He is the son of James and Sarah (Smith) Blair, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ireland. His grandparents were Brice and Margaret Blair, the former of whom died in Scotland in 1816. James Blair was born in Scotland in 1810. Immigrating to America he first landed at New York, where he found employment as superintendent of Section No. 92, of the Croton aqueduct, then in process of construction. While engaged in this work he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. In 1846 he married Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Thompson) Smith, who was born in Philadelphia in 1821. In 1870 he came to Wauseon, O., and bought a farm in Clinton township, Fulton county, which he cultivated until seven years previous to his death, in 1898. His wife lost two brothers, Samuel and James Smith, while serving in the Union army, the former having lost his life at the battle of Fair Oaks and the latter having died of wounds received in battle. To this marriage the following children were born: Robert S., of Dover township, Fulton county; Frank T., the subject of this sketch; Crawford, the proprietor of the Blair House, Wauseon; Sarah J., the widow of Luther Orndorm; Samuel T., of Rose City, Mich.; Margaret A.; Wells C., of Emporium, Pa.; Col. Ellsworth (deceased); Jessie F.; Mary E.; and Lizzie R. Frank T. Blair was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of his home township. He came to Wauseon from Sheffield, now Barnes, Warren county, Pa., in 1871, where he had been engaged in the lumber business for seven years. While living at Barnes he married Miss Rose Barnes, a descendant of one of whom the town derived its name. In the same year he bought a farm of two hundred acres in York township, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. Upon this land he at once erected a substantial dwelling, a large barn and other necessary buildings. In 1883 he was elected sheriff of Fulton county, and conducted the office so successfully that two years later he was re-elected by an increased majority. During his two administrations the affairs of the county were carefully looked after, and the result was that law and order prevailed throughout the county. Mr. Blair certainly has just cause to be proud of his official record. At the expiration of his second term the Fulton county bar and friends presented him with a gold-headed cane, on the head of which was inscribed, "Presented to Frank T. Blair as a token of his fidelity and efficiency in office." His wife was the daughter of Erastus Barnes, a native of Yates county, N. Y., who was a pioneer settler of Warren county, Pa. He was quite prominent in county and township affairs, having held the office of county commissioner several terms, also that of justice of the peace and other township offices. In the lumber and general merchandise business he was quite successful and was the owner of the largest saw and grist mill in the county. He died in 1894, aged eighty-four years. Timothy Barnes, his father, was born in Yates county, and his son, Timothy Barnes, was treasurer of Warren county, Pa., two terms. He died in 1881. The ancestors of this family came from Connecticut, and took an active part in the Revolutionary war. The mother-in-law of the subject of this sketch is

Eliza (Eddy) Barnes, a native of Warren county, Pa., and the daughter of Zachariah and Rose (Stewart) Eddy, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Ireland. Henry H. Ham, a prominent attorney of Fulton county, married a sister of Mrs. F. T. Blair. The children of Frank T. Blair and wife are: Eddy, of Wauseon, and Ernest Frank, a commission merchant of New York City.

EUGENE BLAKE, a retired merchant of Wauseon, has been identified with the public affairs of Fulton county for nearly a half-century. He came to Fulton county with his father in 1856, when Wauseon was the terminus of the Lake Shore railway and when the present site of the city was still nearly all in the woods. His grandfather, Richard Blake, was one of the pioneers of Swan Creek township, Fulton county, having come to Ohio from New York in a very early day. Lawrence Blake, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Alleghany county, New York, in 1811, where he grew to manhood. When he came to Ohio he settled in Erie county and from there he removed to Fulton county, locating on a farm in Fulton township, where he spent the remainder of his life. His wife was the daughter of James Manning, a pioneer of Swan Creek township, who afterwards removed to a point farther west. Lawrence Blake and wife lived a happy married life of more than sixty years. He died in 1901 at the ripe age of ninety years. Eugene Blake was reared on a farm and received a rudimentary education in the public schools of his county. At the age of twenty-three he came to Wauseon and began his remarkably successful business career. For some time he clerked in the general store of Brigham & Springer. As a salesman he displayed such marked ability that his employers gave him an interest in the business, the name of the new firm being Brigham, Springer & Co. That no mistake was made in his elevation to a partnership in the concern is evidenced by the fact that the business grew in volume as long as he was connected with it. For sixteen consecutive years he filled with great credit to himself and profit to the city the office of mayor of Wauseon. He was equally interested in township affairs, and served as trustee for nine years. He is one of the oldest Masons in the county, having filled the chair of senior warden on the occasion of the institution of the first lodge. He married Miss Sarah Scott of Wauseon, a member of one of the most prominent families of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have one child, Scott Blake, who graduated from the Cincinnati School of Dental Surgery with the class of 1905, and is now located in his profession at Wauseon. The subject of this sketch certainly has the right to rest from the burdens of active life after having worked so long and so hard, not only to build up a fortune for himself but also to assist in the development of Wauseon and Fulton county.

WESLEY A. BLAKE is one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of Fulton county, being the owner of a well improved landed estate in Clinton township, and being a member of a family whose name has long been identified with the annals of the Buckeye State. The founder of the family in Ohio, and in Fulton county, was

Orrin Blake, father of the subject of this sketch. Orrin Blake was born in historic old Litchfield, Conn., in the year 1802, being of stanch English lineage, while the original progenitors in the new world came over with the Pilgrim Fathers, in 1620. Orrin Blake was reared to manhood in his native State, receiving a common-school education and adopting farming as his vocation. Upon reaching maturity he came to Ohio, which was then considered on the veritable frontier, and he located in Brimfield township, Portage county, where he devoted his attention to farming for about a decade, after which he removed to Medina county, becoming one of the pioneers of that section, where he took up a considerable body of wild land, reclaiming a portion of the same to cultivation. For several years during his residence in that county he devoted special attention to the tanning of hides and the manufacturing of gloves and mittens, for which he found a ready demand throughout the various pioneer counties, through which he traveled somewhat extensively. In 1858 he came to Fulton county, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land in Section 27, Clinton township, where he maintained his home for a number of years, passing the closing days of his long and signally useful and honorable life in Hardin county. In Litchfield, Conn., Orrin Blake was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Thomas, who was born and reared in that place, and who died in 1846 at Litchfield, Medina county, Ohio. Following is a brief record concerning their six children: Jane is the widow of Lowrane L. Svercool, and resides in Medina, Ohio; Jennette is the widow of Justin Allis, of Kansas; Nancy is the wife of Harrison Stowell, of Franklin township, Fulton county; Angelo W. resides in West Unity, Williams county; May is the wife of Daniel Gray, of Fostoria, Seneca county; and Wesley A. is the immediate subject of this sketch. Wesley A. Blake was born in Chatham, Medina county, Ohio, on the 28th of December, 1841, and was reared to manhood in that county, attending the common schools and also a select school in Chatham, and thereafter he continued his studies one year in Oberlin College, at Oberlin, this State. In his native town he served an apprenticeship at the trade of harness-making, becoming a thoroughly skilled workman, and he followed his trade as a vocation for six years in Wauseon, having come to Fulton county with his father. His health finally became much impaired through the close and sedentary work, and he then turned his attention to the work of the homestead farm, just west of the town, where he has ever since lived and been successfully engaged in farming and stock-growing, having become the owner of the property in 1861. He is giving special attention to the breeding of fine horses, giving preference to the heavy Clydesdale type of draft horses, and in this connection he has gained a reputation that far transcends local limitations. His farm comprises 120 acres, and a more eligible location could not be asked, the fine improvements which he has made on the place bringing it into prominence as one of the model farms of the county. In politics he accords allegiance to the Republican party, and both he and his wife are attendants and supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church in Wauseon. Mr. Blake is a charter member of the lodge, chapter and council of the Masonic fraternity as represented in Wauseon,

as well as of the local chapter of the adjunct organization, the Order of the Eastern Star, and since 1873 he has been a member of Toledo Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar. He is also a charter member of the Grange of Wauseon. In 1863 Mr. Blake was united in marriage to Miss Hester Ann Newcomer, daughter of John Newcomer, a pioneer citizen of Fulton county, as is evident when it is stated that Mrs. Blake was the first white child born in what is now the thriving little city of Wauseon. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have four children: George W. resides in Hudson, Mich.; Charles A. is associated in the operation of the home farm; Cora May is the wife of Rev. D. F. Helms, a clergyman of the M. E. Church, and now a resident of Hicksville, Ohio; and Bertha N. is the wife of Charles H. Hodges, of Wauseon.

HENRY BLUBAUGH, one of the prosperous and representative farmers and stock-growers of Fulton township, was born in this township, on the 7th of June, 1847, and is a son of Elijah and Sarah (Schrock) Blubaugh, both of whom were born in Somerset county, Pa., of German lineage, and they were numbered among the earliest pioneer settlers of Fulton county. Here the father took up a tract of government land, near Luke's Corners, Fulton township, and he initiated the work of reclaiming his land from the forest wilds, but died in the very prime of his active manhood, in 1857, at which time he was thirty-three years of age. His widow subsequently became the wife of Charles Mason, of Lucas county, and they remained on the old homestead until the death of Mr. Mason, when his widow went to the home of her son Samuel, in Toledo, where she passed the remainder of her life, having been seventy-two years of age at the time of her demise. Of the six children of Elijah and Sarah Blubaugh, Henry was the first born; Mary is the wife of Joseph Griesinger, of Fulton township; Samuel, a retired farmer, resides in the city of Toledo; Drusilla died at Pettisville, Fulton county, having been the wife of Haman Bulger; the fifth child, a son, died in infancy, unnamed; and Melvina is the wife of George Dennis, of York township. As Henry Blubaugh was the eldest of the children, being a lad of ten years at the time of his father's death, much of the burden involved in providing for the family and securing the improvement of the home farm devolved upon him. As a boy he went out to work at a shilling a day in order to repay men for cultivating the land of the home farm—work which he was not able to perform—and he carried bundles of grain after three cradlers, when all harvesting was done in this way, for the princely stipend of ten cents a day. Thus it may be seen that his early life was fraught with strenuous discipline and arduous toil, and self-denial was his portion in all relations of life in that period, his school privileges being limited to an irregular attendance in the school at Luke's Corners. He early manifested a marked predilection for mechanical pursuits, in which line he possesses much natural ability. As a young man he learned the carpenter's trade, to which he devoted his attention for several years, and he erected the house and barn on his present farm, where he has lived for many years. For several years he gave more or less attention to market gardening, but his principal vocation during his active career has been that of

farming and stock-growing, through which important lines of industry he has gained a well merited success and prosperity. He has resided on his present homestead for thirty years, having at first rented the same from his father-in-law, John Farner, after whose death, with consequent settlement of the estate, he purchased the interests of the other heirs and came into the absolute ownership of the fine farm, in conjunction with his faithful wife, who has been a true helpmeet. The farm comprises eighty-one acres, and Mr. Blubaugh has been its owner since 1890. Under his direction prior to and since that time noteworthy improvements have been made on the place, a considerable amount of the land having been reclaimed from the native forest, and that which had been under cultivation has been cleared of stumps and brush, and everything about the farm placed in good repair, making it one of the model places of the township. In addition to diversified agriculture, Mr. Blubaugh has been specially successful in the raising of high-grade cattle and swine, and he is essentially progressive in his attitude. In national and State affairs he has always given a stanch suport to the Republican party, but in a local way he supports men and measures rather than adhering to strict partisan lines. Mr. Blubaugh has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for a quarter of a century, and has been identified with the Encampment of the order for fifteen years, at Delta. He is past noble grand of Swanton Lodge, No. 528, and has also taken the degrees of the grand lodge, taking a very active interest in the affairs of this well known and beneficent fraternal organization. Mrs. Blubaugh is identified with the adjunct organization, the Daughters of Rebekah, as is also the wife of her son. The family home is a most attractive one, and its conveniences and beauties have been materially enhanced through the handicraft of Mr. Blubaugh and his son, both of whom have much mechanical ability. January 16, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Blubaugh to Miss Elmira Farner, a daughter of John and Catherine (Rhodes) Farner, who were born in Pennsylvania, whence they came to Ohio, settling in Fulton county in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Blubaugh became the parents of four children, and two of the sons are deceased—John Edward, who died at the age of eight years, and Oma, who died at the age of fourteen months. Harvey E. lives on the home farm and is associated with his father in its work and management. He is a member of the lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias at Swanton, and in politics he is a stanch Republican. He married Miss Margaret Bayes, a member of the old and well known pioneer family of that name. Orrie Elva is residing at the paternal home.

CHARLES FREDERICK BOGART, a prominent real estate dealer and loan agent of Wauseon, was born in Spencer, Tioga county, N. Y., in 1843. He is the son of Isaiah and Roxea (Handy) Bogart, both natives of Ohio. After the close of the Civil war Isaiah Bogart settled in Wauseon, where he died April 6th, 1898, at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife was a sister of Hon. Michael Handy, during life a prominent attorney-at-law of this city. Francis Bogart, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, resided in Danby, Tompkins county,

N. Y., where he followed the occupation of farming. The maiden name of his wife was Martha Manning. His great-grandfather Bogart resided in Dutchess and Tompkins counties, N. Y. Charles F. Bogart was educated in the public schools of his native county. At the breaking out of the Civil war he, his father and his twin brother enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninth New York regiment, all three being in the same company. Their regiment was commanded by Col. B. F. Tracy, afterwards Secretary of the Navy, and was a part of the Ninth army corps, commanded by General Burnside. This regiment took an active part in most of the battles after the Wilderness campaign. The father and his twin sons served three years, and all returned without having received an injury. In 1866 Charles and his twin brother, Frederick Charles, attended the Bryant & Stratton commercial college of Toledo, O., where both fitted themselves for an active business life. After graduating from this school they settled in Wauseon, where they for several years were engaged in the marble business, being the first to start such an enterprise there. From Wauseon they removed to Kansas, where for eight years they were engaged in sheep-raising. Selling their sheep ranch, they removed to California, where Charles F. remained for two years. In 1889 he returned to Wauseon, where he is now actively engaged in the real estate and loan business. For the past fifteen years he has handled the money of an Eastern capitalist as loan agent, doing a business of more than two hundred thousand dollars annually, this amount being left in his care for reinvesting. He has operated in Fulton, Henry, Lucas, Williams and Defiance counties. He has displayed such good judgment in placing his loans that he enjoys the full confidence of the capitalist whom he represents. So complete is this confidence that all deeds and abstracts of title to lands on which loans have been made are entrusted to his keeping. Of course this confidence is due to his extraordinary success in all of his business transactions. For two years he served on the council of the city of his abode. That he has prospered in his business is demonstrated by the fact that he with his father and brother erected a fine brick business block on Main street, called the Bogart block, which he now owns, and which, by the way, is one of the finest in Wauseon. Having served his country so patriotically, it follows that he takes an active interest in the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his twin brother own large tracts of land in the oil fields of Texas, where his brother, Frederick Charles, is now residing, and attending to that part of their business. For some years both were interested in a telephone company in Houston, Texas, of which Frederick Charles was vice president and treasurer. Before going to Texas and California Frederick Charles was a resident of Wauseon. The Bogart family were originally Holland Dutch, the original name being Vande-Bogart. The two boys, Charles Frederick and Frederick Charles, were promoted from privates to corporals for soldierly conduct in the field.

NELSON E. BOLLES, a pioneer of the livery and sales stable business of Delta, was born in Royalton township, Cuyahoga county, O., November 6, 1839. He is the son of Gurdon and Harriet (Paull)

Bolles, the former a native of Connecticut, of English descent, and the latter of Pennsylvania, of German descent. Gurdon Bolles was a farmer by occupation and in an early day removed to Summit county from Cuyahoga county. After retiring from active labor he lived for a time with his eldest son in Ashland county, O. Later he removed to Oberlin, O., where he died in July, 1865. He was thrice married, the mother of Nelson E. Bolles being his second wife, who died when Nelson was only eight years old. They were the parents of three sons: Nelson E., the eldest; Avillo, who died at Ada, O., from the effects of disabilities incurred in the Civil war; Julius D., a druggist of Bowling Green, Wood county, who also served as a Union soldier. The third wife of Gurdon Bolles was Catherine Spooner, who survived him about twelve years. They had three children, only one of whom is living, Emma Davis of Lenawee, Mich. Nelson E. Bolles remained in his native county until he was twelve years old, when the family home was transferred to Summit county, he receiving his education in these two counties. He began his life work as a farmer, hauling his grain principally to Akron. In March, 1865, he removed to Fulton county, engaging for two years in the hotel business. Then he embarked in the present business, which he has conducted very successfully for nearly forty years. For the same length of time he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity, having been made a master mason in Richfield, Summit county, and demitted to Fulton Lodge, No. 248, thirty-nine years ago. He received the Chapter degrees at Wauseon, is a charter member of Octavius Waters Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and has been a member of Delta Lodge No. 460, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, since its organization in 1870. At present he is a member of Fulton Encampment, No. 197, being Past Chief Patriarch and past representative of the grand lodge and the grand encampment. For twenty-three years he has served as scribe of the encampment and has just been reelected for another year. In poltics he is an uncompromising Republican, having served for twenty-three years as constable of York township, in which Delta is located. The official record of Mr. Bolles, both in lodges and in civil offices, is probably the equal of that of any other person in Fulton county. In 1859, in Akron, he was wedded to Miss Martha A. Fauble, born in Richfield, Summit county, in 1842. They have had three children: Samuel E., a traveling salesman, with headquarters in New York City, where he resides with his wife and one child; Marion E., a druggist of Stryker, O., a soldier in the late Spanish-American war, who is married and has one child, Vaughn E. Bolles, and Dora C., a stenographer by occupation, and at present employed in Delta.

JACOB BONNELL, a retired farmer of Wauseon, was born near the Jersey shore in Lycoming county, Pa., in 1837. He is the son of William and Anna Margaret (Beugter) Bonnell, both natives of Pennsylvania. His grandfather was John Bonnell, who married Miss Catherine N. Miller. His great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, serving on the Colonial side. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, George Buyter, was a field officer in the

German army at the time of the Napoleonic wars. William Bonnell was born in Lycoming county, Pa. He came to Seneca county, O., in 1839, where he bought timbered land, and, after having cleared it, erected a comfortable house on the ground. Always taking an active part in public affairs, he served both as justice of the peace and trustee of Pleasant township, Seneca county. No other farmer in that community was more successful and more highly respected than he. His wife was born in Philadelphia, and with her parents removed to Tioga county, Pa. Both died on the home farm. The children of William Bonnell and wife are as follows: Ann; John, of Seneca county, who served as a member of the One Hundred and First Ohio volunteer infantry in the Civil war; Jacob, the subject of this sketch; Margaret, the wife of Daniel Callow, of Seneca county; Richard (deceased), who enlisted in the One Hundred and First Ohio volunteer infantry and died at Nashville, Tenn.; James, of Fulton county, Ind., who served during the Civil war in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio infantry, and Alfred, of Seneca county. Jacob Bonnell, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of his home county. He chose farming as his life's work, having found it very agreeable while growing up on his father's farm. In 1864 he enlisted in Company C of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio infantry and served four months in the army of the Potomac under General Augur. He married Miss Sarah Ann Norris, the daughter of Lott and Lorranor (Todd) Norris, natives of Frederick county, Md., who entered land in Seneca county in an early day. Lott Norris took an active part in local affairs, having held practically all of the township offices. His parents were Thomas and Susan Norris. The following are the children of Jacob Bonnell and wife: Ulysses Grant of Clinton township; Margaret Estella, the wife of Herbert L. Whiteman, of Liberty township, Henry county, and Herbert Roscoe, of York township, Fulton county. The children of Lott Norris and wife are: William Henry, of Tiffin, O., who served during the Civil war in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio infantry; Ephraim, of Adams township, Seneca county; Mary (deceased), who was the wife of Peter Vandeveer, of Scipio township, Seneca county; John T., of Tiffin; Sarah, the wife of the subject of this sketch; Charles (deceased), who enlisted in the One Hundred and First Ohio infantry and died in Louisville, Ky., while in service; Susan, the wife of Peter J. Vandeveer, of Scipio township, Seneca county, and Emma, the wife of Alfred Bonnell, a brother of Jacob Bonnell, of Pleasant township, Seneca county.

JAMES J. BORN, a progressive farmer and popular citizen of Fulton township, was born on the farm which is now his home, on the 9th of March, 1855, and is a son of David and Margaret (Kline) Born. David Born was born in Berks county, Pa., in 1815, and as a young man he came to Ohio and located in Tuscarawas county. He was a millwright and wagon-maker, and operated a wagon shop in Trenton, that county, until November 10, 1853, when he came to Fulton county and located on the farm now owned by his son, James J., subject of this

sketch. He purchased forty acres, for a consideration of four hundred dollars, and at the same time paid one hundred dollars for one acre adjoining, this investment having been made by reason of the fact that a log house had been already erected on the plat. This cabin he desired to prevent near neighbors and to use as a wagon shop. He was an excellent mechanic and erected many houses and barns in this section in the earlier years. He was successful as a money-maker, but lost heavily through his going security for his friends, some of whom were unfortunate, while others took deliberate advantage of his kindness. He later purchased adjoining land, making the aggregate area of his farm eighty-one acres, and practically the entire tract was reclaimed from the forest by him and his sons. He died June 4, 1894, secured in the high regard of all who knew him. He was associated with Wells Watkins in the organization of the first Sunday school in Fulton township, Mr. Watkins being still resident of the township. David Born was one of those concerned in the organization of Fulton county, and he served many years in township office, having been trustee of Fulton township during the Civil war and later. He had been previously married as had also his wife. By his first union four children were born, two attaining maturity. Albert met his death while serving as a soldier in the Civil war, and Priscilla is the wife of John Pulcher, of Tuscarawas county. The first husband of Margaret (Kline) Born was Samuel Cogan, and they had four children, namely: William H., who died as a result of a wound received while he was serving in the Civil war; John is a resident of Toledo; Julia A. is the wife of Richard M. Watkins, of Delta, this county; and Mary is the widow of O. W. Parish, of Ontario, Ind. David and Margaret Born became the parents of five children: David Franklin died in Delta, May 6, 1895; Hannah Joan is the wife of A. S. VanNortwick, and they reside in Tennessee; Jacob Sylvester died in early manhood; James J. is the immediate subject of this sketch; and Ella died at the age of seven years. The loved mother was summoned into eternal rest on the 13th of May, 1893. James J. Born was reared on the home farm, and is indebted to the district school for his educational discipline in his youth. He assisted in the work of the farm as a young man, and for a period of about six years was engaged as a traveling salesman, selling a washing machine which had been invented and patented by his father and brother, who manufactured the same. He did a fine business in the placing of these machines, and he still handles the same, though no longer giving active attention to the manufacture and sale of the article. In 1895 he purchased the old homestead farm, and he has since devoted himself to its operation, being one of the energetic and enterprising farmers of the township, while for the past two years he has given considerable attention to the raising of sugar beets, finding this branch of his farm enterprise profitable. In politics he is a stanch Republican, taking a loyal interest in public affairs but never seeking official preferment. He was for a number of years a member of the township school board, and has been a strong advocate of the centralization of the school interests of the township. He was for many years secretary of the Union church Sunday school and is active in

church work at the present time, both he and his wife holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He is affiliated with Delta Lodge, No. 199, Knights of Pythias, and with its adjunct organization, the Rathbone Sisters, of which Mrs. Born also is a member, and both are identified with Berry Grange, No. 1111, in which he has held office. December 29, 1881, Mr. Born married Miss Lavina Saeger, who was born and reared in Fulton township, being a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Nobbs) Saeger, well-known residents of the county. Mr. Saeger was born in Pennsylvania, of stanch German ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Born have two children: Grace, who was born January 28, 1883, is the wife of Minor Smith, a farmer of Fulton township; and Charles, who was born July 9, 1888, is associated with his father in the work and management of the home farm.

NOAH W. BOWSER, whose attractive homestead farm is located about three miles south of the village of Fayette, in Franklin township, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of this part of the county. He was born on the home farm, in Section 32, this township, on the 19th of February, 1852, and is a son of Noah and Delilah (Zimmerman) Bowser, the former of whom was born on that same farm, where he passed his entire life, having died at the age of twenty-two years and three months, a short time before his only child, subject of this review, was born. Noah Bowser was a son of John Bowser, who was born in Germany, and who became one of the verly early settlers of Fulton county, taking up a tract of wild land and developing the farm upon which his son and grandson were born, as just noted. He there passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits, and he was also a licensed preacher in the Christian Brethren church, being zealous in the work. His remains lie at rest in the Spring Hill cemetery, as do also those of the other deceased members of this well-known family. Of the eight children of Rev. John Bowser none are living, Noah having been the youngest. Delilah (Zimmerman) Bowser was born in the eastern part of this State, being a daughter of Daniel Zimmerman, a native of Hessen, Germany, whence he came to America when a child, his father having been one of the Hessian soldiers employed by the British government to aid in suppressing the American Revolution; but after learning the nature of the cause for which he had come to wage war, he soon deserted from the English ranks and became a valiant soldier in the Continental line. After the war he established a permanent home in the country in the winning of whose independence he had assisted. Daniel Zimmerman was a shoemaker by trade, but devoted the greater part of his active life to farming, and after the death of his wife he came to Fulton county, where he passed his declining days. After the death of her youthful husband Mrs. Delilah (Zimmerman) Bowser became the wife of Solomon Snyder, and after residing about six years in Defiance county they came to Franklin township once more, here making their home until about 1877, when they removed to Metz, Steuben county, Ind., where Mr. Snyder died a few years ago and where his widow still has her home, being sev-

enty-seven years of age (1905). Of the three children of her second marriage two are living—Alston C., a resident of Huntington, Ind.; and Sarah M., the wife of James Porter, of Metz, Ind. Noah W. Bowser secured his early educational training in the common schools of Franklin township, later attending the public schools of Wauseon and the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. He thereafter was engaged in farming on the old homestead for five years, after which he traded farms with his mother, being thereafter engaged in operating the farm at Spring Hill about three years. In the spring of 1884 he went to Metz, Ind., where he was engaged in the hardware business about three years, after which he purchased a farm in Williams county, Ohio, near West Unity, remaining on that place until 1900, when he disposed of the property and purchased his present farm, of eighty acres, in Section 5, Franklin township, where he is engaged in successful farming and stock-raising. In politics Mr. Bowser is a stanch Republican, has maintained a lively interest in the party cause, and he has been a frequent delegate to the county conventions. He has served as township trustee and treasurer, and is loyal and public-spirited in his attitude. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is affiliated with the Fayette lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. October 19, 1874, Mr. Bowser married Miss Amanda Gortner, of Franklin township, and she died in 1878. On the 22d of April, 1880, he married Miss Ada Kump, daughter of Levi Kump, an early settler of Franklin township, where he died September 17, 1904, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Bowser has five children: Earl L. is a student in the Ohio State University, in Columbus, and the other children remain at the parental home, namely: Frank L., Eunice D., Stanley W. and Clarence D.

SCHUYLER BRADLEY is another of the sterling citizens of Fulton county who have gained a competency through active association with the agricultural industry, and he is now enjoying the dignified retirement from active toil which is the just recompense for his many years of persistent application. He has a pleasant home in the village of Lyons, where he has resided since 1893, and he is further worthy of recognition in this work by reason of being a veteran of the Civil war. Mr. Bradley was born at Summerhill, Cayuga county, N. Y., November 12, 1833, a son of Delos D. and Polly (Sanford) Bradley, both of whom were born in that same county. The paternal grandfather, Micah Bradley, was born in Connecticut, a scion of stanch Puritan stock, and was an active participant in the War of 1812, and the latter's father rendered service as a Continental soldier in the War of the Revolution. Micah Bradley was numbered among the pioneers of Cayuga county, N. Y., where he reclaimed a farm from the wilderness, residing on the place until he was sixty years of age, after which he passed twenty years in Groton, Tompkins county, N. Y., then returning to Cayuga county and passing the remainder of his life in the village of Scipio, where he died at the patriarchal age of ninety-one years. The maiden name of his wife was Susanna Bennett. The maternal grand-

father of the subject of this sketch was Isaac Sanford, who was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., and became a pioneer of Cayuga county, that State, where he died. In 1857 Delos D. and Polly (Sanford) Bradley settled in Waupaca county, Wis., being pioneers of that locality, where he reclaimed a farm in the midst of the virgin forest. In 1875 he removed to Omro, Winnebago county, Wis., where his wife died, several years later, at the age of seventy years. He then took up his residence in the city of Ironwood, in the northern peninsula of Michigan, where he died in 1896, aged ninety-one years, thus maintaining the family reputation for longevity. Of his twelve children nine attained to years of maturity, namely: Schuyler, Edgar, George, William, Isaac, Helen, Delos, John and Mary. Schuyler Bradley was reared to maturity in Cayuga county, N. Y., where he received a good common-school education. When about nineteen years of age he went to Rockingham county, Va., where he served an apprenticeship at the moulder's and machinist's trades, which he followed from 1852 until 1858. He was residing in his native State at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, and on the 15th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, which was later merged into the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery. He remained in service sixteen months and fifteen days, and on the 31st of December, 1863, at Central Park hospital, New York city, received his honorable discharge, on account of physical disability. For fifteen years after the close of the war Mr. Bradley was engaged in farming in Caledonia township, Waupaca county, Wis., and in 1880 he located in Fairfield township, Lenawee county, Mich., where he followed the same vocation until 1893, when he came to the adjoining county of Fulton, taking up his residence in the attractive village of Lyons, where he has since lived essentially retired. He is a member of Baxter Post, No. 238, Grand Army of the Republic, of Lyons, and his political faith is that for which the Republican party stands voucher. March 23, 1865, Mr. Bradley was married to Mrs. Frances Baxter, widow of Lieut. James H. Baxter, who was killed in the battle of Fort Wagner, S. C., in the Civil war. She was born in Moravia, Cayuga county, N. Y., and is a daughter of Cyrenus and Louisa (Gardner) Sanford, who were pioneers of Lenawee county, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley have three daughters, namely: Cora, wife of Thomas Jefferson Terry; Grace, wife of Omer F. Harvey; and Ida, wife of Asa Munn.

CHARLES E. BRAILEY, a successful merchant of Brailey Station, is a native of Norwalk, Huron county, O., where he was born on July 13, 1852. He is the son of Gen. Moses R. Brailey, whose life sketch appears fully in this work. His mother's maiden name was Sarah I. Maxon. The General and his wife were natives of New York State, and died in Wauseon, O., the former in January, 1896, and the latter on January 17, 1881. The following children were born to these distinguished parents: Melissa A., who died in middle life; Albina, now Mrs. J. N. Michaels, of Toledo, O.; Lester C., of Toledo; James S., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Charles E.;

Elva F., the wife of Norman F. Dull, of Toledo; Sarah M., the wife of A. H. King, of Toledo; Nora A., now Mrs. Andrew McQueen, of Fulton county, and two others who died in infancy. Charles E. Brailey was educated in the public schools of the locality in which he was born and at the Delta and Columbus high schools. His whole life has been spent in the vicinity of the old homestead. For eighteen years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Milroy, and on the advent of the Wabash railroad he moved to his present location, eighty rods south of Milroy, and established the village of Brailey. His establishment is the only general store in the place. In addition to his village property, consisting of fine residence and two store buildings, he owns a valuable and highly cultivated farm of one hundred and forty acres. He transacts a large general merchandise business, handling all kinds of produce and selling all kinds of merchandise. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican, wielding a strong influence in the counsels of that party as chairman or member of the county central committee. Mr. Brailey is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been initiated into Delta lodge at the time his distinguished father was Worshipful Master. His membership is now with Swanton lodge, No. 555. He is also actively identified with the order of the Knights of Pythias. On February 21, 1875, he was married to Miss Clara B. Dixon, a native of Wisconsin and the daughter of John and Margaret A. Dixon, both natives of Fulton county, where they ended their days after spending their early married life in Wisconsin. Of the three children that have been born to this union only one is now living. Their names follow: Bessie M., born in 1876, who was married to Gerald F. Free, an employee of Mr. Brailey, and who died on April 23, 1904, leaving a daughter, Bessie, only eight days old, now a member of the Brailey family; Moses R., who was born in 1882 and died at the age of nine months, and Vera M., born in 1886, who is still at home.

HON. JAMES S. BRAILEY, prominently connected with several corporations in Ohio and Texas, and an influential citizen of Wauseon, was born in Huron county, O., December 22, 1849. He is the representative of a family whose ancestral history is especially a matter of deep interest to the reading people of Fulton county, because his father, Gen. Moses Rudolph Brailey, was one of the county's most popular and prominent men. General Brailey was a native of Canandaigua county, N. Y., where he was born November 2, 1817. After completing his public school education at Buffalo, N. Y., he removed to Norwalk, O., where he engaged in farming and the lumber business. Here he was elected a justice of the peace, the beginning of his highly successful public career. He studied law under the tutorship of Hon. E. M. Stone, of Norwalk, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, and for eleven years practiced his profession in that city. In 1852 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Huron county and two years later re-elected. In 1857 he removed to Fulton county, where he continued the practice of law, and where he was twice elected to the office of prosecuting attorney, in 1858 and 1860. Before the expira-

tion of the second term the Civil war broke out. Resigning his office, he tendered his services to his country, though considerably past the age of military duty. His first enlistment was early in 1861, for a period of three months. At the expiration of that term he promptly re-enlisted on August 21, and was mustered into the service as captain of Company I of the Thirty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry. Having been wounded in a skirmish near Spring Mill, Ky., he was discharged in March, 1862. On May following he again entered the service as captain of Company G, of the Eighty-fifth Ohio regiment, and on August 22, was transferred to the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Infantry, with the rank of major and was put in command of the regiment. Major Brailey participated in the battles of Kentucky and East Tennessee, and in January, 1863, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. For gallantry on the field of battle he was subsequently promoted to brevet colonel in the regular army and brigadier-general of volunteers. By reason of impaired health, occasioned principally by his former wounds, he was obliged to leave the service, receiving an honorable discharge during the winter of 1863-64. As he was averse to engaging in the pursuits of civil life while the war continued, he at the solicitation of Governor Brough, accepted the office of paymaster, a position that he held until the close of the war. In 1865 he was elected comptroller of the treasury for the State of Ohio and re-elected three years later, serving in that capacity until 1871. Meanwhile he had been elected a member of the Board of Soldiers' Claims for his State. In 1876 he returned to Fulton county and resumed the peaceful pursuits of private life, enjoying the privacy of the farm and the practice of law at Swanton. General Brailey was married in Eden, near Buffalo, N. Y., April 21, 1837, choosing for his companion in life's journey, Miss Sarah J. Maxon, of Buffalo, the daughter of Clark and Charity Maxon. The children born to this union were as follows: Melissa, Susan D., Laura L., Sevilla A., Lester C., James S., Charles E., Elva F., Sarah M., Eleanor A. and Ellen E. General Brailey was the son of Gideon and Ann Brailey, of Massachusetts and New York respectively, who traced their ancestry back to early Colonial times. James S. Brailey having accompanied his parents to Swan Creek township, Fulton county, in 1857, spent his early years on the parental farm and attended the public schools of the county. His education, interrupted by the Civil war, was resumed at its close and completed at the Ohio State University at Columbus. His business interests have been quite varied. Just after the war he secured the position of secretary of the Board of Military Claims and served in that capacity until 1869. Coming to Wauseon, he secured the secretaryship of the Fulton County Building and Loan association and for fifteen years engaged in the insurance business. In 1873-4 he served as deputy county auditor. He was for some years a member of the firm of Rorick & Brailey, brokers and dealers in real estate. For six years he filled the office of secretary of the Safety, Loan and Abstract company, and during the administration of President Harrison, was postmaster of Wauseon. In recent years he has become interested in the building and extension of independent tele-

phone lines and in equipping telephone exchanges. Primarily the construction of independent telephone plants was restricted to the territory comprising the States of Ohio and Michigan, but later was extended into the South. Mr. Brailey is at present engaged in building lines in Texas. This invasion of the territory of rival companies, whose service is far from satisfactory, was hailed with delight by the people, who see their opportunity to secure better service at considerably less expense. He is also one of the promoters of the Detroit and Lima railroad, an enterprise of great magnitude and flattering prospects. On December 29, 1870, he was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Iona P., born in Fulton county on December 28, 1852, the daughter of Orra and Catherine E. Blake, one of the most influential families in this county. Mrs. Brailey is a lady of culture and refinement, and possesses many admirable graces peculiar to herself. She takes a personal interest in the welfare of the veterans of the Civil war, and has always been a zealous worker in the Woman's Relief Corps, of which organization she was president for two years at Wauseon. She and her husband have entertained at their home the survivors of General Brailey's old regiment when assembled in reunion, and have always been especially interested, both with their means and words of encouragement, in making the lives of the old veterans happier and more comfortable. Mrs. Brailey is an earnest member of the Congregational church and labors unceasingly in its various interests. To James S. Brailey and wife there have been born two sons, James S. Jr., and Orra Lester. James S. Brailey, Jr., of Toledo, O., received his education in the public schools of Wauseon and at the Ohio State University, Columbus. In 1895 he was admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney. Later he turned his attention to other lines of business. After having engaged in the practice of his profession in Wauseon and Toledo for some years, he became interested in the telephone business, having experienced the inadequate accommodations afforded by the company that enjoyed a monopoly in that enterprise. Defying all threats of the Bell company, Mr. Brailey and Edward L. Barber, together with Mr. Brailey, Sr., assumed the aggressive and established an independent exchange at Wauseon. Their request for long distance connections having been refused, these aggressive men proceeded to construct their own line connecting Wauseon with Toledo. As the Wauseon exchange proved a financial success, the Ohio Construction company was organized for the purpose of establishing independent telephone exchanges in other cities, building exchanges at Adrian and Tecumseh, Mich., and Clyde, Elyria and other towns in Ohio, after which J. S. Brailey, Jr., and Ed L. Barber organized the Central Construction company; Ed L. Barber as President and J. S. Brailey, Jr., Secretary and General Manager. Up to date the company has installed independent exchanges in Louisville, Ky., Kansas City., Mo., Utica, N. Y., Springfield, O., Napoleon, Tiffin, Bucyrus, Delaware, Sidney, Piqua and many other Ohio towns and cities, besides building several long distance lines. Recently Mr. Brailey, Jr., has invested largely in Toledo real estate and is now connected with a company to build a half million

dollars hotel in Toledo. He was married to Miss Eda Garret, a native of Fulton county, but a resident of Toledo, O., for some years before her marriage. They have one daughter, Lucile by name. Orra Lester, the younger son, served as a musician during the late war with Spain, serving first as regimental bugler and afterwards as bandmaster, after which he was located at San Antonio, Texas, engaged in the construction of independent telephone plants at San Antonio, Austin and several other larger cities in Texas. At present he is in California, superintending the mining interests of the family. He was wedded to Miss Lottie Nelson of Knoxville, Tenn., a young lady of high social standing and rare accomplishments. She possesses a superb voice which has been cultivated under some of the masters of musical science.

ORRA M. BRAILEY, justice of the peace and notary public of Swanton, Fulton county, O., was born in Norwalk, O., May 25, 1853. He is the representative of one of the most prominent and well-known families of Fulton county, his father being a brother of Gen. M. R. Brailey, whose life sketch appears fully in the personal article of James S. Brailey. The parents of Orra M. Brailey were Lester and Anna Jane (Brewster) Brailey, the former a native of New York State and the latter of Vermont. Lester Brailey removed to Huron county, O., in an early day and located on a farm, where he spent his mature life and died at the age of seventy-three years. His widow, now seventy-four years old, still resides on the home farm. Of the six children born to these parents four are still living. The names follow: Julia and Jonah, both of whom died in infancy; Orra M., Leonard, Mary and Carrie, the last three named all living in Huron county. Orra M. Brailey grew to manhood on the parental farm and received his education in the Normal at Milan, O., and Oberlin college. After leaving school he taught in Huron and Fulton counties for fifteen years, meeting with unusual success. Then he engaged in farming in Swan Creek township until 1902, when he removed to Swanton and engaged in the agricultural implement business. In this same year he was elected justice of the peace, and two years later re-elected to the same office. For twelve years he served as director of the Fulton county infirmary and at present holds the office of clerk of Swan Creek township. In the councils of the Republican party he has for years been recognized as one of the local chieftains. Mr. Brailey is a member of Swanton Lodge, No. 555, Free and Accepted Masons, being at present Worshipful Master of the lodge, and Past Chancellor Commander of Swanton Lodge, No. 558, Knights of Pythias. In religious affairs he is quite liberal. While not connected with any religious organization, he sees good both in and out of the church. On June 29, 1874, he was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Sylvania Hunter, a native of Norwalk, O. They are the parents of three sons, one of whom, Leman, is deceased. The others are: Dr. Harry E., of Swanton and Corwin, who has been traveling in the West for two years in search of health, and who now resides at Denver, Colo. Dr. Harry Early Brailey was born in Norwalk, Huron

county, and accompanied his parents to Fulton county when a child. He was reared on the farm and educated in the county public schools and the high school at Delta, where he took a four years' course, graduating in 1894. During the two years following he was engaged in teaching and clerical work. In 1902 he graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine and at once began the practice of his profession at Swanton, where he has established a successful and remunerative business. He is a member of the Fulton County Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical and American Medical associations, and is the medical examiner of a number of insurance companies. The doctor is a stanch Republican and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of the World. He is unmarried and still resides at home.

W. F. BRAINARD, the superintendent and a part owner of the Wauseon Lumber Company, was born near Cleveland, in Mayfield township, Cuyahoga county, O. He is the son of L. E. Brainard and Rose (Stratton) Brainard, the former born near Cleveland and the latter in Huron county. His paternal grandfather came from Connecticut, having come to Ohio in an early day. His maternal grandparents were natives of Lockport, N. Y. The subject of this sketch received a careful elementary education in the public schools of his native county and was thoroughly trained for the important positions he has held and is now holding. His first business connection was with the Pilliod Lumber Company of Swanton, Fulton county, in the capacity of superintendent. During the eight years that he had charge of this concern, he displayed remarkable ability, and conducted its affairs so successfully as to endear himself to his employers. When he severed his relations with this company he carried with him their best wishes for success in whatever he might undertake. But greater responsibilities were in store for the subject of this sketch. In 1891 he became part owner and superintendent of the Wauseon Lumber Company, having come to Wauseon with the firm. The magnitude of the business done by this company may be judged from the fact that it sells seldom less than seventy thousand dollars worth of manufactured material each year. This remarkable success is due principally to the able management of the business by Mr. Brainard. He makes it his business to look after the affairs of the company just as closely as if the entire property belonged to himself. The territory to which this firm ships the products of its large mill is not limited to the United States, for it also enjoys a large export trade. Forty-five men are employed throughout the year by this concern. Lumber, hoops, staves and telephone brackets are manufactured on an extensive scale. Mr. Brainard's wonderful success is due to the fact that he gives his undivided attention to the management of the business, for the successful management of a business of such vast dimensions necessarily requires the entire time of its manager.

LEROY S. BRENNER is one of the representative business men and influential citizens of Fayette, where he is junior member of the well-known firm of Acker & Brenner, dealers in agricultural imple-

ments and machinery, buggies, carriages, wagons, harness, etc., and manufacturers of harness and saddlery goods, as well as various other products in the line. The present firm was organized in 1893, and the concern has large and well equipped quarters, the establishment being the only one of the sort in the thriving town of Fayette. Mr. Brenner was born on November 3, 1855, in Medina county, Ohio, and is a son of Adam and Mary (Sitz) Brenner, both natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Ohio in the early '50's, settling in Medina county and later removing to Lorain county, where the father died at the age of seventy-two years, having been a resident of the town of Wellington at the time. His widow passed the closing years of her life in Medina county, where she died in 1893, at the age of eighty-four years. They became the parents of ten children: George is deceased; Ephraim is a resident of Medina county; Frank and Emma are deceased; Theresa is the wife of Jay Beedle, of Medina county; Christopher is a resident of Cleveland, Ohio; Wade resides in Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mary is deceased; Leroy S. figures as the immediate subject of this brief sketch; Martha is the wife of Henry Strong, of Battle Creek, Mich. Leroy S. Brenner was reared to maturity in Medina county, in whose public schools he secured that excellent training which so well equipped him for the duties and responsibilities of his later career as an active and successful business man. At the age of sixteen years, in Wellington, Lorain county, he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of harness-making, serving three years and three months and becoming a thoroughly skilled artisan in the line. He then went to Hastings, Mich., where he was employed at his trade a short time, then locating in Bellevue, that State, where he followed his trade several years, a portion of the time having had a shop of his own. Previously to this, however, he had been employed for a time in Union City, that State, in the shop of one of the town's pioneer business men, Edwin Lee, and after returning to Bellevue and conducting his own shop for a time he disposed of the same and removed to Delta, Fulton county, Ohio, where he was engaged in the hotel business for the ensuing seven months. He then returned to Wellington and entered into a contract to manufacture fifty sets of harness, completing the work in due course of time. In February, 1884, Mr. Brenner came to Fayette, and for the following six years was here associated in the harness business with Benjamin D. Durling. He then continued in the same line of enterprise individually, and he also opened a carriage and buggy emporium in connection, building up an excellent trade, and continued his operations in these lines, on Main street, for a period of twelve years. He then formed his present partnership, with Gary Acker, and they control a large and important business, extending over a wide radius of country. In the meanwhile Mr. Brenner had become identified with other business enterprises, having conducted a livery stable one year, and having had a grocery store about the same length of time, and he also became proprietor of a blacksmith shop. He is progressive and energetic and possesses excellent business acumen, so that he has been successful in

his efforts, and in his business career he has made a steady and substantial advancement, gaining prosperity and independence through his own efforts, and his course has been such as to retain to him the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of life. He is public-spirited and loyal to the interests of his home town, where he has stock in several commercial and industrial corporations. He is a supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and he served five years as a member of the village council of Fayette. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At Olivet, Mich., December 28, 1882, Mr. Brenner was united in marriage to Miss Anna L. Adams, of Bellevue, that State, and they have four children—Clarence, Leta, Verna and Lucille.

HON. FRANKLIN BRIGGS, a prominent and highly successful merchant of Delta, and a representative of one of the early established families of Fulton county, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, February 15, 1841. He is the son of Francis and Sarah (Cuffel) Briggs, both natives of Wayne county. Francis Briggs was a physician by profession and followed that calling until his death which occurred at the age of fifty-five years in Ft. Wayne, Ind., his wife having died a few years earlier, aged fifty-two years. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are still living. They are: Mrs. Sarah J. Hill, a widow, of Wauseon, O.; Franklin; Margaret, now Mrs. Fluhart of Continental, O.; Matilda, now Mrs. Springstead of Springfield, O.; Charles W., a mechanic of Bellefontaine, O. Franklin Briggs grew to manhood in his native county and was educated in the Waterville, O., graded school. He began his independent life career by enlisting as a soldier in Company I of the Fourteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, serving three months, and then for three years in Company K of the Sixty-seventh Ohio regiment. Enlisting as a private he rose in rank step by step until he reached that of Captain, attaining to the command of his company before he was twenty-one years old, and serving as such for more than two years. Although he took part in forty-three engagements of greater or less degree, he escaped personal injury. Among these engagements may be mentioned the following: Phillippi, Cheat River, First Battle of Winchester and other maneuvers in Shenandoah Valley, Black River, Harrison's Landing, Siege and Battle of Petersburg, Siege of Charleston and the Storming of Fort Wagner. In November, 1864, he was mustered out of service and returned home, to embark soon after in the drug business, which he shortly after augmented by engaging also in the hardware business. Disposing of his drug establishment soon after he gave his undivided attention to the management of the hardware business, in which he met with unusual success, his trade extending to all parts of the county. He handles a general line of hardware, farm machinery, vehicles, etc. Mr. Briggs has always been an ardent Republican and has attained to an honored position within his party, having filled various offices in the town of Delta. In 1903 he was elected representative from his county to the Ohio legislature, serving during the

session of 1904, and his services were so acceptable to his constituents that he was re-elected on November 7, 1905, for another term. He was chairman of the Temperance committee, member of the committee on Fees and Salaries, also on that of Public Ways. In the counsels of the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the exalted position of a Thirty-second degree member. With the Grand Army of the Republic he is actively identified, being post commander of McQuillin Post, No. 271. Together with his family he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, taking an active part in all branches of church work. Mr. Briggs has been married three times. His first wife was Miss Laura Trowbridge, who died without issue. He next was wedded to Miss Mattie Hill, of Tuscarawas county. To this union two children were born, both of whom died prior to the mother's death. His present wife was Miss Emma Gelzer of Delta, who is the mother of four children. They are: Marion W., a graduate of the Electrical Engineering Department in Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, who is interested in his father's business; Earnest F., a graduate of the classical course of the University of Michigan, also a member of the firm of F. Briggs & Sons; Clara Louise, a graduate of the Woman's College of Baltimore, Md., who is still at home, and Bernice, a student at Evanston, Ill.

RUFUS BRIGGS, a representative of a prominent timber firm of Boston, Mass., was born in Penobscot county, Me., April 14, 1828. He is the son of Erastus and Cynthia (Holden) Briggs, the former born in New Salem, Mass., in 1795, and the latter near Sedgwick, Penobscot county, Maine, in 1814. In the fall of 1835 Erastus Briggs removed to Maumee, where he resided until April 1, 1837, when he came to Clinton township. He was a surveyor by occupation, having been thoroughly trained for that work, and had the honor of having taught the first school in Clinton township. At the time Mr. Briggs settled in Fulton county it was a part of Lucas county. His purchase of land of Elijah Humigton constitutes the first transfer recorded in that township. In the first election held in the township Mr. Briggs served as clerk. Finally he moved back to Maumee River, where he died in 1839, forty-four years of age. After his death his widow moved back to Clinton township, where she reared her family on a farm. Here she died in 1898, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. The children of Erastus Briggs and wife are: Catherine, the wife of George Leonard of Napoleon, O.; Rufus, the subject of this sketch; Maria, the wife of Ben Cooper of Covington, Ky.; Rowena, now Mrs. Miller of Covington, Ky., and Erastus, a resident of Judsonia, Ark., since 1870, where he is prominent in public and religious affairs, being identified with the Baptist church. William Holden, the father of Cynthia (Holden) Briggs, served as an officer in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch, at the age of sixteen years, went to Covington, Ky., where he resided for seven years. From Covington he removed to Ohio and in 1854 located at Wauseon. He made this last journey on the first passenger train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. Since his residence

in Wauseon he has quite actively engaged in the timber business, representing a prominent Boston firm. His territory consists of Northwestern Ohio, Northeastern Indiana and Southern Illinois. The magnitude of his business may be judged from the fact that he purchases annually from forty thousand to seventy thousand dollars' worth of timber for his firm. He takes great interest in the Pioneer Association of Fulton county, first organized by Col. D. W. H. Howard, who was the first president, holding the office as long as he lived. At the death of Colonel Howard the oldest settler in the county became his successor, for it is one of the rules of the organization that whenever a vacancy occurs the oldest settler in the county becomes its presiding officer. For forty-four years Mr. Briggs has taken part in the propagation of the principles of Odd Fellowship. He married Miss Martha J. Bowen, the daughter of John and Nancy (Willett) Bowen, of Covington, both natives of Virginia. In 1902 he was so unfortunate as to lose his wife, who died, aged seventy years. The family of the subject of this sketch consists of the following children: Harvey O., of Toledo, O.; Julia P., now the widow of Charles Orral, of Wauseon; Ada M., now Mrs. F. S. Kissenger, and William W., of Toledo.

JOEL BRIGHAM, JR., the pioneer hardware merchant of Wauseon, was born in Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, N. Y., January 10, 1818. He is the son of Joel Brigham, Sr., and Polly Ann (Durkee) Brigham, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Connecticut. Joel Brigham, Sr., was born in Worcester county, Mass., September 12, 1785, and married Polly Ann Durkee, the daughter of Benjamin and Susan Durkee. He served as a soldier of the War of 1812 with the rank of lieutenant. In 1833 the family removed to Ohio and located near Lodi, Medina county, where both died. Seven children were born to their marriage, one of whom, Winfield, aged ninety years, has resided in Fulton county for more than fifty years. The Brigham family trace their ancestors back to the year 1635, when Thomas Brigham came to America from London, England, and settled at Marlboro, Mass. His son, Thomas Brigham, Jr., was born in 1640 and married Miss Mary Rice. Their son, Jonathan Brigham, born February 26, 1674, married Miss Mary Fay and served as selectman and moderator of Marlboro in 1715. Their son, Joel, a selectman of Marlboro in 1763, married Miss Mary Church, in August, 1762. Samuel, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, born December 3, 1765, married Phoebe Davis of Worcester, and moved to Madison, N. Y., where he died in 1811. Their son, Joel Brigham, Sr., was born September 12, 1785, and married Polly Ann Durkee. Joel Brigham, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm and educated in the schools of his home county. In 1848 he embarked in business in Chatham Centre, Medina county, operating a general store and serving as postmaster, having received his appointment to that office from President Taylor, and remained there five years. In 1853 he removed to Clinton township, Fulton county, where for the next four years he engaged in farming and lumbering. He then became interested in the milling business, being a member of the firm of Brigham & Spring-

er. In 1859 he removed to Wauseon and began his career as a hardware merchant, which business he conducted with marked ability and phenomenal success up to the date of his retirement from active duty. The present brick building on Main street used by the Brigham hardware store was built in 1871. Joel Brigham, Jr., has been equally active in public affairs, having served as justice of the peace three terms, as mayor of the city two terms and as county commissioner two terms. While always very busy attending to business and official duties, he has found considerable time to devote to the management of the Wauseon cemetery. In 1877 he was first elected a member of the board of cemetery trustees, in which capacity he is still serving. Under his skillful management, for he has practically been the superintendent, the Wauseon cemetery has been made one of the most beautiful in Northern Ohio. Since 1877 the sale of every lot has been made by him. The business and official career of Joel Brigham, Jr., has been marked by the strictest integrity and the most pronounced success. In his declining years he still gives time and attention to public affairs, and is happy in the enjoyment of the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens, not only of Fulton county but of the neighboring counties. His friendship, hospitality and good citizenship are well known to all. In 1838 he married Miss Betsy Lyon, born in 1820, the daughter of Elias and Relief Lyon, who located at Chatham, Medina county, in 1835. W. S. Brigham, their eldest son, was for some years city clerk of Wauseon and he is now serving as postmaster, having been appointed by President McKinley and reappointed by President Roosevelt. He married Miss Ellen E. Buchanan, of Norwalk, O., the daughter of Henry and Phillinda (Chamberlain) Buchanan. They have two children: Luretta, now Mrs. B. W. Crissey, of Oak Park, Chicago, Ill., and Ralph W., who is now with his father in the postoffice. H. T. B. Brigham, the second son, was born in Chatham Centre, Medina county, and educated in the Wauseon public schools. He began his business career in the book, stationery and jewelry business and followed that calling for four years. For two years he served in the Eighty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, his regiment being a part of the Army of the Cumberland. His command helped to capture the Confederate general, John Morgan. For some years he has been successfully conducting a telephone construction business. In the affairs of the Masonic fraternity he takes a deep interest. He married Miss Elizabeth Lucas, of Madison, N. Y., and by her has two children, Lawrence and Helen. Clarence E. Brigham, the youngest son, has succeeded to his father's hardware business and is conducting the same with marked success. He is the husband of Inez Scott, the daughter of W. C. Scott, of Wauseon. Harriet Brigham, the elder daughter is the wife of W. H. Schrowe. They have one child, Harvard B., born March 29, 1886, now a student of Oberlin college. Cecelia, the younger daughter, was joined in wedlock to Dr. C. E. Bennett, one of Wauseon's leading physicians. Walter, a student of the Lima Military Academy, and Florence H. are the names of their two children. Col. J. H. Brigham, a nephew of the subject of this sketch, who recently died, was the son of Winfield Brigham, a

resident of Fulton county for more than fifty years. Colonel Brigham was also a resident of this county and was the owner of a large farm at Delta. During the Civil war he was lieut.-colonel of the Sixty-ninth Ohio volunteer infantry and commanded a brigade in General Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea. He always took a great interest in agriculture and was at one time an active member of the Ohio State and the National granges. For three terms he was sheriff of Fulton county and for one term he represented his county in the State senate. At the time of his death he was assistant secretary of the agricultural department of the National government.

ROY S. BRIGHAM, a young and prosperous farmer of Swan Creek township, was born at Wauseon, July 2, 1873. He is the son of Col. J. H. and Edna (Allman) Brigham, both natives of Ohio. Col. J. H. Brigham was born in Lodi, Medina county, O., December 12, 1838. He grew to manhood, receiving a very liberal education in the public schools of his home county, Berea college and the Lebanon, Ohio, Normal. On the breaking out of the Civil war he entered the Union army as a private, serving at first in the Twelfth Ohio and afterwards in the Sixty-ninth Ohio regiment. Of the latter he became Lieutenant-Colonel, having passed through all of the intermediate grades. All of his promotions came to him as a reward of meritorious conduct on the field of battle. Returning from the army at the close of the war, he located in Fulton county, where for many years he was extensively engaged in farming, and during that time held many prominent official positions. For three terms he filled very satisfactorily the office of sheriff of Fulton county and one term he served in the State senate. He was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket, but was defeated in a district that was largely Democratic. In the work of the Grange movement Colonel Brigham took a very active part, serving as Master of the National Grange for five successive terms. For six years he was a member of the Ohio State board of agriculture, being its president one year. During his whole life he was very active in politics, being in close touch with the National leaders of the Republican party. He was an intimate personal friend of President McKinley and followed that national chieftain throughout his illustrious career. After serving on the Ohio State board of managers of the penitentiary, he was, in 1897, appointed by President McKinley Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, a position he held until his death. By virtue of his office he was prominently connected with the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, having charge of much of the detail work of each. While on his way from Washington to St. Louis, in June, 1904, he stopped off at his farm home near Delta to visit his son, Roy S., and while there was stricken with heart failure, a malady from which he had been a sufferer for a number of years, and died very suddenly on June 29, 1904, his wife, who was born in Swan Creek township, June 17, 1840, having died one year before. They were the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters. The children are: Kate, now Mrs. Higgins of Ashley, Mich.; Bessie B., now Mrs. Dunbar of Toledo, O.; Roy S.;

Harry H., connected with the Board of Government Managers of the St. Louis Exposition, who married Miss Mabel Cofin, of Wauseon; Mary B., the wife of Sheldon S. Cline, of the Washington (D. C.) Post, and Josephine, who makes her home with Mrs. Cline. Colonel Brigham was so long and so prominently before the public that his death occasioned universal grief, not only among his old friends and neighbors but throughout the State and nation. A committee was appointed by the United States Board of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to draft suitable resolutions of condolence, and Major William H. Michael was appointed as the representative of that body at the funeral. A like action was taken by the officials of the Agricultural Department, who were represented by a committee at the burial services. As he was very successful in his business transactions, he left a large estate, consisting mostly of farms in Fulton county. He was a generous, openhearted friend, a kind and loving father, whose tragic end came as an irreparable bereavement to his family. Roy S. Brigham was educated in the Delta public schools and has lived on the farm which he now occupies since his sixth year. Of the home estate, consisting of three hundred and eighty acres, one hundred and sixteen, in a high state of cultivation, are in the farm of Mr. Brigham. General farming, dairying and stock-raising constitute his occupation, and the surroundings show that he has been unusually successful. He is a member of Fulton Lodge, No. 248, Free and Accepted Masons, of Octavius Waters Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and Aurora Chapter, No. 75, Order Eastern Star, his wife also being a member of the last named organization. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. On March 26, 1896, he was married to Miss Carrie E. Mason, a native of Cleveland and the daughter of Charles Mason, deceased. Her mother was Evelyn Clark, now the wife of John G. Rorabeck, a druggist of Delta. Roy S. Brigham and wife are the parents of one interesting daughter, Helen, now in her eighth year and attending the Delta schools.

BYRON BRINK is another of the representative farmers of Chesterfield township who is properly accorded specific consideration in this history, his postoffice address being Morenci, Lenawee county, Mich., from which village his home is three miles distant. Mr. Brink is a member of one of the well known pioneer families of Fulton county, and was born on a farm near Fayette, in Gorham township, this county, on the 6th of December, 1847. His father, Jacob Brink, was born in Richland county, Ohio, where he married Miss Phoebe Taylor, and they came to Fulton county in 1847, locating on a farm west of Fayette, where the father passed the remainder of his life, having reclaimed his farm from the wilds and made good improvements on the same. He died on the homestead, in 1853. His wife was born in the State of New York, and she accompanied her parents on their removal to Richland county, where she remained until her marriage and removal to Fulton county, as noted. She died in 1875, having survived her husband by more than a score of years. They became the parents of four children, of whom Byron was the first born; Bartley died on Jan-

uary 20, 1894; Bainbridge died in 1905; and Jacob B. is a prosperous farmer of Gorham township. Byron Brink passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead farm which was the place of his birth, and his educational training was secured principally in the common schools of the village of Fayette. In 1872 he purchased a farm of sixty acres, and he has since made several additional purchases, as well as sales, and is the owner of three hundred and ten acres of very fine land, his farm being well drained and very prolific in cultivation. He devotes his attention to diversified agriculture and to the raising of high-grade live stock, having made a specialty of thoroughbred and registered Poland-China swine since 1877 and of thoroughbred Holstein cattle since 1900. He has erected good buildings on his estate, including a commodious and attractive residence, and is one of the wideawake and progressive farmers of the county. In political affairs his support is given to the Republican party and he has held various local offices, including that of township trustee, of which he was incumbent six terms, while he has also been road supervisor and a valued member of the school board. In 1870 Mr. Brink married Miss Sarah A. Powers, who was born in Fulton county, in 1849, being a daughter of Peter and Julia (Canneda) Powers, who were natives of Connecticut and who came to Fulton county in the pioneer days, here passing the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Brink was summoned to the life eternal in 1872, having become the mother of one child, George E., who died at the age of twenty-one years. In 1873 Mr. Brink married Miss Elizabeth Rutledge, who was born in Williams county, Ohio, August 19, 1854, being a daughter of William and Sarah (Lipey) Rutledge, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Richland county, Ohio, whence they came to Williams county, where they remained until death, the mother passing away December 27, 1884, and the father on the 7th of May, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Brink have eight children; Sarah J. is the wife of Arthur Smith, of Lyons, this county; Phoebe M. is the wife of Edwin Powell, of Morenci, Mich.; Bertha A. is the wife of Everett Smith, of Chesterfield; Harry married Miss Laura Crow, and is engaged in farming in Chesterfield township; Maye and Ray (twins), and James W. and John H. remain at the parental home.

JOHN L. BRINK is a representative farmer of Gorham township, is a scion of one of the pioneer families of the Buckeye commonwealth, and is one who honored the State by meritorious and gallant service in the ranks of the Union army during practically the entire period of the Civil war. He was born in DeKalb, Crawford county, Ohio, June 12, 1845, and is a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Robinson) Brink, the former of whom was born in Richland county, Ohio, and the latter in the State of Virginia. Both died in DeKalb, where the father had followed the vocation of tanner and shoemaker, their deaths resulting from typhoid fever. The father was born June 15, 1820, and died November 16, 1846, and his wife, who was born October 9, 1820, died March 17, 1847, so that in death they were not long divided. They became the parents of two children, of whom

the younger, John L., subject of this sketch, was less than a year old when he became doubly orphaned. The elder child, Charles Wesley, was born October 31, 1841, and died on the 24th of the following April. After the death of his parents, John L. Brink was taken into the home of his parental grandparents, Cornelius and Hannah (Bodley) Brink, by whom he was carefully reared and educated. They were early settlers of Richland county, Ohio, and in 1858 they came to Fulton county and took up their residence in Gorham township, where the grandfather gave his attention to farming until his death, which resulted from an accident. He passed away in 1863, at the age of sixty-five years, and his wife, who was born February 9, 1799, died at the age of eighty-four years, four months and twenty-five days. They became the parents of seven children, all of whom, but one, are now deceased. John L. Brink secured his early education in the common schools of Gorham township, where he was reared on the farm of his grandfather, with whom he remained associated until the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, when he promptly manifested his loyalty and patriotism. September 1, 1861, at the age of sixteen years, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Fayette, his command being assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. He was an active participant in many important battles and minor engagements, among which may be designated the following: Wildcat and Mill Springs, Ky.; siege of Corinth, Miss.; Perryville and Stone River; Hoover's Gap, Missionary Ridge, Resaca and Kenesaw Mountain; the Atlanta campaign, under General Sherman; Jonesboro, Ga., and the Georgia campaign; siege of Savannah; and the campaign through the Carolinas, including the engagement at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 10th of April, 1865. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865, and received his honorable discharge a few days later, in Cleveland, Ohio. He then returned to Gorham township, his grandfather having died in the meantime, and soon after he went to Northern Michigan, where he was identified with the great lumbering industry until 1868, when he returned to Gorham township, where he has since made farming his principal vocation, having a well-improved farm of eighty acres and being one of the honored citizens of the community in which he has so long made his home. In politics Mr. Brink maintains an independent attitude, and in a fraternal way he is an appreciative member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being a popular comrade of Stout Post, No. 128, at Fayette. Mrs. Brink is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. December 29, 1868, Mr. Brink was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Saltzgaber, who was born near Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, January 19, 1841, being a daughter of John and Sylvia (Wise) Saltzgaber, natives of Lebanon county, Pa. The father was born April 13, 1807, and died September 28, 1860, in Gorham township. His wife was born November 25, 1805, and died July 2, 1889. They were married in their native county and in March, 1836, located in Richland county, Ohio, where they remained until 1847, when they came to what is now Fulton county, passing the remainder of their lives

in Gorham township, the father having devoted the greater portion of his active life to work at the cabinetmaker's trade. They became the parents of eleven children, concerning whom the following data are incorporated: Margaret, born May 6, 1827, died February 21, 1898; Jonathan, born September 16, 1828, resides in Prattville, Mich.; Eliza was born June 14, 1831; Henrietta was born July 24, 1833, and is the wife of James Brink, of Gorham township; John, who was born August 22, 1835, is deceased; Mary, born July 27, 1838, is the wife of Edward Coleman, of Fayette; Sarah A. is the wife of the subject of this sketch; William Henry, born June 1, 1841, resides in Helena, Mont.; George, born July 22, 1843, died September 25, 1888; Matilda, born May 18, 1847, died September 27, 1902; and Thomas, born December 18, 1848, died January 10, 1852. To Mr. and Mrs. Brink have been born three children: Hugh C., born May 7, 1870, met his death by drowning, August 4, 1901. Earl E., who was born January 1, 1872, is a successful farmer of Gorham township. May 2, 1895, he married Miss Minnie Glime, of Williams county, and they have one child, Leila May, born April 16, 1896. Nelson L., youngest of the three children of Mr. Brink, was born September 6, 1875, and is engaged in farming in Gorham township. January 23, 1900, he married Jennie Lester, daughter of Isaac Lester, mentioned elsewhere in this publication, and they have one child, Lois, born February 17, 1903.

FREDERICK BRINKMAN is one of those worthy representatives of the German fatherland who have contributed so materially to the stability and progress of the various communities in which they have located upon coming to America. He is the owner of one of the fine farms of York township, and is one of the leading agriculturists and stock-growers of this section of the county. He was born in Pyermont, Germany, on the 24th of April, 1845, and is a son of Frederick and Cathrine (Ritterbush) Brinkman, both of whom died in Germany, the mother in 1853 and the father in 1855. Frederick Brinkman was reared and educated in his native land, where he remained until the year 1869, when he immigrated to the United States, first locating in New York City, and he became a resident of Fulton county in 1870. In the centennial year of our national independence, Mr. Brinkman purchased forty acres of land in York township, taking up his residence in a primitive log cabin, near the site of his present fine brick house, and setting himself vigorously and systematically to the task of reclaiming and improving his property. As prosperity crowned his efforts he added to the area of his landed estate, eventually becoming the owner of two hundred and eighty acres. He has since sold one hundred and twenty acres to his son, retaining the remaining one hundred and sixty acres, including the original homestead which he secured thirty years ago. His residence is one of the best in the township and the other farm buildings are in harmony therewith. Though never a seeker of public office Mr. Brinkman is a stanch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and he and his wife are members of the United

Brethren church. In 1873 Mr. Brinkman was united in marriage to Miss Mary Orth, who was born in Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio, September 20, 1842, and they have four children, namely: G. William, who married Miss Nettie McKibbens and is engaged in farming in Clinton township; Frederick C., who is a farmer at home; Mary, who is the wife of Sherman Russell, of York township; and W. Herman, who married Miss Fanny Ruhley and is engaged in farming in York township, where he owns and operates a farm of eighty acres.

DAVIS BROWN, secretary and treasurer of the Fulton county Savings and Banking company, of Lyons, and also numbered among the leading farmers of Royalton township, is a member of one of the honored pioneer families of the county and is in all senses eligible for recognition in a publication of the province assigned to the one at hand. He was born in Royalton township, on the 4th of January, 1842, and is a son of George B. and Eliza Ann (Coyle) Brown, the former of whom was born in Connecticut, of old Colonial stock, while the latter was born in Monroe county, Mich. George B. Brown was reared and educated in his native State, and as a young man removed thence to the State of New York, where he followed the profession of teaching. About 1840 he came to Fulton county, Ohio, and purchased eighty acres of wild land, in Royalton township, the property being located in Section 11. For some time he worked by the day in Madison township, Lenawee county, Mich., and after his marriage he located on his farm, which he reclaimed and improved, and later he purchased an additional tract of eighty acres, clearing a portion of the same, and had the distinction of serving as the first sheriff of Fulton county. In 1870 he removed to Bedford, Monroe county, Mich., in which locality he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and there he passed the remainder of his long and useful life, having been eighty-three years of age at the time of his death, in 1898. He was twice married. His first wife, Eliza Ann (Coyle) Brown, who died in 1852, bore him three children, Davis, subject of this sketch; George D., a resident of Lyons, Ohio; and Lucy J., deceased wife of Frank Pierce. For his second wife Mr. Brown married Esther Rawson, who died two years previous to Mr. Brown, two children having been born of this union, Mary E., deceased; and Ida, wife of William Whitmill. Davis Brown was reared to maturity on the old homestead in Royalton township and is indebted to the common schools of the locality for his early educational advantages, while later he attended Adrian College, at Adrian, Mich., for a time, gaining his education largely through personal effort and application outside of the schoolroom. On attaining his majority he engaged in teaching, in Conway township, Livingston county, Mich., where he followed his pedagogic profession two winter terms, working on a farm in the intervening summers. With the exception of these two years he has passed practically his entire life in Royalton township, where he is now the owner of one of the finest farms in the county, the same comprising 160 acres, being under effective cultivation and being well improved, the build-

ings including a handsome brick residence. Since 1902 he has been giving special and discriminating attention to the propagation of sugar beets and to the upbuilding of the industry. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the Lenawee County (Mich.) Beet Sugar company, of which he was president until it was merged into the Continental Beet Sugar company, which is now building a plant at Blissfield, Mich., at a cost of $600,000. He was also one of the organizers of the Fulton County Savings and Banking company, of Lyons, which initiated business in January, 1899, and he was vice-president of the company until November 1, 1904, when he was elected secretary and treasurer, since which time he has given even closer attention to the executive affairs of this prosperous institution. He is also interested in a capitalistic way in two cheese factories, one in Amboy, this county, and the other in Ogden Center, Lenawee county, Mich., each having a capacity for the output of sixteen cheeses a day. In politics Mr. Brown is a stalwart supporter of the Democratic cause, and while not formally identified with any religious organization he is a liberal supporter of church work and is charitable and tolerant in his views and associations. He is affiliated with Royalton Union Lodge, No. 434, F. & A. M.; Lyons Chapter, No. 175, R. A. M., of which he is high priest; and Wauseon Council, R. & S. M., as well as with the Order of the Eastern Star and the Knights of the Maccabees. In 1871 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brown to Miss Harriet A. Johnson, daughter of Sullivan and Fidelia (Worden) Johnson, honored pioneers of Amboy township, and of this union have been born four children: George S., Marvin D., Chloe (Mrs. Charles Fetterman), and Eugene A.

REV. GEORGE W. BROWN is the able and popular pastor of the Presbyterian church at Delta and it is consonant that in this volume be entered a review of his life and labors. George Wilbur Brown is a native of the old Buckeye State, having been born in Piketon, Pike county, Ohio, May 18, 1872, and being a son of Henry and Sarah A. (Duke) Brown, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Pike county, being representatives of sterling pioneer families of that section of the State. Henry Brown, who resides on his old homestead farm in Pike county, and who is also the owner and operator of a flour mill at Piketon, is a son of John Brown, who was an extensive landholder in the valley of the Sciota river, having inherited the property from his father, who was a prominent and influential pioneer of that beautiful part of the State. His name was Henry Brown, and he was a native of Loudoun county, Va., the family being of English origin, and the genealogy in the American branch is traced back to progenitors who came to the New World in the time of William Penn. Henry Brown was thrice married and became the father of twenty-six children. In a cognatic way the Brown family is related to the well-known Lucas family, prominent in the annals of Ohio, Governor Lucas, of this State, having been a great-uncle of the subject of this sketch. Henry Brown (2d), father of Rev. George W., has been prominent in the public and industrial affairs of Pike county for many years, and

is now a member of the directorate of the First National Bank of Piketon, where he has varied other capitalistic interests. He resides on the old homestead, in company with his three unmarried daughters. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal on the 24th of March, 1884. Of their nine children two died in infancy. Charles E. is special agent for the Standard Oil company at Charleston, West Va., his home being in Portsmouth, Ohio. Anna L. is the wife of J. W. Bailey, of Anderson, Ind. Eudora B., Eliza L. and Sallie D. remain with their father, as before intimated. Harry K. is engaged in the hardware business in Spokane, Wash. Rev. George W. Brown completed the curriculum of the public schools in Piketon, after which he completed the work of the sophomore year in the Ohio University, at Athens, and in 1899 he was graduated in the University of Wooster, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the spring of 1898, while in the junior year at this institution, he enlisted in Company D, Eighth Regiment of the Ohio National Guard, and on the 13th of the following May, with his command, was mustered into the volunteer service of the United States. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Alger, Va., and on the 5th of July left for New York City, where the command embarked for Santiago on the evening of the following day. The transport arrived off the port of Santiago on Sunday, July 10, and fell back to Siboney, where the soldiers disembarked, marching across the province of Santiago and reaching the firing line on the night of July 11. Mr. Brown's command was placed in the entrenchments, as reinforcement. He witnessed the surrender of Santiago, from the trenches of San Juan Hill, on Sunday, July 17. August 18, he left the island, and after various detentions arrived at Montauk Point. He and his comrades were on the cattle-ship Mohawk for eleven days while enroute home, there being much illness on board and much suffering being entailed through other causes, so that a large number of the soldiers had to be borne out on stretchers when the vessel finally reached Montauk Point. After remaining nine days in detention camp Mr. Brown started with his regiment for Ohio, reaching Cleveland on the 8th of September and being granted a furlough of sixty days. The victory of the American forces was such that he was not again called into service, and he was mustered out, at Wooster, on the 21st of November, 1898, by Harry R. Lee, first lieutenant of the Sixth United States Infantry. Upon his return to Ohio Mr. Brown passed a week at the paternal home and then resumed his regular work in the University of Wooster, losing but four weeks of the college work, though he was in the military service seven months during the Spanish-American war, as just noted. Immediately after his graduation Mr. Brown went to the Pacific coast and shipped as a sailor for Alaska, on a vessel chartered by the Presbyterian synod of the State of Washington. Sailing from the city of Seattle, the vessel visited the various mission stations of the Presbyterian church in Alaska, and the trip proved both enjoyable and educational to Mr. Brown. Upon his return he entered the Presbyterian theological seminary of San Francisco, continuing his ecclesiastical studies later at San Anselmo, that State, and finally entering the Western Seminary, in Allegheny, Pa. He was

ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church on the 28th of April, 1902, at Venedocia, Ohio, by the Lima presbytery, the Rev. R. J. Thompson, of Lima, preaching the sermon, and the Rev. D. Evans Jones, of Venedocia, delivering the charge. His first pastoral charge was in Monticello, Ohio, and in October, 1902, he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian church of Tipton, Ind., where he remained for two years, doing a very successful work in his pastorate. In October, 1904, Mr. Brown received a call to the First Presbyterian church at Delta, Ohio, and he resigned his charge in Tipton to accept the pastorate in which he has since served with so much of zeal, consecration and success, infusing vitality and inspiration into both the spiritual and temporal affairs of the church and gaining the unqualified regard of his people. The church has one hundred and fourteen communicants, and the Sunday-school has an enrollment of more than one hundred, with ten teachers. Mr. Brown has unbounded enthusiasm in his work, being a forceful and eloquent speaker and being a man of broad and practical ideas, striving ever to bring the cause of the Divine Master into the daily lives and works of those who come within the sphere of his pastoral or personal influence. He has voluntarily expanded the scope of his pastorate by taking up the work in neighboring localities, preaching three and often four sermons each Sunday. He is much interested in the opening and establishing of local missions of his church and also in general Sunday-school work in the county. During his pastorate in Tipton, Ind., he was president of the board of childrens' guardians of Tipton county. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. June 20, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brown to Miss Inez Vennette Riddile, of Barnesville, Ohio. She was born in Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, October 7, 1876, and is a daughter of Dr. Garrett V. and Margaret (McCall) Riddile, her father being a leading dentist of Barnesville, Ohio. She was a classmate of her husband in Ohio University, taking the musical course, and was assistant instructor in piano work in the institution. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two sons, Henry Van Emen, born September 18, 1902; and George W., Jr., born July 6, 1904.

DAVID LEWIS BULER, a retired citizen of Wauseon, was born in the Canton of Bernes, Switzerland, on January 4, 1816. He landed in New York City December 18, 1819, with his mother, Mary Ann Buler, his father and an only brother having died on the ocean voyage. With his mother he came from New York to Lucas county, O., in 1834, locating near Toledo, where he remained three years. Then in 1838 he removed to Royalton township, very sparsely settled at that time, and settled on wild land. Then he bought land of the United States government at Monroe, Mich., and lived on it until 1852, when he removed to California. Three years later he returned to Ohio, locating in Amboy township, where he lived on a farm purchased by him until 1881. From Amboy township he removed to Wauseon, where he bought land and built a home in which he has lived ever since. As a pastime he

has engaged in bee culture, a business in which he has always taken a deep interest. In school affairs and church work he has always taken an active part, having served for many years as a school director and having been instrumental in building a number of churches. He has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church since he was twenty-one years old, having held official positions in that organization for many years. Six churches and three parsonages have been built in this and Lucas county in which he was very active in building. In the building of the church in Royalton township he served alone as building committee, so fully was his ability and judgment recognized by his fellow-members. He first married Miss Mary Skinner, the daughter of Henry S. Skinner, a native of Vermont, who lived on a farm in Amboy township. She died in 1889. To this marriage five children were born. They are: Adelia, the wife of Celah Buck of Amboy township, and Lewis D. Buler, deceased. In 1890, in Wauseon, David L. Buler married Miss Mary Linfoot, born in Clinton township, the daughter of John and Jane (Millspaugh) Linfoot, pioneer settlers of that township. John Linfoot was born in Lincolnshire, England, and his wife in Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y. Lewis D. Buler, deceased, son of the subject of this sketch, married Miss Hattie Wood, a native of Lenawee county, Mich. They had one child, Bertha Buler, who married Reverend Olive, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the name of her only child is Flossie Olive. Adelia Buck is the mother of two interesting children, named Ella and Walter. Walter Buck married Miss Nellie Smith and has one child, named Oakley. The picture of all the family, including the children and grandchildren, taken when the subject of this sketch was eighty-five years old, is a fine likeness. Daniel Lewis Buler has never used tobacco or liquor and he attributes his good health to his abstinence from these narcotics.

JAMES F. BURROUGHS is the owner of five well-improved farms in Royalton township and is numbered among the large landholders and influential citizens of this section of the county, where he has made his home the greater portion of the time for nearly three-score years, being thus numbered among the pioneers of this section of the State. He was born in Palmyra, N. Y., April 4, 1835, and is a son of Patrick and Ann (Forrester) Burroughs, both natives of Ireland, the father having been born in County Carlow and the mother in County Armagh. Their marriage was solemnized in the State of New York, and in 1835, a few months after the birth of the subject of this sketch, they came to Ohio, making the trip by way of Lake Erie and landing in the city of Toledo, which was then a diminutive village. From that point they went to Michigan, and in the following year the father came to what is now Fulton county, Ohio, purchasing 130 acres, in two tracts, in Sections 22 and 26, Royalton township. Here the family resided one year, when illness in the family circle, caused by malarial conditions, led to a return to Michigan. In 1837, however, they came again to the embryo farm in Royalton township, and Patrick Burroughs set himself vigorously to the herculean task of reclaiming the land to cultiva-

tion, meeting with success as the years passed and conditions improved, through the development and rapid settling of the county, and he remained on his old homestead until his death at the age of seventy-five years, his wife being seventy-three at the time of her death. They reared a family of six children: James F., to whom this sketch is dedicated; Catherine, wife of John Dowling; Alice, wife of William Mack; Mary, wife of Mathew O'Neill; Ellen, wife of George O. Robb; and Michael, who married Delia Dodge, and resides in Toledo, Ohio. James F. Burrough was reared on the pioneer homestead in Royalton township, and being the eldest of the children he early began to assume a full quota of responsibility, aiding his father in the clearing of the farm and otherwise contributing to the support of the family. He attended the common schools of the primitive sort common to the locality, and made specially rapid progress in his studies, while he applied himself diligently in a private way also, thus becoming eligible for effective work as a teacher. He taught fifty-nine terms of school, in Fulton and Lucas counties, each term being that of the three winter months, and he also taught two terms in Missouri, where he resided about 1860, for two winters. His vocation, however, has been specifically that of farming from his youth to the present time, and he has been progressive in his methods, thus gaining the best returns from the effort expended, and his course has been such, in all the relations of life, that he has ever commanded the respect and good will of those with whom he has come in contact. The aggregate area of his five farms is three hundred and twenty acres, and all are well improved, yielding a good income. In politics a stanch Democrat, Mr. Burroughs has never been neglectful of the duties and responsibilities of loyal citizenship, though never an aspirant for public office. He is a communicant of St. Mary's Catholic church, at Cararghan, Ohio, and his parents were likewise devoted members of the Catholic church. January 21, 1861, Mr. Burroughs was united in marriage to Miss Calista Pray, daughter of Archibald and Harriet (Myers) Pray, of Whitehouse, Lucas county, and of the six children of this marriage all attained maturity: Edward W., James P., Grace, Hattie, Ella, and Frederick. Grace became the wife of Alva Edgar and is now deceased, being survived by one son, James S. Ella is the wife of William Kahle.

FRANK A. CAMBURN, a representative farmer of Royalton township, was born in the adjoining township of Seneca, in Lenawee county, Michigan, on the 31st of July, 1854, and is a son of James and Lorinda (Brower) Camburn, both of whom were born and reared in Dutchess county, New York. They came from the old Empire State to Michigan and the respective families became pioneer settlers in Lenawee county, where Willis Camburn, father of James, secured one hundred and sixty acres of government land, in Seneca township, developing a good farm and remaining on the same for a number of years. He finally removed to Hillsdale county, Michigan, where he passed the remainder of his life. Jacob Brower, maternal grandfather of the sub-

ject of this sketch, likewise came to Lenawee county, Michigan, from New York State, and was one of the pioneers of Fairfield township, where he developed a farm, one and one-half miles west of the village of Weston. He died in Seneca township, that county. James Camburn was reared to maturity in Lenawee county, Michigan, and upon attaining his majority purchased a tract of wild land, in Seneca township, improving the place and making it one of the valuable places of the county. That continued to be his home until his death, which occurred in 1871. He was killed by a railroad train, at Westfield, New York, while taking a carload of cattle to the Eastern markets, being forty-eight years of age at the time of his death. His widow is still living. They became the parents of nine children of whom seven are living: Minerva married Clark Standish; Ann became the wife of Alonzo Richardson; Almond; William; Frank A.; Louisa became the wife of Caleb E. Disbrow; Elias; Hattie became the wife of Oliver Dunbar; and Cora married Frank Carlton. Frank A. Camburn was reared to maturity in his native county and secured his educational training in the public schools, and his vocation throughout his entire adult life has been that of farming, in connection with which he has met with gratifying success. In 1878 he took up his residence in Royalton township, where he now has a fine landed estate of two hundred and thirty-nine acres, all under effective cultivation and improved with good buildings and other essential accessories. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, supporting men and measures approved by his judgment, and fraternally he is identified with Lyons Lodge, No. 622, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife are members of the Universalist church. October 24, 1878, Mr. Camburn was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Standish, a daughter of Clark and Harriet (Smith) Standish, pioneers of Royalton township, and a descendant of the historic character, Miles Standish, the Pilgrim and the hero of the well-known poem of Longfellow, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Mr. and Mrs. Camburn have three children: Howard, who is engaged in the grocery business at Lyons; Ethel, who is the wife of Herbert Hinkle; and Edith, who is the wife of Ira Smith.

GEORGE W. CAMERON is the owner of a fine farm of eighty acres, in Pike township, and is one of the popular citizens and representative agriculturists of this section of the county. Mr. Cameron was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on the 20th of March, 1849, being a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Andrews) Cameron, who removed from Wayne county to Henry county in an early day, and they passed the closing years of their lives in Henry county, the father having been a farmer by vocation. George W. Cameron was a child at the time of his parents' removal to Henry county, where he was reared to manhood on the farm, receiving a common-school education. He has made the basic industry of agriculture his vocation in life, and through well-directed effort has gained success of no indifferent order. In 1874 Mr. Cameron purchased a farm in Clinton township, Fulton county, retaining possession of the same for some years, when he dis-

posed of the property and purchased his present homestead, which is one of the valuable farms of Pike township, the same having excellent improvements and being maintained under a high state of cultivation. He has personally effected the greater part of the permanent improvement of the place and is known as a progressive farmer and as a reliable and loyal citizen, worthy of the high regard in which he is held in the community. He is a Republican in his political proclivities, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Ottokee. On the 4th of September, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cameron to Miss Martha Howden, who was born in Fulton county, September 2, 1848, being a daughter of John and Jane (Gaston) Howden, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in New York City. They came to Fulton county in an early day, and Mr. Howden later returned to New York City, where he died on the 10th of December, 1848, and his wife passed away on the 7th of the following February, their orphan daughter, Mrs. Cameron, having been reared and educated in Fulton county. One of her brothers was a valiant soldier of the Union in the War of the Rebellion, in which he sacrificed his life. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron have one daughter, Gertrude Irene, who was born February 14, 1880, and who is now the wife of Frank Waldeck, of Delta, Ohio.

WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL is a native of Fulton county, a scion of one of its well-known pioneer families and is an enterprising farmer and popular citizen of Clinton township, his well-improved homestead being located six miles northwest of the city of Wauseon. He was born in Clinton township, this county, on the 6th of February, 1850, is a son of Reason and Temperance (Cornell) Campbell, the former being of Scotch and the latter of English lineage. Reason Campbell was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1820, and he came to Fulton county in 1846, locating on a farm in Clinton township and developing the same into a valuable property, and he was one of the prominent and influential citizens of his community. He continued to reside on this homestead until his death, which occurred on the 14th of February, 1885. He served most acceptably as township trustee, and was a man of that sterling integrity and honesty of purpose which ever beget popular confidence and esteem. On the 8th of October, 1846, he was married to Miss Temperance Cornell, at Shreve, Wayne county, his wife having been born in that county March 20, 1829, and her death occurred September 11, 1899. They came to Fulton county shortly after their marriage. They became the parents of seven sons and four daughters, and of that number three are living. William H. Campbell assisted in the reclamation of the old home farm on which he was reared, and he attended the common schools of the locality and gained a good, practical education. After his marriage he purchased and located upon his present farm, in Clinton township, the place having been partially cleared, and he has reclaimed the remainder of the land, has provided an effective system of drainage, erected substantial buildings and made the homestead one of the valuable farms of this section,

and for a number of years past he has also operated a threshing machine each season, finding this enterprise profitable. Politically Mr. Campbell is found arrayed as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and he has served as township trustee, road supervisor and member of the school board. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Patrons of Husbandry and attends the Christian church, of which Mrs. Campbell is a member. November 5, 1874, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Mary Gasche, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, August 8, 1854, being a daughter of George and Catherine (Hoenburger) Gasche. Her father was born in Wetzlar, Prussia, May 2, 1819, and in 1832 he immigrated to America, locating in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1834, and thence coming to Ohio in 1840, locating in Holmes county, where he remained until April 18, 1855, when he came with his family to Fulton county, purchasing land in Clinton township, where he passed the remainder of his life. On January 1, 1847, he married Mrs. Catherine (Hoenberger) Gasche, widow of his brother William, and she is still living, residing with her daughter, Amelia Sower, wife of S. H. Sower, in German township. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have three children: Lulu, born March 20, 1876, is the wife of John E. Plettner, of Clinton township; Nettie A., born February 2, 1881, is the wife of Levi Barton, and they reside in Dover township; George, born January 30, 1885, is associated with his father in the operation of the home farm.

ARTHUR B. CANFIELD, one of the extensive farmers and influential business men of Fulton county, was born in Chesterfield township, this county, on the 9th of August, 1859, and is a son of Heman A. and Amanda G. (Brown) Canfield. The father was born in West Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., on the 25th of January, 1816, and he was reared and educated in the old Empire State. In 1838 he came to Fulton county, Ohio, where he purchased land and erected a house of the primitive type common to the pioneer days. He then returned to New York, whence he brought his family to the new home in the spring of 1839. They remained resident of Chesterfield township until 1860, when they removed to a farm in Gorham township, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits until about six years prior to his death, having passed the closing years of his life in Fayette, retired from active business. His death there occurred on the 10th of May, 1901. He was a man of much ability and was prominent in public affairs of a local nature, and he held various offices. He served for a number of years as justice of the peace in Chesterfield township, acquiring an excellent knowledge of the law, and his friends and neighbors showed unlimited confidence in his judgment and sense of justice, his services being in much requisition in the trial of minor cases. He and his wife were leading members of the Grange of Fulton county for more than thirty years, and they were held in unqualified regard by all who knew them. Mrs. Canfield was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church at Fayette at the time of her death.

For eight years Heman A. Canfield operated a saw-mill in the southeastern part of Gorham township, doing an extensive business, as timber was very plentiful in this section at that time. During the Civil war he was clerk in the quartermaster's department, as was also his son Henry. His grandfather, Titus Canfield, was a soldier in the War of 1812. The latter was a son of Daniel Canfield, who was born in Connecticut, of stanch Colonial stock, and who was numbered among the pioneers of Ontario county, N. Y. He served with the Connecticut troops in the War of the Revolution, and the subject of this sketch has in his possession and prizes as a valued heirloom the musket which his great-grandfather carried during his military service in the cause of independence. On the brass trimmings of the weapon is found the following inscription, "Dan Canfield, 1778." Amanda G. (Brown) Canfield was likewise born and reared in Ontario county, N. Y., where was solemnized her marriage to Heman A. Canfield, and she died on the 26th of March, 1901, at the age of eighty-one years. Of the six children in the family the following is a brief record: Delia is the wife of John W. Smith, of Fremont, N. H.; Henry Titus is a resident of Wichita Falls, Tex.; Ellen is the wife of D. Anderson Bennett, of Chico, Cal.; Clara is the wife of Dr. Henry D. Kurtz, of Allentown, Pa.; Edward Theodore is a resident of Pettisville, Fulton county; and Arthur Brown is the immediate subject of this review. Arthur B. Canfield passed his boyhood days on the home farm, and after attending the district schools until he had mastered the fundamental branches of learning he continued his studies in the normal schools at Bryan, Ohio, and Valparaiso, Ind., and he taught seven terms of school in his native county, being very successful in his pedagogic endeavors. He has been actively identified with agricultural pursuits from his youth to the present time, having initiated his independent operations in the line upon attaining his legal majority, and having been associated with his father in his farming industry for twenty years prior to the death of the latter. He now has a fine landed estate of three hundred and fifty-six acres, the entire property being under his direct personal management, and he employs competent men to assist in the practical details of the work. Mr. Canfield is a stockholder in the Chappel Furnace Company, of Morenci, Mich., and is one of the stock-holders of the Fulton County Co-operative Company, of Fayette, which has a large general store, being president of the company at the present time. For the past six years he has been president of the Fulton County Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association. In politics Mr. Canfield is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and he has served in various local offices, being at this time president of the school-board of Gorham township. He is an active member of the Grange and is affiliated with the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at Fayette. October 5, 1881, Mr. Canfield was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Stowell, who was born in Chatham, Medina county, Ohio, October 13, 1858, being a daughter of William H. and Nancy E. (Blake) Stowell, old and respected resi-

dents of Fulton county, and the children of this union are five in number, namely: Ada, Heman A., Iva, Carolyn, and Hale H.

CHARLES W. CARREL, a veteran of the Civil war and for a number of years prominently identified with railroading business, is now one of the enterprising farmers of Royalton township, within whose limits he was born, being a member of a well-known pioneer family of Fulton township. He was born in Lyons, this township, August 25, 1846, a son of Daniel and Lucina M. (Welsh) Carrel, both of whom were natives of the State of New York. The father settled in Royalton township in 1846, shortly before the birth of his son, Charles W., taking up eighty acres of land, in Section 16, reclaiming the same from the forest wilds and disposing of the property in 1866, for fifty dollars an acre, a fact which indicates that he had put forth marked energy and ability in conserving its development and improvement. He then removed to Quincy, Branch county, Mich., where he was engaged in the hotel business seven years, at the expiration of which he removed to Allegan county, that State, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, his wife also dying in that county, and both lie at rest in the cemetery at Lyons, Fulton county, Ohio. They reared seven sons, namely: Charles W., Chester J., Eugene J., Chauncey C., Isaac W., Alfred D., and Thomas B. Chester, Eugene and Alfred are deceased. Hustus Welsh, maternal grandfather of the subject of this review, was a pioneer of Royalton township, where he continued to reside until his death. Charles W. Carrel grew to maturity on the home farm in this township, and is indebted to the common schools of the locality for his early educational privileges. Upon attaining his majority he secured a position as local night watchman for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and he rose step by step until he was made incumbent of the responsible position of station agent, in which capacity he served six years, having been identified with railroading affairs for a total of eighteen years. In 1887 he located on the Edson farm, in Royalton township, where he has since been successfully engaged in general farming and stock-growing. In 1864, when eighteen years of age, Mr. Carrel enlisted as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he went to the front and served one hundred and forty days, principally on skirmishing and guard duty, being honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment. He is a popular member of Baxter Post, No. 238, G. A. R., at Lyons, and of the lodge of Knights of Pythias at Kendallville, Ind., where he was stationed for some time during his railroad career. In politics he is a stalwart Republican. In 1870, Mr. Carrel was united in marriage to Miss Marian A. Edson, daughter of Ichabod and Jane (Fenner) Edson, pioneers of Royalton township, where Mr. Edson cleared and improved the farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch. He and his wife here resided until death, interment being made in the Lyons cemetery. His first wife having died, Mr. Carrel married Mrs. Sarah Goodwin, of Delta, Ohio. To this union no children have been born, but Mrs.

Carrel by a former marriage is the mother of a daughter—Mrs. Belle Bartley, of Norwalk, Ohio. Mrs. Carrel is a member of the M. E. church at Delta.

CLYDE O. CASTLE, B. S., superintendent of schools of Swanton, was born at Whitehouse, Lucas county, O., on August 31, 1873. He is the son of Jehiel and Lorinda (Norris) Castle, the former born in Erie county, Ohio, in 1837, and the latter in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1842. Lorinda Castle died at Swanton on March 25, 1903. To these parents were born five children, four sons and one daughter. They are: Charles N., a railroad conductor at Salt Lake City, Utah; John N., a resident of Quartz, Cal., where he is engaged in the transfer business; Clyde O.; George F., a locomotive engineer at Norfolk, Neb., and Carrie E., a teacher in the public schools of Waterville, Lucas county. Clyde O. Castle received his elementary education in the public schools of Whitehouse, after which he entered the Ohio Northern University at Ada, in 1896, and graduated from the scientific course of that institution with the class of 1901. During his collegiate course he was also engaged in teaching, being thus employed for about two years while attending college. After serving one year as principal of the Swanton schools, and for a like period of time as superintendent of the Waterville schools, he was, in 1902, elected superintendent of schools at Swanton for a period of two years. His administration was so satisfactory to the patrons and school authorities that he was last year reappointed for a second period of two years. The school curriculum embraces a high-school course of four years. The three hundred pupils in attendance are in charge of eight teachers, including the superintendent. Recently a new school-building has been erected at a cost of about $40,000. This building is modern in all of its appointments, being steam heated, with blast ventilation, and is pronounced to be one of the finest in Northwestern Ohio. Clyde O. Castle is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Swanton Lodge, No. 555, Free and Accepted Masons; Octavius Waters Chapter, No. 154, Delta; Wauseon Council, No. 68, R. & S. M., and Toledo Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Swanton lodge, Knights of Pythias. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party, and in September, 1903, was appointed for a term of three years one of the school examiners of Fulton county.

ALFRED A. CHATFIELD merits representation in this work by reason of his standing as one of the popular and successful farmers and honored citizens of Pike township, where he has a well-improved farm of eighty acres. Mr. Chatfield was born in the neighboring county of Hillsdale, Michigan, on the 28th of November, 1851, but has passed the major portion of his life in Fulton county, where his father took up his residence in 1858, his mother having died in Hillsdale county. Mr. Chatfield is a son of Joel L. and Catherine (Heckle) Chatfield, the former of whom devoted his life to farming, and was one of the prosperous farmers of Fulton county, but he now resides

on a farm in Gentry county, Mo. Alfred A. Chatfield was reared to manhood in this county, in whose common schools he secured his educational training, and in his youth he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed as a vocation for a quarter of a century, during the greater portion of which time he was established in business where he now resides. In 1882 he located on his present farm, and the same energy and enterprise which conserved his success as a general blacksmith have characterized his efforts as a farmer, so that he has been successful in his operations and is known as one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of Pike township. In politics Mr. Chatfield is independent and votes for the best man. Mr. Chatfield is a member of the famous insurance organization, known as the Gleaners. On January 19, 1879, he chose as his life companion Ella M. Graves, the daughter of Marvin B. and Mariett (Kilom) Graves. To this union one child, Ida M., was born, on May 20, 1880, and she is now the wife of Louis Fouty and resides on a farm in Pike township.

CAREY A. CLARK is another of the progressive and successful young farmers of Fulton county who have here resided from the time of birth and have upheld the prestige of the agricultural industry in this section. He was born on the farm which is now his home, in Amboy township, on the 7th of August, 1875, being a son of George D. and Susan Matilda (Bair) Clark, the former having been a son of David Clark, who was born in Massachusetts, of old colonial stock, and who became one of the pioneer farmers near Huntington, Lorain county, Ohio. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a pioneer of Medina county, Ohio. George D. Clark was born in Becket, Berkshire county, Mass., October 23, 1839, and his wife was born at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, December 25, 1844, and her death occurred July 7, 1897, their marriage having been solemnized September 26, 1860. They became the parents of five children, of whom three are living—William O., Carey A. and Alcestia, the last named being the wife of George A. Pifer. After his marriage to Susan M. Bair George D. Clark resided in Medina county, Ohio, about five years, having come to Fulton county about 1865 and there settled in Amboy township, where he secured one hundred and fifty acres of land, a large portion of which he reclaimed from the forest, developing one of the valuable farms of the county. He resided on this homestead until 1890, when he retired, taking up his abode in a pleasant home in Swanton, where he died on the 8th of January, 1904, in his sixty-fifth year. January 1, 1900, he consummated a second marriage, wedding Sarah Colbath, of Bangor, Maine, who survives him. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church, with which he was identified for nearly a half century, and he was one of the prominent farmers and honored citizens of Amboy township. Carey A. Clark was born and bred on the old homestead farm which has been his home thus far through life. He completed the curriculum of the public schools and thereafter took a course in the Normal School at Fayette. He has never severed his allegiance to the life of the farm and is consistently

designated as a model farmer. For three years he was also engaged in the manufacture of cheese at Metamora, but has closed out his interests in this line. The home farm is improved with excellent buildings and is maintained under a high state of cultivation, and Mr. Clark also gives considerable attention to the raising of live stock, finding a due combination of the two departments of enterprise the most profitable. He is a stalwart in the ranks of the Republican party, though never an aspirant for office, and he is identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. February 28, 1898, witnessed the marriage of Mr. Clark to Miss Carrie A. Crockett, daughter of Almon and Sarah J. (Wilmot) Crockett, of Lenawee county, Mich. The only child of this union was Ethel Fay, who died in infancy.

WILLIAM R. CLARK, a prominent and highly-successful veterinary surgeon of Wauseon, was born in Clinton township, Fulton county, in 1862. He is the son of John A. and Elizabeth (Krontz) Clark, both natives of Ohio. John A. Clark was the son of Ebenezer and (Dey) Clark, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Ohio, having been born in Holmes county in 1801. John A. Clark was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, in both of which callings he was very successful. He came to Wauseon in 1839, being one of the pioneer settlers of that section of the country. His farm of one hundred and eighty acres is one of the most valuable and productive in the county. The accumulation of so much fine land proves that he was possessed of thrift and enterprise. He died at his home place in March, 1890, aged sixty years. At the time he came to Wauseon with his parents he was only twelve years old. Elizabeth Clark, the wife of John A., is the daughter of Mr. Krontz of German township, Fulton county, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania. She is still living, having reached the ripe age of seventy-one years. Grandmother Dey, the daughter of William Dey, traces her ancestors back to the arrival of the Mayflower. The children of John E. and Elizabeth Clark, other than our subject, are: James M., a farmer residing in Clinton township; Noah, a farmer of the same township; S. J., connected with the Wauseon Brick and Tile company, and Elizabeth J., now Mrs. Ben Morningstar, of Clinton township. William R. Clark, the subject of this sketch, received a liberal education in his home schools. After completing his education he devoted his time for the next ten years to the breeding and training of race horses. So successful was he in this business that not a few horses with fine records were developed by his training. At this time he decided to become a veterinary surgeon, for whose services there was then a great demand. The fact is that the future success of stock-raising depends largely on the work of the veterinary surgeon. His knowledge of horses, as well as his experience in training them, is of great assistance to Dr. Clark in the practice of his profession. In 1898 he graduated from the Ontario Veterinary college and the McPherson Veterinary Dental college, both located at Toronto, Canada. Immediately after graduating he passed success-

fully the examination of the Ohio State Veterinary board. Locating at Wauseon, he applied himself diligently to his chosen work, and the result is that he has built up a large and lucrative practice. His field of operations is not limited to Wauseon, but extends to all parts of Fulton and the adjoining counties. His services are in great demand, for he is recognized by all as a thoroughly competent practitioner in his line. Dr. Clark, together with his fellow veterinary surgeons, has done much to popularize the profession in this part of the State. In the successful treatment of the various diseases of animals they have demonstrated that their calling is indeed a profession, and not a mere theory. He married Miss Leah Hine, daughter of Joseph Hine, a pioneer settler of Clinton township. The names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Clark are Misola and Harold. With the thorough training that he has received and with the high degree of success he has attained, Dr. Clark is sure to continue to rise and to grow in favor with his fellow-men. Merit is readily recognized by the observing classes, and surely the Doctor possesses it in a high degree.

MARTIN COONEY, who is now identified with the rural free mail delivery service, being carrier on Route No. 15, from the village of Fayette, is one of the popular residents of this section and is an honored veteran of the Civil war, his health having been permanently impaired through the privations and other hardships which he endured while in service. He was born in Seneca county, N. Y., July 14, 1837, being a son of Henry and Rachel (Landis) Cooney, who were born in Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Seneca county, N. Y., where they remained until 1855, when they came to Ohio and took up their residence in Fulton county, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Martin Cooney attended the common schools of his native county, and early learned the lessons of industry, finding employment in various capacities. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, and at the time of the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he was serving as section foreman on the Air Line division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, continuing thus engaged until the spring of 1864, on the 1st of March of which year he enlisted as a private in Company B, Sixtieth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he participated in the battle of the Wilderness, and in the conflicts of North Anna River, Spottsylvania Court House, and Cold Harbor, and in the siege of Petersburg. He was identified with the placing of the mines by which the Weldon Railroad was destroyed, and on the 30th of September, 1864, at Poplar Grove church, he was captured, his regiment having been driven into the swamps of that locality. He was conveyed to the notorious Libby prison, in the city of Richmond, and about a fortnight later was taken to the stockade prison in Salisbury, North Carolina, where he was confined about five months, his exchange having been effected February 22, 1865. He weighed one hundred and sixty-seven pounds when captured, and when released his weight was ninety pounds. He reached the Union lines about March 15th, at Wilmington, North Carolina, and was then sent home on an invalid

furlough, before the expiration of which the war was ended by the surrender of General Lee. He received his honorable discharge at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, on the 16th of June, 1865. He then returned to Fulton county, passing the ensuing two years in Pettisville and being practically incapacitated for any employment during this interval, by reason of disabilities resulting from his prison life, during which he contracted rheumatism. Thereafter he followed farming two years and then took up his residence in Fayette, where he followed various lines of occupation, being in impaired health much of the time. He was employed in Allen's grist-mill for ten years and then secured the star-route mail contract between Fayette and Spring Hill, being engaged in the transportation of the mail on this route until it was discontinued, after a period of five years. Since 1900 he has served in his present position as carrier in the rural free mail delivery service. He is a stalwart Republican, and served for some time as constable in Fayette, and he is a charter member of Stout Post, No. 108, Grand Army of the Republic. September 21, 1858, Mr. Cooney was united in marriage to Miss Susan Downer, of Union City, Branch county, Michigan, her father, Orimel Downer, having been an early settler in that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Cooney became the parents of five children, namely: Marietta, who is the wife of Henry Pickard, of Mount Alton, Pennsylvania; Alfred, who is now a resident of Fayette; Cora, who is the wife of Harvey Russell, of Fayette; Leo, who also resides in this village; and Elizabeth, who died at the age of three years. Mrs. Cooney is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 6, at Fayette, and is a member of the Disciple church.

LOUIE C. COSGROVE, M. D.—Among the practicing physicians and surgeons of Swanton, none stands higher, either in a social or professional way, than Dr. Louie C. Cosgrove. He is the only living son of the nestor of physicians, Dr. S. F. Cosgrove, who for more than thirty years has practiced so successfully in this vicinity. Dr. S. F. Cosgrove was educated in the medical colleges at Cleveland and Cincinnati, graduating from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1875. With the exception of eight years spent in Sylvania and Toledo, he has been in constant practice in Swanton. Dr. S. F. Cosgrove was married to Miss Allie J. Cooper, a native of Ohio, and both are still living, being residents of Swanton. Louie C. Cosgrove was born in Swanton, on August 6, 1879. He received his elementary education in the public schools of his native town, and in 1896 graduated from the Fayette (O.) Normal University. In 1897 he entered the Toledo Medical college and completed the prescribed course of that institution on April 26, 1901. With the prestige of a well-established practice by his father as a foundation, he has been singularly successful in his professional work. In 1903 he took a post-graduate course in Chicago Polyclinic hospital, covering the topics of Gynecology, Dermatology, General Surgery and Obstetrics. Both he and his father are active members of the Fulton county and the Ohio State medical asso-

ciations. In the counsels of Free Masonry Dr. L. C. Cosgrove is well advanced, holding membership in Swanton Lodge, No. 555, Free and Accepted Masons; Octavius Waters Chapter, No. 154, Royal Arch Masons, of Delta; Wauseon Council, No. 68, Royal and Select Masons; Toledo Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar, and Zenobia Temple, Ancient Arabic order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Forresters, the Modern Woodmen of America, and Knights of Pythias, at Swanton, for each of which organizations he has been medical examiner. In his political views the Doctor is a Republican, taking an active part in the deliberations of the party. At present he is identified with both the executive and central committees of Fulton county, and in November, 1905, he was elected coroner of Fulton county for a term of two years, by a majority of 1,176.

GEORGE LEWIS COTTINGHAM, who is an expert machinist, conducting a well-equipped general shop in Delta, and also owning a valuable little farm adjoining the town, has here passed the greater portion of his life and is one of the representative business men of this part of the county. He is a native of England, having been born on the 27th of December, 1864, and having been about seven years of age at the time of his parents' immigration to America. He is a son of George W. and Elizabeth Cottingham, who took up their residence in Delta in 1871. For many years George W. Cottingham operated an ashery in Delta, meeting with marked success in this field of enterprise, which was then one of importance. The sale of wood-ashes was a very considerable source of income to the pioneers, and Mr. Cottingham was one of the first to engage in the buying of this commodity in Fulton county, and thus he proved in a sense a benefactor to the community, as many of the settlers depended largely upon the sale of ashes for the securing of little luxuries which they would otherwise have been compelled to deny themselves. He manufactured the products into pearl-ash, having a large plant devoted to this industry and acquiring what was considered in that day a goodly fortune. He was born in Swarford, England, and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Larder, was also born in the same locality, where their marriage was solemnized. With their six children they came to America, and they took up their residence in Delta in 1871. The father rented one hundred and twenty acres of land and engaged in farming, in connection with his other business enterprises, having purchased the ashery from Josiah O. Gates, a well-known pioneer, and having also handled lime, cement, salt and other commodities of the sort. The farm which he originally cultivated embraced most of the present site of Delta, and in later years he purchased the small farm which is now occupied by his son, George L., subject of this sketch, erecting the present fine buildings on the place and here continuing to reside until his death, in 1903, his wife having passed away in the same year which witnessed their arrival in Fulton county, 1871. The six children are all living, namely: Elizabeth, Emma, William, George Lewis, Anna and Ada. All are married except Ada. Emma resides in North Baltimore, Ohio;

William is a resident of Leipsic, this State; and Anna has her home in Avilla, Ind., the other three being residents of Delta. George Lewis Cottingham was reared in Fulton county, working on the home farm and in his father's ashery until he had attained maturity and having duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of this section. He was a steam engineer for a period of eight years and then served an apprenticeship at the machinists' trade, becoming a particularly skilled artisan in the line, his practical apprenticeship having been secured in shops at Deshler, Henry county. In 1892 he returned to Delta and here established a general machine-shop on the site of the old ashery, and he has built up a very successful enterprise, his mechanical skill and careful attention to the demands of patrons having gained for him a wide reputation throughout this section, and his shop has the best machinery and other requisite accessories for the facile turning out of high-grade work. About 1893 he purchased the lot now occupied by the establishment of the Atlas Publishing company, erecting the present substantial brick building, which has been utilized by that company for more than ten years and which withstood a disastrous fire which destroyed buildings on either side of it. Mr. Cottingham sold this property in 1904. His handsome home occupies a commanding eminence, overlooking the village of Delta, and is one of the most attractive places in this section of the county. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and he is loyal to all the duties of citizenship, taking a deep interest in all that makes for the well-being of his home town and county. On the 15th of October, 1899, Mr. Cottingham was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Warfield, daughter of Rev. I. N. Warfield, a clergyman of the United Brethren church, now resident of Van Wert, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Cottingham have two children, Grace and Stanley, the latter dying when he was about eighteen months old.

EDWARD B. COTTRELL, who is engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock, is a native of Fulton county, having been born on the homestead farm, in Royalton township, on the 12th of October, 1871, and being a son of Austin and Lucinda (Richardson) Cottrell, the former of whom was born in Willoughby, Lake county, Ohio, and the latter in Royalton township, Fulton county. Austin Cottrell was a son of John and Betsy (Preston) Cottrell, and the family came to Fulton county in the early '60's. John Cottrell purchased eighty acres of land in Section 11, Royalton township, clearing a portion of the same, and there passing the remainder of his life. His five children are here named in order of birth: Asa, Jacob, Duella, Polly, and Austin. Polly is the wife of Thomas Ferguson. Austin Cottrell was reared to the discipline of the farm, and in initiating his independent career continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits, in which line of enterprise he was successful. He died on the 22d of February, 1900, at the age of fifty-five years, and his widow now resides on the old homestead in Royalton township. Three children were born to them—Estella, who is the wife of Stephen S. Lawrence, a farmer of

Fulton county; Edith, who is now deceased; and Edward B., who is the immediate subject of this review. Lucinda (Richardson) Cottrell is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Fulton county. She is a daughter of Hiram and Mary Ann Richardson, and her father settled in Royalton township in 1836, being a son of Thomas, who was the head of the family as represented in the pioneer annals of Fulton county. The latter was born in Niagara county, New York, a son of Thomas, Sr., a native of Vermont and one of the early settlers of Niagara county, New York. Edward B. Cottrell was reared on the homestead farm, in Royalton township, and duly availed himself of the privileges of the public schools. He early became associated in the stock-buying and shipping operations of his father, and since the latter's death, in 1900, he has been successfully engaged in this line of business in an independent way. He is a stanch Democrat, and in a fraternal way is identified with Lyons Lodge, No. 8346, Modern Woodmen of America. October 11, 1894, Mr. Cottrell was united in marriage to Miss Winnie F. Bennett, daughter of Ora and Elizabeth (Brockway) Bennett, of Lenawee county, Michigan, and they have one daughter, Vera.

FRANK R. CRIPPEN, one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of the younger generation in Fulton county, being the owner of a fine property in Fulton township, is a native of the patrician Old Dominion State and a scion of one of its honored families on the maternal side, while the paternal ancestors were numbered among the early settlers in New England and later in the State of New York. Mr. Crippen was born in Dranesville, Fairfax county, Va., on the 6th of April, 1863, at which time that section was the scene of some of the most sanguinary contests between the Union and Confederate forces. He is a son of Minor A. and Miriam (Knight) Crippen, the former of whom was born in the State of New York and the latter in Virginia, in which latter Minor A. Crippen died at the age of eighty-four years. The old home estate was in sight of the famous Bull Run battle-field. The Knight family was one of the old and distinguished ones of Virginia, and in ante-bellum days a large retinue of slaves was retained on the fine old home plantation, a heavy loss being thus entailed by the emancipation of the slaves, as well as through the general ravages of the war. The old estate, comprising seven hundred acres, was the birthplace of Mr. Crippen and was one of the beautiful and valuable places of Fairfax county in the days before the war, but such have been the changes in conditions that the property is almost worthless at the present time, neglect and deterioration being evident on every side, from causes beyond the control of the owners. Within the past two years Mr. Crippen, subject of this review, sold eighty acres of the tract for only four hundred dollars. Minor A. and Miriam Crippen became the parents of four sons, Americus N., Henry A., Frank R. and Asa M. All of the sons are living with the exception of Americus, who was a member of the metropolitan police in the city of Washington and who was shot and killed while in discharge of his official duties. His widow still resides in the national capital. Mr. Crippen's mother died

December 14, 1874, in Fairfax county, Va. Frank R. Crippen secured his early education in a private academy in his native town, and at the age of eighteen years he came to Ohio, where he found employment principally at farm work. In Fulton county he was married in 1886, and for the ensuing two years he was engaged in farming on land which he rented, and he then, in 1889, located on his present farm, purchasing the property. The place comprises sixty-two acres, and is maintained under effective cultivation, being improved with a good modern house, a large and well equipped barn and other buildings. In addition to raising the various crops common to the locality Mr. Crippen has for the past three years devoted considerable attention to the propagation of sugar-beets, to which he gives twenty acres of his land. From this crop he has netted thirty dollars an acre above expenses. He is ever ready to adopt new methods and ideas that promise to facilitate the work of his farm and increase its profits, and is one of the alert and progressive agriculturists of the county. In politics he is an active and uncompromising Republican, though never a seeker of office, and his religious faith is that of the United Brethren church, and his wife is a member of the Christian Union church. In a fraternal way he is identified with the Swanton lodge No. 528, of the I. O. O. F., and with the Encampment of the order at Delta, and also with the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees at Swanton, and he has a host of friends in the community where he has proven so worthy a citizen. October 27, 1886, Mr. Crippen was united in marriage to Miss Georgia Dennis, who was born and reared in Fulton township, being a daughter of Philip and Eunice (Welch) Dennis, who were representatives of early pioneer families of the township, where the former's parents, Joseph and Mary Dennis, took up their residence in 1834. Their descendants in Fulton county now number fully one hundred and fifty. Mr. and Mrs. Crippen have two children, Floyd C. and Florence, aged respectively eighteen and sixteen years, in 1905.

WILLIAM W. CRONINGER, editor and publisher of the Democratic Expositor of Fulton county, was born in Richland township, Huron county. He is the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Upps) Croninger, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. Jonathan Croninger removed from Huron county to Fulton county in 1866, having held many offices in that county. In 1843 he married Miss Elizabeth Upps and by her had the following children: Lorenzo D., Francis D., William W., who is the subject of this sketch, Delphena and Florence. Jonathan, who was born in 1820, was the son of Jacob and Mary Croninger, both natives of Pennsylvania. They first settled in Stark county, O., then in Huron county, where Jacob died. His widow afterwards removed to Fulton county and died there. Their marriage was blessed with fourteen children. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native township and those of the city of Wauseon and Bryan. While living on his farm in Clinton township he taught school for eleven winters. When he was

appointed deputy sheriff by Daniel Dowling he moved into the county jail and occupied it for two years. In 1889 he was elected county auditor and administered the duties of the office so satisfactorily that he was re-elected in 1892 by an increased majority. He was elected as a Democrat in a county that generally gave a Republican majority of from twelve to fifteen hundred. After leaving the auditor's office he spent two years on his farm, enjoying a much needed rest. In 1899 he removed to Wauseon and purchased the Democratic Expositor, which he has since published and edited. In 1875 he married Miss Rebecca J. Robinson. They have two children, named Edna G. and Gwendolin. A. B. Robinson, the father of the wife of the subject of this sketch, was both teacher and farmer and for a time engineer of Fulton county. He was born in Wayne county September 28, 1825. After graduating from Edinburg academy, Wayne county, he taught school successfully for twenty-eight years. On June 17, 1847, he married Miss Nancy Hutchinson, who was born in Wayne county in 1824. Her parents originally came from Pennsylvania. George and Sarah (Fluhart) Robinson, the parents of A. B. Robinson, were natives of Wayne county, where George died in 1846, aged fifty-one years. At the age of twenty years A. B. Robinson was elected justice of the peace of his home county. Since coming to Fulton county, he has served in the same capacity for eighteen years. He was a delegate to the State convention in 1854.

DAVID CRUMRINE is a representative of a family which was founded in Ohio within a few years after the State was admitted to the Union and he is one of the progressive and substantial farmers of Franklin township, where he has a well-improved farm and attractive home. He was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, January 13, 1847, and is a son of Frederick and Christena (Routsong) Crumrine, the former of whom was born in Mahoning county, July 3, 1809, and the latter was born in Germany and was a child at the time of her parents immigration to America. The Crumrine family likewise is of German origin and was founded in Pennsylvania prior to the War of the Revolution. Frederick Crumrine was engaged in farming in Mahoning county until 1854, when he disposed of his property there, and on the 12th of September of that year he located in Franklin township, Fulton county, purchasing the farm now owned and occupied by his son David. He secured ninety acres, for which he paid nineteen dollars an acre, in gold. He developed and improved the farm, which continued to be his home until his death, on the 5th of November, 1899. His first wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, died when the latter was but sixteen days old, on the 29th of January, 1847, and the father later consummated a second marriage, children of the second marriage surviving him, but of the first marriage David was the only child. Receiving his educational training in the common schools, David Crumrine was reared to the discipline of the farm, remaining associated with his father in the work of the homestead place until he had reached his legal majority. He purchased a farm near Bryan, Williams county, but after his father's death, at the request of other

members of the family, he returned to Fulton county and purchased the old homestead, where he has since continued to reside, having disposed of his farm in Williams county. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' Telephone Company, of Fulton county. Though never a seeker of office he is a public-spirited citizen and has been a supporter of the principles and cause of the Democratic party from the time of attaining the right of franchise. October 24, 1869, Mr. Crumrine was united in marriage to Miss Mary Clifton, of West Unity, Williams county, a daughter of John R. Clifton, a pioneer of that county. They have one child, Charles Franklin, who remains at the parental home.

ELI CUNNINGHAM, one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of Fulton township, was born on the farm which is now his home, the date of his nativity having been July 10, 1859. He is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Munson) Cunningham, the former of whom was born in Chippewa township, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 28th of March, 1827, and the latter was born in Spencer township, Lucas county, about a mile distant from her present home, on the 29th of July, 1836. They were married August 29, 1854, and began their domestic life on the homestead farm, where they now reside, and in August, 1904, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, the occasion being a notable one in the community. They are well preserved in both mental and physical faculties, and have the abiding friendship of all who know them and have cognizance of their worthy and earnest lives. Both are devoted members of the United Brethren church, and the father has been a stanch supporter of the Republican party from the time of its organization to the present. In 1863 he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio volunteer infantry, for a term of one hundred and thirty days, and he was in active service in Virginia, participating in a number of important engagements, and he receives a pension in recognition of disabilities resulting from his army service. Of the seven children of Jacob and Elizabeth Cunningham five are living. Levi owns and operates a saw-mill and feed-mill at Maltby Mills, Geauga county; Eli was the second in order of birth; Aden and Amy are twins, the former being a steam-fitter by vocation and being a resident of Toledo, and the latter is the wife of Dr. Eli L. Slough, of Defiance, Ohio; Martha J. is the wife of James M. Dennis, of Fulton township; Elizabeth died at the age of ten years; and one child died in infancy. Eli Cunningham secured his educational training in the public schools of Fulton county, and he has always been identified with agricultural pursuits in his native township, being now the active manager of the old homestead farm. In politics he has followed in the footsteps of his honored father and is aligned as a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and his religious membership is with the United Brethren church, of which his wife is also a member. June 14, 1887, Mr. Cunningham was united in marriage to Miss Sadie T. Merrill, who was born in Casnovia, Kent county, Mich., November 24, 1868, and her family history is fully detailed in the sketch of the life of F. C. Merrill, on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Cunning-

ham have two children—Ella E. and Gladys E., both of whom are attending the home schools.

ORRIN WATSON CURTIS, the efficient postmaster of Swanton, is a native of Fulton county, having been born in Fulton township on March 1, 1871. He is the son of Newton and Abigail (Showers) Curtis, both natives of New York State. His grandfather, George Curtis, was the son of John Curtis, a Revolutionary hero. Newton Curtis was born in Orleans county, N. Y., in 1831, and came with his parents, in 1836, to what is now Fulton county, O. He spent his productive years in the manufacture of brick in Swanton, where he and his wife, who was born in 1836, are now living. They are the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, all except one daughter still living. The names are: George S., a resident of Huntington, Ind., where he is engaged in the railroad business; Ida D., who married O. S. Allen and died at Metamora, this county, leaving three children; Hattie, the wife of R. S. Watkins, a farmer of Swan Creek township; Frank J., a merchant of Swanton; Clemon E., a retired farmer, having operated an extensive dairy business at Swanton for many years; and Orrin W. Orrin Watson Curtis grew to manhood on a farm and received his education in the public schools of Swanton. For a number of years he was employed as clerk in a mercantile establishment. Then he and his brother Clemon purchased the home farm and operated that as an extensive dairy business for some years. While thus engaged Mr. Curtis established the ice business in Swanton, constructing a large ice pond on the farm. Next he sold his farming interests and entered the employ of George D. Spaulding, then postmaster and merchant in Swanton. For three and one-half years he served as a clerk in the postoffice, after which, in 1897, he was appointed postmaster, then a fourth-class office. When, on January 30, 1901, he received his commission of President McKinley, he had advanced the business sufficiently to have it recognized as a third-class office. On January 20, 1905, he was appointed for the third time. Under the jurisdiction of O. W. Curtis five rural free delivery routes from this office have been established. He has also taken an active interest in establishing the system throughout the county. In politics he has always taken an active part, but has never sought official honors other than that of postmaster. Mr. Curtis is prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Swanton Lodge, No. 555, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was worshipful master for two years; Octavius Waters Chapter, No. 154, of Delta, Wauseon Council, No. 68, Royal Arch Masons, and Toledo Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Lodge No. 588, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Uniform Rank. On August 24, 1893, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie C., the daughter of Harmon and Melvina (Bechtel) Farner, of an old and prominent family of Lucas county. She was born in Spencer township, Lucas county. To O. W. Curtis and wife there has been born one son, Farner W., a lad of nine years.

ROBERT H. BETTS, a well-known retired citizen of Archbold, is an honored veteran of the Civil war, having the distinction of having been the first man to enlist from German township, this county. He was born in the town of Digby, Nova Scotia, still one of the principal seats of the fisheries of that section, on the 7th of June, 1842, being a son of John L. and Sarah Ann (Pryor) Betts, the former of whom was born in New Brunswick and the latter in Philadelphia, Pa. The father of John L. Betts died in St. Johns, New Brunswick, aged seventy-seven years; his mother was eighty years old at time of death, and his grandmother on the paternal side attained the age of ninety-two. In New York city John L. Betts was married to Sarah Ann Pryor, a daughter of George and Elizabeth Pryor, the former a preacher in the Society of Friends, who died in Vineland, N. J., aged ninety-two years. The early married life of John L. and Sarah Ann Betts was attended with much poverty and deprivation, and he made a somewhat precarious living for his family by his labors as a fisherman in Nova Scotia and elsewhere. He finally set sail with his wife and their nine children, in a small fishing boat, in which they made the long and perilous voyage from Digby, Nova Scotia, to New York city, a distance of nearly one thousand miles, landing at the old Novelty wharf in safety but practically penniless. Mr. Betts sold the boat for twelve dollars and this sum provided for the immediate necessities of the family. This long and eventful voyage was made in 1842, the year which marked the birth of Robert H. Betts, subject of this review. From New York the family came west to what is now Fulton county, Ohio, settling in the wilds of German township, which was then in Lucas county. The father secured a tract of government land, three miles west of the present village of Archbold, and here he became a prosperous farmer and honored citizen, continuing his residence in the township until his death, in 1900, at the patriarchal age of ninety-five years. His devoted wife passed away in 1883. Robert H. was the youngest of the nine children, and only one other than himself is living, Hiram L., who resides in Stryker, Williams county. Robert H. Betts was reared to the age of eleven years on the old pioneer homestead in German township, receiving limited educational advantages and early initiating his independent career. He left home at the age of eleven years and was employed at various occupations in this section until the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, when he was the first man to enlist from German township, as already noted. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Com-

pany H, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for a term of three months, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company E, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at the expiration of his second term he enlisted in the Mississippi Marine Brigade, serving on the United States steamer "Baltic." Concerning his service Major D. S. Tallerday, of Poplar Grove, Ill., wrote as follows: "I will say in regard to R. H. Betts that he was a member of Co. H, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. I was a lieutenant in that company and knew him to be a good soldier. He was afterward enrolled as a corporal in Company C, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which I was captain; he was in several battles while in that company, and in March, 1863, he entered the Mississippi River Marine Brigade as a sergeant with me; in this command he did many brave acts. At one time, near Greenville, Miss., he was cut off from the command and about to be captured; he charged through a lane with one other man and made his escape, cutting his way through some 200 of the enemy; his comrade was captured and afterward made his escape. Again, while out scouting with one comrade, he charged into Lake Village, La., when it was garrisoned by some two or three hundred of the enemy, and put them all to flight, as they thought that the Marine Brigade was upon them; they soon found out their mistake, however, and tried to capture the "marine," as they called him, but they had given him time to look over the town and select a lot of their best horses, on two of which the boys made a hasty retreat, driving ten or fifteen fine horses ahead of them and being hotly pursued for some seven miles. About ten days after this event I went to this same town with my whole command, and R. H. Betts, as usual, was in command of the advance guard. He charged into the town, and as before, the enemy were again badly deceived, as they thought he was alone. The result was they showed fight and we succeeded in capturing a good lot of them. I could give many other instances of Mr. Betts' bravery, but will close by saying in regard to him that he was brave to a fault and always in the thickest of the fight." At the close of the war Mr. Betts was mustered out of the service, receiving his honorable discharge at Vicksburg, Miss. He then returned to Fulton county, where he followed farming a few years, after which he was employed in governmental service in various capacities until 1902, since which time he has lived retired in his pleasant home at Archbold. His last official service was as confidential messenger for Governor Foraker. He is a valued and appreciative member of the post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Wauseon, and also is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity, and he takes an active

interest in public affairs, having been a Democrat in politics until the nomination of Bryan for the presidency, when, as he states the case, he "resigned." In 1865 Mr. Betts married Miss Charlotte Markaler, of German township, this county, and they have one son, Dr. Albert P., who is a graduate of Georgetown Medical College and who is established in the practice of his profession at Woodburn, Allen county, Ind.

ALBERT C. DANIELS is one of the progressive and energetic business men who have proven successful in carrying forward the various details of farming, and is numbered among the prominent and honored agriculturists of Royalton township. He was born in Mentor, Lake county, Ohio, July 21, 1839, a son of Enos C. and Mary Ann (Carroll) Daniels, natives respectively of New York State and Lake county, Ohio. They took up their residence in Royalton township, Fulton county, in 1840, and here the father followed the carpenter trade several years, later engaging in the undertaking business, manufacturing the coffins utilized in connection with his business. He purchased a considerable amount of desirable farming land in this township, and through his well-directed efforts accumulated a competency, having been the owner of a finely-improved farm of 160 acres at the time of his death, which occurred March 4, 1902. His cherished wife and helpmeet passed to the eternal life on Nov. 10, 1896, both having been devoted members of the Christian church. They became the parents of three children, namely: Albert C., subject of this sketch; Ellen, wife of John Wood; and Mary, wife of Harmon Lauderdale. Albert C. was reared in Royalton township, receiving his early education in the common schools of the locality and period, and at the age of eighteen years he began working at the carpenter trade, becoming an expert workman and having devoted fully one-half of his active career to his trade, becoming a contractor and builder of this section of the county and having been concerned in the erection of many buildings hereabouts. He later turned his attention to farming and is now the owner of a farm of more than 240 acres, sixty acres of the same being a portion of the old homestead on which he passed his boyhood days. Mr. Daniels rendered valiant service as a soldier in the Civil war, responding to President Lincoln's early call for volunteers. December 14, 1861, he enlisted as corporal in Company I, Sixty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, taking part in the battles of Winchester and Fort Wagner, besides many minor engagements, and continuing in service, until practically the close of the war. He received his honorable discharge, as orderly sergeant of his company, in Columbus, Ohio, January 20, 1865. In 1889 Mr. Daniels engaged in the manufacturing of baking powder, at Bryan, Williams county, where he remained two and one-half years, then returning to Fulton county and locating in Wauseon. In 1893 he was elected treasurer of the county, being chosen as his own successor in 1895, and thus serving two terms, and his administration of the fiscal affairs of the county was in every way dicriminating and commendable. In 1900 he returned to his farm, in Royalton township, where he remained until 1905, when he took up his

residence in Lyons, where he is now living essentially retired, having here erected an attractive modern residence in the spring of that year. He is a strong adherent of the Republican party, both he and his wife are members of the Christian church, and he is a valued comrade of Baxter Post, No. 35, Grand Army of the Republic, at Lyons. On New Year's day of the year 1861, Mr. Daniels married Miss Lydia M. Sanford, who was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., a daughter of Cyrenus and Louisa A. (Gardner) Sanford, who were at that time residents of Lenawee county, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have four children: Rose E. is the wife of Cyrus Gillis of Mitchell, South Dakota; Luna M. is the wife of John Lowe; Charles J. is a traveling salesman for the Royal Baking Powder Co., and Maud L. is the wife of Luther Haley, of Sioux Falls, Dakota.

EDWARD SHERMAN DAVOLL, a representative citizen, president of the Home Savings Bank, business man of Metamora, and a member of one of the honored pioneer families of Fulton county, was born in Amboy township, June 25, 1853, and is a son of William P. and Eliza (Sherman) Davoll, natives respectively of Tompkins county and Erie county, N. Y. The paternal grandfather, John Davoll, was a pioneer of Erie county, whither he removed from Tompkins county; and the maternal grandfather, Charles R. Sherman, was a member of the old Puritan family of the name in Massachusetts, the line including many illustrious representatives, including the late Senator John Sherman and General William T. Sherman, of Ohio, and many other conspicuous ones in American history. Charles R. Sherman was an early settler of Erie county, N. Y., and died there. William P. Davoll, who was reared and educated in the Empire State, where he learned the carpenter trade, came to Fulton county, Ohio, in 1852, working at his trade for the ensuing decade and then making farming his principal vocation, clearing and improving a valuable farm in Amboy township, where he became the owner of one hundred acres. He lived in that township until 1884, when he removed to Charlevoix county, Mich., where he has since made his home, being eighty-one years of age (1905), and his cherished wife still remains by his side. They became the parents of four sons: William A. is a resident of Charlevoix county, Mich.; John and Edward S. reside in Metamora, Ohio; and Lewis F. resides in Marion, this State. Edward S. Davoll passed his boyhood and youth in Amboy township, and was afforded the advantages of the common schools, making good use of his opportunities and becoming eligible for effective service as a teacher, being engaged in this capacity for twelve terms, in the schools of Fulton county, and he made a specially excellent record for his skill as a mathematician. Later he was employed five years as salesman in a general store in Metamora, and in 1886 he here engaged in the same line of enterprise for himself, building up an excellent business, in which he continued until 1894. In 1892 he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres, in Amboy township, and he still owns this property, to which he gave his personal management until 1902. He owns a fifth interest in the Metamora Elevator

company, whose well equipped plant was constructed in 1903 at a cost of $9,000, having a capacity for the accommodation of 25,000 bushels of grain. He is also a member of the Metamora Lumber company, retail lumber and coal dealers. He was one of the organizers of the Home Savings Bank of Metamora, in 1901, and has since been its president. He was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Wauseon, which initiated business February 15, 1904, and is a member of its directorate. October 15, 1876, Mr. Davoll married Miss Melinda A. Woodring, daughter of Reuben S. and Kate A. (Watkins) Woodring, pioneers of Fulton county. Edward, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Davoll, died at the age of four years, but in their home they have reared a nephew and niece, Earl and Nettie Harger. Mr. Davoll has served two terms as justice of the peace, and also as corporation treasurer of Metamora, as notary public and as president of the school board for a term of ten years, occupying this office at the present time, and he is also serving his first term as mayor of his home town, giving an administration which is progressive and effective and showing that lively public spirit which has animated him at all times. He has been very successful in his business affairs and he stands high in the estimation of the people of his native county. In politics he has always given an unreserved allegiance to the Republican party.

GEORGE R. DAVOLL is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Fulton county and is one of the prominent and successful farmers of Amboy township, residing upon and owning the old homestead farm upon which his birth occurred. George Richmond Davoll was born April 7, 1858, and is a son of Job and Martha (Taylor) Davoll, both of whom were born and reared in the State of New York, and they came to Fulton county in 1845 and settled in Amboy township, on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. They experienced the usual vicissitudes and labors of the pioneer era, but in due time the father reclaimed the greater portion of his land to cultivation and found definite prosperity and independence, and he was a citizen whose worth was much appreciated in the community. He died on the old homestead, March 26, 1869, at the age of fifty-four years, having been one of the influential citizens of Amboy township, of which he served as treasurer four years. He was a son of John Davoll, who was numbered among the pioneers of Erie county, N. Y., whither he removed from Tompkins county, that State. Martha (Taylor) Davoll, daughter of John Taylor, proved a devoted wife and helpmeet and she survived her husband by many years, her death occurring in 1902, at which time she was eighty-three years of age. The children of this honored pioneer couple were four in number: William is deceased; Lucretia Josephine is the wife of Alfred O. Burrill, of Galt, Ontario, Canada; Ann N. became the wife of Albert N. Stillwell (both are deceased); and George R. is the youngest. The last named was reared to manhood on the old homestead, which is his present place of abode, and in the public schools of Amboy township he found the facilities which enabled him to acquire a good practical education. He has never wavered in his allegiance to the vocation in which he was reared, and his

experience and native judgment, as coupled with energy and progressive ideas, have made him one of the leading farmers of his section, and in popular esteem he has well upheld the prestige of the name which he bears. His political adherence is with the Republican party, and he has been loyal to all the duties of citizenship, though never ambitious for office of any sort. His interest in educational matters has been such that he has been retained as a member of the school board of his township for the past ten years. He is affiliated with Metamora Lodge, No. 875, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. December 30, 1880, Mr. Davoll was united in marriage to Miss Emily F. Setzler, daughter of John and Louisa (Searls) Setzler, natives respectively of Germany and the State of New York, and numbered among the pioneers of Amboy township. Mrs. Davoll was born on February 28, 1861, in Huron county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Davoll have one son, Charles A., who is one of the popular young men of his native township.

ANDREW JACKSON DENNIS is another of the native sons of Fulton county who have here continued to reside during the years which have witnessed the development of this section from the comparative wilderness of the pioneer days to that of the beauty and opulent prosperity of the twentieth century, and he is numbered among the representative farmers and stock-growers of Fulton township. He was born in this township, within a mile of his present residence, on the 6th of November, 1850, and is a son of Isaac and Martha Jane (Bauvard) Dennis. Isaac Dennis was born in the State of New York, on the 19th of November, 1822, and was a son of Joseph and Mary (King) Dennis, both of whom were likewise born and reared in the old Empire State, and they came to Fulton county, Ohio, in the early pioneer era, locating on a farm across the road from what became the birthplace of the subject of this review. There they continued to reside a number of years, and they then removed to Lucas county, where both passed the remainder of their lives. Isaac Dennis purchased a farm near the parental homestead in this county, as before intimated, and there he developed one of the valuable places of the county, the old homestead continuing to be his residence until death, which occurred while he was serving as a soldier in the Union ranks. He was a member of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio volunteer infantry, and died at Fort Powhatan, Va., on the 4th of September, 1864. His wife was born in Medina county, Ohio, January 1, 1827, and survived him by many years, her declining days being passed on the old homestead, where she died on the 14th of May, 1897. They became the parents of seven sons and one daughter. William Henry resides in Lucas county; Matthew Marvin is a farmer of Amboy township, Fulton county; Andrew Jackson was the next in order of birth; Francis Marion is a resident of Lucas county; Joseph resides in the city of Toledo; Ephraim Leroy is a resident of Lucas county, as are also Sarah Ann, who is the wife of William Drennan, and Isaac Alvin, who is a farmer of Spencer township, that county. William H. was a soldier in an Ohio regiment during the Rebellion and he has never recovered

from the effects of disease contracted while in service. Andrew J. Dennis passed his boyhood days on the homestead farm, in whose work he early began to render his quota of assistance, and he secured his early educational discipline in the public schools, showing a marked appreciation of his advantages in this line and adding effectively to his store of knowledge through self-discipline, so that he is a man of broad general information and one who enjoys good literature, both standard and contemporary. He has never severed his association with the important and basic art of agriculture, and has attained to marked success through his identification therewith. He owns the old homestead on which he was born, having inherited an eighth interest in the same and having purchased the interests of the other heirs. This place contains sixty acres, and his home farm, upon which he has resided the greater portion of the time since his marriage, comprises eighty acres. Both farms are under effective cultivation and are operated under his direct supervision, his son residing on the old homestead farm to which reference has been made. Mr. Dennis has ever shown an active interest in public affairs and is a recognized leader in the local ranks of the Republican party. He served one term as trustee of Fulton township and has been incumbent of other local offices of minor sort. He is affiliated with Swanton Lodge, No. 555, Free and Accepted Masons, and with Octavius Waters Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at Delta. Mrs. Dennis is a zealous and valued member of the Christian Union church at Zoar. On New Year's day of the year 1878, Mr. Dennis was united in marriage to Miss Marietta Welch, a daughter of Charles C. and Margaret (Cass) Welch, the former of whom was born December 6, 1811, of English and Irish ancestry, and the latter of whom was born January 25, 1816, of German lineage. They were married March 6, 1834, having been natives of Pennsylvania and having been residents of Seneca county, Ohio, at the time of marriage. In 1845 they removed from Seneca to Lucas county and settled in Richfield township, where the father became a prominent and successful farmer, and on the old homestead he and his wife continued to reside until death. He passed to his reward, November 2, 1889, and she died on the 21st of June, 1893. They became the parents of nine children, of whom six are living, the names of the nine being here entered in order of birth: Elias, Lydia, Eunice, Sarah, George, Amanda, Marietta, Eliza Jane and Melissa. Elias, Lydia and Amanda are deceased, and the others live either in Fulton or Lucas counties. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis became the parents of three children: Harley Andrew, who was born April 23, 1881, died December 6, 1900; Elias Charles, who was born March 27, 1884, was married, September 29, 1904, to Miss Ella Grove, of Fulton township, and they reside on the homestead farm secured by his paternal grandfather so many years ago; and Enid Zada, born August 2, 1887, was graduated in the Boxwell course in the public schools of Fulton county in June, 1903, and at present is attending the high school at Swanton, living with her parents in the attractive home, which is a center of gracious hospitality.

THE BLAIR HOUSE.—Wauseon is especially fortunate in many respects, but particularly so in the possession of the Blair House. Northwestern Ohio does not possess a public refuge for the weary traveler in any respect superior to the "Blair" of Wauseon. This is not alone the verdict of the writer, but he is sustained in this view by the best of witnesses, the traveling public. As a basis for this conclusion it is necessary to particularize sufficiently to establish the claim. The Blair is a handsome three-story brick structure, erected in 1896 on the site of the old Wauseon House, which was destroyed by fire. The present owner, J. Crawford Blair, was also the proprietor of the Wauseon, and he brought to his aid in the construction of the new building a ripe experience in the hotel business. Errors in arrangement, which had proven themselves such under the crucial test of experience, were carefully avoided, and the new building came into existence as nearly perfect in design and workmanship as it was possible to make it. The site of the Blair House has been occupied for hotel purposes ever since the town of Wauseon came into existence. It is conveniently located, near the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, and at the same time near the business portion of the city. The hotel fronts upon a neatly kept little park and the Toledo and Indiana Electric railway passes by the door. Though the Blair is the handsomest public building in the city, the guests do not judge of a hotel by its external appearance. Internally the Blair is in perfect accord with its outside design. Every available foot of space is carefully utilized, yet without the appearance of being cramped, the nooks and corners being coverted into receptacles convenient alike to guests and the practical utility of the house. The guest rooms are large and airy, handsomely decorated, heated with steam and lighted with electricity. A perfect system of call bells communicates with the office, and assures the guests of safety from fire, while a thoroughly competent night service reduces this danger to a minimum. Competent and obliging help in all departments caters to the comfort and convenience of the guest, and renders his sojourn homelike and pleasant. For the benefit of those who need the inspiration of stimulants, a handsome bar has been installed, where the best of goods may always be found, and the irrepressible "Cy" Snelbarker ready to cater to the public wants. "Cy" is as much a fixture as the house itself, having been in charge of the bar since the opening of the house on July 4, 1896. The management of the Blair is perfect in all details. There is no clashing or discord. Every one knows his or her duty and performs it with scrupulous accuracy and thoroughness. A speck of dust would be a terror to the eyes of the vigilant landlady, and the rooms, halls, stairways, bathrooms, closets, snowy white beds, the furniture, etc., are a standing advertisement of her ever vigilant care. But what is a hotel without a dining room? Take a peep into this, the nucleus to all suc-

cess in hotel-keeping on the "American" plan. The room is large and commodious, handsomely decorated and adorned. The tables are tastily arranged to accommodate six guests at each. The principal meals are served in three courses. The menu includes the choicest articles afforded by the market, in great variety, selected and prepared with that intelligent consideration which comes only with long and varied experience. The culinary department is in charge of thoroughly competent persons, whose long connection with the house has rendered their labors doubly useful. The service is the best, the whole aim seeming to be to please and satisfy the guests. From this brief review of the salient features of the Blair House, the reader would naturally be interested in knowing something of the private life and character of him whose means and business capacity have brought this hostelry into existence and maintained it on the high plane herein described. James Crawford Blair was born near Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa., on November 19, 1849. He is the son of James Hunter and Sarah (Smith) Blair, natives of Pennsylvania. James H. Blair was a prosperous farmer. To him and wife eleven children were born. They are: Robert S., Frank, James C., Samuel T., Sarah, Maggie A., Wells C., Mary E., Jennie, Ellsworth E. (deceased), and Elizabeth. Ellsworth died at the age of twenty-four. All of the others are married and have homes of their own, five of the brothers being residents of Ohio and three of the sisters of Kendallville, Ind. J. C. Blair was educated in the country schools of his native county. He began his life work by engaging for several years in lumbering in the pineries of Wayne county. For the next few years he superintended a tannery at Glade Run, Pa.; then was superintendent of the nitro-glycerine establishment at Clarendon, Pa., for one year, after which he had charge of a lumber-camp near Saginaw, Mich., for a like period of time. On April 1, 1892, he came to Delta, O., and embarked in the hotel business, but was burned out the same year, losing everything except the clothing on his person. In October of the next year he removed to Wauseon and bought the Wauseon House, which was also destroyed by fire within two years of his assuming control. Here he again met with heavy loss. It was to Mr. Blair's pluck and perseverance that the Blair was built on the ruins of the old Wauseon. J. C. Blair has been a Mason for twenty-eight years, uniting with the North Star Lodge, No. 241, of Warren, Pa., and has attained to the Thirty-second degree. He also holds membership in the Warren Lodge, No. 339, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a charter member of Tent No. 133, Knights of the Maccabees at Wauseon. In politics he is a staunch Republican. Although reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church. he is not identified with any religious organization. On September 16, 1886, he was married to Miss Catherine Kriegelsteiner, of Dunkirk, N. Y. She is the daughter of Wolfgang Kriegelsteiner, a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Blair are very affable, congenial people, who take special pains in making their house a pleasant home for those who are entertained under its roof. Music and social games are provided in the spacious parlors and the well-disposed and orderly guest always meets with a cordial reception. The Blair family attend the services of the Congregational church and con-

tribute liberally towards the support of the Gospel. As a reminder of Mr. Blair's former business connections, the following is reprinted from the Warren Evening Mirror of August 19, 1886: "Crawford Blair, who constituted one of the active force of the Oil Exchange when that institution was in its glory, but who is now looking after the oil interests of some Titusville parties at Tiona, took a lingering look at Warren today."

ALBERT DEYO, a retired farmer of Wauseon (farm located in Chesterfield township), was born in Windham, Greene county, N. Y., August 21, 1828. He is the son of Aaron and Anna (Ford) Deyo. In 1834 Aaron Deyo came to Seneca county, O., and located on a farm. Four years later he removed to Huron county, where he died in 1842. Albert Deyo was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of Seneca and Huron counties. When eighteen years old he began life's work by teaching during the winter months and following the carpenter trade during the remainder of the year. In 1854 he married Miss Margaret Kishpaugh, of Huron county, and the following year removed to Chesterfield township and located in the woods and cleared up a farm of one hundred and sixty acres which he had purchased there. After clearing the land and cultivating it for eight years, he disposed of it and with the proceeds bought a farm of two hundred and twenty-six acres in Chesterfield township, the present homestead. The character of the residence and other farm buildings as well as the general condition of the farm mark the subject of this sketch as one of the most progressive and prosperous farmers in Fulton county. During the Civil war he enlisted for one hundred days in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio regiment and was commissioned captain by Governor Todd, and he was also in command of a company of militia in 1863. In 1864, he was appointed by Capt. L. J. Carrell orderly sergeant of Company D, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio volunteer infantry during the term of service, or until September 22, 1864. In 1863 he was elected clerk of Chesterfield township and served in that capacity for nine years. Then he was elected clerk of the court of common pleas and re-elected three years later, serving altogether six years. Five years after leaving the office he was elected to the State legislature on the Republican ticket and re-elected in 1885. During his whole active career he advocated better schools and good roads. On retiring from the legislature he returned to his farm and for three years lived there. From 1890 to 1902 he was a resident of Morenci, Mich. Having sold his Morenci property he removed to Wauseon, where he now resides in strict retirement. He is a Royal Arch Mason, having taken all of the degrees of the blue lodge and the council. He is also identified with the Eastern Star and the Grand Army of the Republic. Three children were born to the marriage of Albert Deyo and wife. They are: Ella F., the wife of Dr. L. E. Miley, now of Chicago, Ill., who at one time practiced medicine at Wauseon; Leroy H., who married Miss Grace Pritchard, daughter of Hiram Pritchard; George H., who resides on the homestead farm, and who married Miss Dora Dull. They have three children: Ethel M., Lee A. and Burton A. Leroy H. Deyo and

wife have one child named Anna M. After a long and successful business career Hon. Albert Deyo justly deserves absolute rest from the turmoils of active life.

ANDREW T. DISBROW, who was one of the honored citizens and prominent farmers of Royalton township and a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of Fulton county, well merits a memorial tribute in this work. He was born in Lorain county, Ohio, on the 8th of July, 1846, being a son of Orville and Fanny (Buck) Disbrow, both of whom were born in Schoharie county, New York, whence they came to Ohio in an early day, first settling in Lorain county, later moving to Van Wert county, and finally taking up their residence in Fulton county, in 1859. Here Orville Disbrow reclaimed a good farm, upon which he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1875. He was a son of James Disbrow, who was one of the early settlers of Lorain county, Ohio, where he continued to reside until his death. Andrew T. Disbrow was about thirteen years of age at the time when his parents came to Fulton county and settled on the pioneer farm, in Chesterfield township, where he was reared to manhood, having secured a good common-school education. He made farming his life vocation, and in 1870, at the age of twenty-four years, he located on the farm, in Royalton township, where his widow now resides, reclaiming a considerable portion of the land and erecting the present substantial buildings, including the attractive residence. He continued to reside on this homestead until his death, which occurred on the 23d of November, 1889, at which time he was forty-four years of age, in the very prime of an honorable and useful manhood. He was baptized in the Christian church and was a man of impregnable integrity and one loyal in all the relations of life. In politics he gave his allegiance to the Republican party, but was never a seeker of office. December 4, 1870, Mr. Disbrow was united in marriage to Miss Viola Standish, a daughter of Clark and Harriet (Smith) Standish, sterling pioneers of Royalton township, and a lineal descendant of the historic Miles Standish, of Plymouth colony and Mayflower fame. Mr. and Mrs. Disbrow became the parents of four children, Hattie, deceased, Leroy, Harvey and Ina. Hattie passed to the life eternal ten months after her beloved father.

CALEB E. DISBROW, one of the representative farmers of Royalton township, resumed his identification with the industrial and civic affairs of Fulton county in 1902, after an absence of many years in the State of Iowa. His parents were early settlers in Fulton county and here he himself was successfully engaged in farming for a number of years prior to his removal to the West, so that he finds himself again among old and stanch friends. Mr. Disbrow was born in LaGrange township, Lorain county, Ohio, on the 20th of May, 1842, and is a son of Orville and Fanny (Buck) Disbrow, both of whom were born in Schoharie county, New York, and they were numbered among the sterling pioneers of Ohio, having first settled in Lorain county, whence they removed to VanWert county, and in 1859 they came to Fulton

county and located in Chesterfield township, where the father improved a farm, remaining upon his homestead until his death, in the autumn of 1875, at the age of sixty-six years. His widow still survives him (1905) and resides in Chesterfield township, having attained the extremely venerable age of ninety-two years. The following is a brief record of the six children: Betsey is the wife of Anthony Leonard, Adeline became the wife of Andrew Gleason and is now deceased, Caleb E. is the immediate subject of this sketch, David J. resides in Wauseon, Andrew is deceased, and Francis is a farmer of Chesterfield township. James Disbrow, father of Orville, was one of the early settlers of Lorain county, Ohio, where he died. Caleb E. Disbrow was reared in Lorain and Van Wert counties and secured such advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the day, and he was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, being seventeen years of age at the time of accompanying his parents on their removal to Fulton county. When the War of the Rebellion was inaugurated he manifested his loyalty by enlisting in Company G, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, with which he served two years and six months, taking part in a number of engagements, and receiving an honorable discharge at the expiration of his term of enlistment. After the close of the war he returned to Fulton county and was here engaged in farming, in Royalton township, until 1874, when he removed with his family to Cass county, Iowa, where he followed the carpenter trade, as a contractor and builder, for a period of twenty-seven years, after which he was there engaged in farming four years. In 1900 he disposed of his interests in Iowa and took up his residence in Lenawee county, Michigan, where he remained until 1902, when he once more came to Fulton county. Here he purchased his present fine homestead farm, of one hundred and forty-five acres, in Royalton township, where he is devoting his attention to diversified agriculture and to the raising of high-grade live stock. He is a stanch Republican in politics and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. March 24, 1866, Mr. Disbrow was united in marriage to Miss Rosaline Olds, daughter of Ferdino and Irene (Cone) Olds, of Royalton township, and they became the parents of two children, Irene, who is now the wife of Andrew Winterrowd, and Charles F., who is a resident of Lyons, Ohio. Mrs. Disbrow died in 1879, and Mr. Disbrow later wedded Miss Louisa Camburn, daughter of James and Lorenda (Brower) Camburn, of Lenawee county, Michigan. Of the four children of this marriage three are living, Lorenda, Estelle, and Ernest. Walter died in childhood.

DAVID J. DISBROW, a distinguished veteran of the Civil war and a highly esteemed citizen of Wauseon, was born in LaGrange township, Lorain county, O., on July 17, 1844. He is the representative of a family which, together with that of his wife, furnishes an interesting history of individual effort from the far-away days of the American Revolution to the present time. The first ancestor of the Disbrows, of which the family has any record, was Thomas Disbrow, whose will was probated on February 7, 1706. He married Mercy Jones and became the father of one child,

also named Thomas. The second Thomas Disbrow married Abigail Goding, of which union there were born seven children, among whom was Caleb, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Caleb Disbrow married Sarah Davis, and to these parents were born nine children, among whom was Henry the great-grandfather of our subject. Henry Disbrow married Rebecca Barnum, and to these parents were born eight children, among whom was James Disbrow, our subject's grandfather. James Disbrow married Polly Knapp, and of this union five children were born, among whom was the father of David J. Disbrow. The latter's parents, Orville and Fanny (Buck) Disbrow, settled with their parents in Lorain county in pioneer days. In 1859 they removed to Chesterfield township, Fulton county, where Orville Disbrow purchased the farm upon which he died in 1882, aged sixty-five years. His widow survives him and resides with her son Francis. Although she has passed the ninety-first milestone on life's journey, she still possesses her natural faculties to a remarkable degree. The maternal grandfather of David J. Disbrow, was a brave soldier of the Revolutionary war, entering the service with the New York State troops, and sharing with them the hardships of those who established our National Independence. David, who was fifteen years old when he accompanied his parents to this county, was educated in the public schools of his native county. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company I of the Sixty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry and entered upon active service in the Army of the James, under the command of General Gilmore. His military experiences were thrilling and his sufferings intense. At the siege of Fort Sumter and Charleston his command was under fire day and night for six months. At the battle of Chester Station he received three severe wounds, any one of which was sufficient to disqualify him for future active military service. Two of the wounds were in the right side and the third in the shoulder, shattering the arm. After a service of two years and three months he was discharged because of disability. Of this time he spent three months on detached service with the engineer corps, assisting in the laying of pontoons and the building of bridges across unfordable streams. This service was fraught with the greatest exposure, since the enemy usually occupied the opposite bank of the stream, determined to prevent the laying of the bridge; hence their energies were directed to picking off the workmen. Such a position tried men's souls, the nature of which cannot be fully comprehended by anyone who has never engaged in such a task. Upon his return from the war, David J. Disbrow nursed himself back to a comparative state of health and resumed his labors on the parental farm. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Miss Angeline, the daughter of Colonel Alanson and Lucinda (Rogers) Briggs. A passing notice of Colonel Briggs is essential to a correct history of Fulton county. He was a native of Vermont and commanded a regiment of "Green Mountain Boys" in the War of 1812. Coming to Ohio soon after the close of that war, he interested himself in organizing the State militia, holding the rank of colonel for many years. Until the encroachments of old age forced him to resign he served as justice of the peace of Chesterfield township. Here in

Chesterfield he was engaged in merchandising, farming and hotel keeping, his store being a favorite trading place for the Indians. After a residence of nine years in Cook county, Ill., he returned to Wauseon and died here at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. Colonel Briggs was the son of George Briggs, a representative of the early New England colonists. He left two daughters, Mrs. Eliza Beatty, of Wauseon, and Mrs. David J. Disbrow. The grandfather of Mr. Disbrow was a native of New York State and served in the War of 1812. He removed to Lorain county, O., and was one of the pioneers of LaGrange township, where he died at an advanced age. The Disbrow family traces its genealogy to English antecedents, but like the Briggs and Buck families, it has long been established on American soil. Fanny Buck, who became the wife of Orville Disbrow, was a native of New York State, where her parents were born and ended their days. Her grandfather Buck was a Revolutionary hero from the Knickerbocker State. The children of Orville Disbrow and wife now living are as follows: David J.; Caleb E., a prosperous farmer of Royalton township; Francis, who resides at the old homestead in Chesterfield township; Betsy, the wife of Anthony Leonard, a retired farmer of Wauseon, and Adeline (deceased), the late wife of Andrew Gleason, of Van Wert county, O. Since the close of the war David J. Disbrow has allied himself with the Grand Army of the Republic, being Post Commander of Losure Post at Wauseon, and Mrs. Disbrow is a charter member of Losure Post, No. 20, Woman's Relief Corps. Mr. Disbrow has been true to this fire-tested organization, and regards the little "bronze button" as an insignia of honor par excellence. He realizes, as do all thinking people, that the circle of membership is constantly narrowing with the passing years, and that soon the last member of the grand old army of the sixties will be mustered out and respond to "taps" on the eternal camping ground. In religious affairs he is identified with the Congregational church. To David J. Disbrow and wife two children have been born, a son and a daughter. They are: Charles E., a prosperous young merchant at Oak Shade, Fulton county, who married Miss Retta Todd, of Dover township, and Eva, the wife of George W. Corlett, of Wauseon, a traveling representative of the wholesale hardware firm of Lockwood & Taylor, of Cleveland.

CHRISTOPHER DOMITIO, a pioneer merchant of Wauseon, O., was born in the city of Pfalzburg, Loraine, Germany, at that time belonging to France. His father's name was also Christopher Domitio, who died when the son was only three years old. His wife survived him only eight years. Thrown on his own resources at the early age of eleven years, the subject of this sketch deserves all the more credit for having made a successful business man of himself. He received an elementary education in the public schools of Pfalzburg. After quitting school he set to work to learn the tailor's trade in his native city. Standing little show of promotion in his native city, he emigrated to America, locating first at Cincinnati, O., where he worked for a time at his trade. In 1859 he came to Wauseon, where he embarked in the

gent's furnishing and clothing business, which he has ever since so successfully conducted. Without meddling with the affairs of others, he applied himself closely to his own business, and by dint of hard work and reasonable economy has built up a trade second to no other of the same kind in that part of the State. He came to Wauseon as a skillful mechanic, and his claims were soon acknowledged by all who had occasion to utilize his services. There is today no more popular and highly respected citizen in Wauseon than Mr. Domitio. By dealing fairly with his patrons, charging only a reasonable profit, he has deservedly won the confidence of all who have had dealings with him. As long as the business is conducted along these lines it must continue to grow, a fact well known to the subject of this sketch. He married Miss Mary Scott, the daughter of John and Mary Ann (Graham) Scott, natives of Holmes county, O., who settled on a fine farm in Clinton township, Fulton county, in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Domitio have had two children, both daughters. They are: Nellie, the wife of T. W. McKinley, of Denver, Colo., and Lora, now Mrs. Charles Shindler, a druggist of Toledo, O.

ORVILLE A. DONOVAN, one of the progressive farmers of the younger generation in Chesterfield township, was born in the adjoining county of Lenawee, Michigan, in Seneca township, on the 6th of May, 1876. He is a son of George and Margaret Donovan, the former of whom was born in Akron, Ohio, and removed from the Buckeye State to Lenawee county, Mich., where he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in August, 1897, at which time he was fifty-three years of age. His wife was born in Ashland, Ohio, January 5, 1850, and is now living with her son, Orville A., subject of this review. The latter passed his boyhood and youth in his native county, and after attending the district schools he was a student for two years in the high school at Morenci. His vocation in life has been that of farming and he has been thus engaged in Chesterfield township since his marriage. September 9, 1896, Mr. Donovan married Miss Bertha Onweller, who was born in Chesterfield township, October 31, 1873, being a daughter of William and Mary A. (Shadle) Onweller, the former of whom was born in Chesterfield township, this county, December 1, 1846, and the latter was likewise born in Fulton county, in 1849. On the 1st of April, 1897, they took up their residence in Morenci, Mich., where they have since maintained their home, Mr. Onweller having retired from active business, and his fine farm is now operated by his son-in-law, Mr. Donovan. William Onweller was a son of William, Sr., who was one of the pioneers of Fulton county, as was also the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Donovan, Joseph Shadle, both families being of stanch German descent. Mr. Donovan is a Republican in politics, and he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being affiliated with the lodge at Morenci, Mich., and both he and his wife are members of the Chesterfield Grange, and they are popular in the social life of the community. They have no children.

ALBERT DOWELL stands as a worthy representative of one of the prominent pioneer families of Fulton county, being a son of William Dowell, who recently died on his old homestead, in Fulton township, and who is made the subject of a special tribute of honor on a succeeding page of this work, so that reference may be made to the article in question for data as to the family history. Albert Dowell is the owner of a fine farm and is also a skilled mechanic, with marked inventive genius, as will be noted further on in this context. He was born on the old homestead farm, on a portion of which he now resides, on the 26th of September, 1853, and there passed his youthful days, being afforded the advantages of the local schools, while he early manifested distinctive mechanical talent, as had also his father before him. He is a skilled artisan in both wood and metals, and he erected his own house and barn, which are models of convenience and adaptability to the purposes for which they were built. His barn was erected in 1899, is thirty-four by forty-two feet in dimensions, and has a self-supporting roof. The attractive residence was built in the same year and has many conveniences and accessories which show the ability of Mr. Dowell in a mechanical way, as well as his appreciation of the higher artistic values. He has always been an indefatigable worker, and has so overtaxed his physical powers in past years that his strength is grievously impaired, though he is in the very prime of life. He remained at the parental home until his marriage, in 1893, save for such intervals as he devoted to work as a machinist and general engineer, having been employed at railroad work for several years, and he also owned and operated a steam threshing outfit for some time. For the past twenty years Mr. Dowell has been working earnestly to perfect an invention which partially suggests perpetual motion and which is a greater conservator of power. After years of patient thought, study and experimentation he has finally perfected to his satisfaction an appliance radically different from all existing types of motors, the principle involved being brought to practical work in such a way as to require in the operation of the motor only one-thirtieth the power, while the other twenty-nine thirtieths are made available for the operation of machinery. It is his intention to bring his wonderful device into practical use as soon as possible. Mr. Dowell is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, in whose faith he was reared, and while he has never held or desired office he has never failed in public spirit and loyalty to all the duties of citizenship. He remained on the old homestead until the death of his loved mother, whom he considered a type of perfect womanhood and whose memory he reveres with all of filial appreciation. He was married in 1893 and has since given his attention to the improvement and cultivation of his farm, which comprises eighty acres. He and his wife lived in a nearby tenant-house until 1899, when he erected his house and barn, as has already been noted, and he has since beautified his house and grounds in every possible way, setting out a good orchard and making other excellent improvements of a permanent order on his farm. April 30, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dowell to Miss Delilah Habel, who was

born in Fulton township, September 25, 1869, being a daughter of Peter and Anna Elizabeth (Shuck) Habel, both of whom were born in Germany, and they passed the closing years of their lives in Fulton county, where they were pioneers. Of their children it may be recorded that Margaret, wife of Daniel Mohr, died in middle life; Jacob died in Fulton township, aged fifty-four years; Lena is the wife of Christ Ottgen, of Amboy township; Caroline is the wife of Sylvester Munson and they reside near Swanton; Mary is the wife of Owen Dowell, of Lytton, this county, her husband being a brother of the subject of this sketch; George is a farmer near the village of Ai; John resides on the old homestead farm; Peter is a gardener near Toledo; and Samuel is a farmer near Delta, this county, and Delilah, the youngest, is the wife of him whose name initiates this article. Mr. and Mrs. Dowell became the parents of four children, one of whom died in infancy, and those living are Lona, Naman and Lorena.

MARION DOWELL, one of the representative farmers of Fulton township, where he has lived from the time of his nativity, is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of the county, being a son of William Dowell, concerning whom detailed mention is made in the review that follows this one, so that further reference to the family history is not required in the present connection. Marion Dowell was born on the old pioneer homestead, in Fulton township, on the 24th of April, 1857, early began to assist in the work of the farm, and he secured his educational training in the public schools of the locality, fitting himself for the proper handling of business affairs through good, practical discipline, both at home and in school. He continued to be associated in the operation of the home place until his marriage in 1886, when he took up his residence in the village of Ai, where he remained three years, still continuing to be engaged in agricultural pursuits. The ensuing three years he passed on a farm near his birthplace, and he then, in 1892, located upon his present farm, which embraces eighty acres of excellent land, of which all but ten acres is available for cultivation, being highly productive and devoted to diversified farming, which Mr. Dowell makes profitable, having ample experience and being endowed with indomitable energy and good business acumen. He also gives special attention to the raising of sheep, breeding the full-blood Shropshire type and having a fine herd of the same. He sells many sheep for breeding purposes and is an adept in this department of his farm enterprise. He also raises hogs for market, as well as horses, and in the breeding of cattle he keeps up a good herd of milch cows, whose product he sells principally at the cheese factory in Swanton. In his political proclivities Mr. Dowell is a stanch Democrat, and he takes a loyal interest in all local affairs of public import. He is a member of Swanton Lodge, No. 528, I. O. O. F., and Fulton Encampment, No. 197, of the same order, at Delta, being past grand in the subordinate lodge and Past Chief Patriarch in the Encampment. Both he and his wife are valued members of Berry Grange, No. 1111, at Ai, and Mrs. Dowell is the only woman who has ever been honored with the office of worthy master of a Grange in Fulton county. She is at the present time the head

officer in Fern lodge, No. 543, Daughters of Rebekah, at Swanton. She is a devoted member of the Baptist church, taking an active part in religious work and being most popular in the best social life of the community. Mr. Dowell has marked natural talent as a musician, and his children all inherit this graceful gift. He was a member of the Ai cornet band for a long period, and for twelve years was its leader, and he is also a good vocalist. The pleasant family home is one in which the refined amenities are ever in evidence and it is a center of a most gracious hospitality. October 13, 1886, Mr. Dowell was united in marriage to Miss Nina Odell, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Wickham) Odell, concerning whom detailed mention is made in the sketch dedicated to their son, Dr. Samuel Odell, on another page of this work. Mrs. Dowell was born in Huron county, Ohio, on the 17th of January, 1865, and there her marriage was solemnized. She completed her educational discipline in the Western Reserve Normal School, at Miland, O., and was a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Huron county for three years, prior to her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Dowell have been born four children, all of whom are living except one. Mahlon Ellsworth was born August 28, 1887; Loyd R. was born July 18, 1890; Clayton E. was born July 27, 1893, and died on the 21st of October of the following year; and Herma H. was born April 26, 1897.

WILLIAM DOWELL, deceased, was one of the well-known pioneer citizens of Fulton county, was a native son of the Buckeye State, and resided on the homestead, in Fulton township for more than sixty years, commanding at all times the esteem of the community and ever playing the part of a loyal and public-spirited citizen. Mr. Dowell was born in Ripley township, Holmes county, Ohio, on the 9th of February, 1821, and was a son of John W. and Sarah (Wells) Dowell, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter in Maryland. John W. Dowell was a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of Kentucky, and was a valiant soldier in the War of 1812. He passed the closing years of his life in Indiana, and his wife was a resident of Fulton county, Ohio, at the time of her demise, both reaching advanced age. They became the parents of twelve children, only one of whom is living, James, who is a resident of Michigan. William Dowell was reared to manhood in Ohio and received such educational advantages as were afforded in the schools of the early pioneer epoch. As agent for a fur-trading company he had several times visited Fulton county prior to 1844, in which year he took up his permanent residence here, purchasing a portion of the old homestead, which was on the "disputed strip," claimed by both Ohio and Michigan, and the matter of a very bitter controversy between the two States, the contest even calling out an armed conflict along the border. In the earlier years his principal source of income was hunting and trapping, and from the sale of his furs and game he was enabled to pay for his eighty acres of wild land within the first year of his residence here. In following his hunting dogs through this section he often waded in water to the depth of his waist, and he was seldom less than knee-deep in water during his

excursions of this sort, the entire locality being practically a swamp, with gigantic forest trees and tangled undergrowth. He was among the first in the county to engage in ditching for the purpose of making the land available for cultivation, and after a few years the settlers began to utilize lateral ditches and underground tiling for the same purpose. North of his present home, and partially surrounding it, was a lake of more than two hundred acres in area, and the same has now entirely disappeared through effective drainage, and the land, as well as much other land which seemed the most undesirable, is now among the most fertile sections of the county and State, yielding rich returns for the arduous and protracted labors put forth in its reclamation. Mr. Dowell was practically without any financial resources of a tangible sort at the time when he thus sought a home in the wilderness of Fulton county, and here he literally "worked out his own salvation," and his contribution to the general development and progress in material and civic affairs was a generous and commendable one. For some time he was even unable to purchase a gun, and his hunting was done with the aid of his faithful dog, by the utilization of traps, dead-falls, and other primitive devices of the pioneer in woodcraft. Finally he traded a three-year-old steer and paid in addition ten dollars for a very ordinary gun, which he used for some time, but he was not satisfied with the weapon, and this led to his bringing his natural ingenuity and mechanical genius into play in the personal construction of a gun according to his own ideas, the result being a fine double-barreled rifle carrying an ounce ball. With this fire-arm he did valiant execution in traversing the wilds in search of game, and the gun is still in the family. The making of this gun led Mr. Dowell to exercise his mechanical skill in other directions, and without serving an apprenticeship in any trade, he became an expert workman in both wood and iron. He has made many guns in his day, and for years did general repair work for others, in various mechanical lines. He also erected his own house and barns and his versatility with tools was practically unlimited. His shop was a veritable curiosity, being well-equiped with lathes, tools and other useful devices of his own manufacture. He was engaged in the general merchandise business at Ai for four years, and aside from this his life in Fulton county was passed on his old homestead farm, which comprised one hundred and sixty acres, and he also owned another farm, of eighty acres, near Swanton. On the home farm twenty-two acres are still covered with fine native timber. The burden of constructing gravel roads has been onerous, the cost being assessed against the farmers at an average of fully a dollar an acre, but the results justify the expenditure, and in this work, as in other public enterprises, Mr. Dowell lent a ready co-operation. He was always an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and for fifteen years he served as constable in his township, and for more than forty years he was a valued school officer. March 28, 1847, Mr. Dowell was united in marriage to Miss Caroline A. Warner, who was born February 20, 1827, and who died January 31, 1890, having been a faithful wife and helpmeet. Their children were: Oliver, who was born February 2, 1848, and who died on the 26th of the following

month; Emily, born March 15, 1849; Owen, born April 27, 1850; Olive, born September 22, 1851; and Albert and Marion, who are individually mentioned on the preceding pages of this work. Olive became the wife of John Shepler, and her death occurred August 29, 1882. On October 3, 1905, Mr. Dowell passed away on the old homestead, beloved by all who knew him.

PETER DRUM, proprietor of the Broadway meat market of Swanton, was born in Williams county, O., June 6, 1874. He is the son of John and Rachel (Dunlap) Drum, both natives of Pennsylvania, who removed to Northwestern Ohio in 1865 and located on a farm in Williams county, where they now reside, engaged in general farming. They are the parents of the following children; the eldest died in infancy; Allen E., a retail liquor dealer of Montpelier; Cassie, the wife of James Wilson of Jonesville, Mich.; Ellen, who died in young womanhood on December 24, 1903; Peter; Cora M., the wife of Ora Moore of West Unity, O.; Stella May and Bertha, both still at home. Peter Drum grew to manhood on the home farm and received such an education as the public schools of his day afforded. At the age of twenty-two years he quit the farm and engaged in buying produce for the firm of Miller, Bond & Hilton, of West Union, remaining in their employ for three years. In 1898 he came to Swanton and for a year and a half operated a dray line. His next venture was in the livery business, which he conducted successfully for a year and then sold at a liberal profit on his investment. For the next four years he was engaged in the restaurant and retail liquor business. Early in 1905 he bought the meat market which he is now conducting with marked success. The fact that he owns one of the best equipped establishments in his line in the county is due to his close attention to business and his thorough knowledge of stock-raising. In this business he keeps two skilled workmen constantly employed. He is identified with the organizations of the Foresters and the Odd Fellows. In his political views he is quite liberal, usually supporting the national candidate of the Democratic party, but independent in local elections. On January 23, 1896, he chose as his helpmeet in life's journey Miss Nora Juillard, of Stryker, O., the daughter of Louis and Margaret (Pruden) Juillard, both natives of France, the former deceased at the age of forty-five years. To Peter Drum and wife one son has been born, named Harold J., who died August 13, 1901, aged four years and twenty-one days.

ALBERT EDGAR is another of the successful and popular farmers of Royalton township who is deserving of specific representation in this historical work. He was born in Royalton township, September 28, 1869, and is a son of William S. and Susannah (Pontious) Edgar, the former of whom was born in county Armagh, Ireland, and the latter in Pike county, Ohio. William S. Edgar is a son of Samuel and Mary (Parks) Edgar, who came from Ireland to America in 1857, settling in Henry county, Ohio, where the latter died. Her husband later removed to Ingham county, Michigan, where he passed the remainder of his life. Daniel and Elizabeth (Leist) Pontious, the maternal grand-

parents of the subject of this sketch, were of stanch Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and were pioneers of both Henry and Fulton counties, Ohio, in which latter both were residents at the time of death, the former passing away at the age of eighty-three and his wife at the age of eighty-one. William S. Edgar was born in county Armagh, Ireland, on the 10th of July, 1833, and came to America in 1854, about three years earlier than did his parents. He took up his residence in Henry county, Ohio, where he was employed in a saw-mill for the ensuing three years, after which he there engaged in farming, on the bottom-lands of the Maumee river. In 1864 he came to Fulton county and located in Clinton township, where he remained until 1868, when he purchased a farm in Royalton township, becoming one of the representative farmers of this section and continuing to reside on the homestead until the autumn of 1904, when he and his devoted wife removed to the village of Delta, where he is now living retired. His children are five in number, namely: William R., Alva, Elmer, Albert and George. Albert Edgar, the immediate subject of this review, was reared to manhood on the old homestead farm, and has passed his entire life thus far in Royalton township, in whose public schools he secured his educational discipline. He is now the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres, improved with good buildings and maintained under a high state of cultivation, while forty acres of his land is a part of the old homestead on which his father settled in 1868. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and he is a loyal and public-spirited citizen, being at the present time a member of the board of education in his township. He and his wife hold membership in the Christian church at Lyons and they enjoy marked popularity in the social life of their home community. September 21, 1893, Mr. Edgar was united in marriage to Miss Mamie E. Mann, daughter of Charles and Mary (Hinkle) Mann, of Royalton township, and they have one daughter, Ila May, Mable Irene, the oldest child, being deceased.

ELMER EDGAR.—It is gratifying to note the large number of representative farmers of Fulton county who are of the second generation of their families in this section, many being native of the county, and who have found it expedient and satisfactory to follow the vocation to which they were reared, thus aiding in upholding the prestige of agriculture in this section, carrying forward the work inaugurated under so vastly different conditions by those who were the pioneers of the county. An able representative of this class of farmers is Elmer Edgar, whose well-improved landed estate is located in Royalton township. He was born in Clinton township, this county, December 9, 1866, being a son of William S. and Susannah (Pontious) Edgar, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Pike county, Ohio. The paternal grandparents, Samuel and Mary (Parks) Edgar, immigrated from county Armagh, Ireland, to America, in 1857, settling in Henry county, Ohio, where the latter died. Her husband, who had been there engaged in farming, soon afterward removed to Ingham county, Michigan, being a pioneer farmer of that section, where he passed the remainder of his life. They became the parents of ten children, name-

ly: Susannah, Robert, Lucinda, Mary J., Joseph, William S., George, John, Hugh, and Margaret. The maternal grandparents of Elmer Edgar were Daniel and Elizabeth (Leist) Pontious, who were born in Ohio, and of Pennsylvania German parentage, the families having been pioneers of Henry and Fulton counties, Ohio. Daniel Pontious died in Royalton township, Fulton county, at the age of eighty-three years, and his wife died in Clinton township, aged eighty-one years. William S. Edgar was born in county Armagh, Ireland, July 10, 1833, and was there reared and educated. In 1854 he came to America, settling in Henry county, Ohio, where he was employed in a saw-mill for the ensuing three years, after which he there engaged in farming in the bottom-lands of the Maumee river. In 1864 he came to Fulton county and located on a farm in Clinton township, and in 1868 he removed to Royalton township, where he became a prosperous farmer and influential citizen, accumulating nearly five hundred acres of land. He resided on his homestead farm until 1904, when he removed to the village of Delta, where he has since lived retired. He is a Democrat in politics, and both he and his wife attend the Presbyterian church. They have five sons: William R., Alva, Elmer, Albert and George, all of whom are well established in life and proving worthy of the honored name which they bear. Elmer Edgar has been a resident of Royalton township since he was two years of age, and has always been identified with agricultural purusits, and he received his early education in the public schools of his native county. He now owns and operates the old homestead farm, which comprises two hundred acres, and is one of the wide-awake, enterprising and successful farmers and stock-raisers of the county. He is a stalwart adherent of the Republican party and is serving as one of the trustees of Royalton township, and he has also served in other local offices of public trust. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. December 25, 1901, in fitting observance of the gladsome spirit of the Christmastide, Mr. Edgar was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. Smellie, daughter of Gavin and Julia (Whittaker) Smellie, of Dover township, and they have a fine little son, Doyle S. The parents of Mrs. Elmer Edgar are of Scotch descent.

BERT C. ELDREDGE, a veterinary surgeon of Swanton, born in the village of Tedrow, Fulton county, O., on October 19, 1870, is a descendant of early New England pioneers, the maternal line being descended from Perigene White, the first white child born in Plymouth colony. Dr. Eldredge's great grand-father, Thomas Eldredge, removed from the State of New York to Stark county, O., about the year 1809, and was drafted from that county to serve as a soldier in the War of 1812. He died in Illinois and his wife in Stark county. Stephen Eldredge, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Stark county on December 19, 1824, and he still resides in Fulton county, at the ripe old age of eighty years, enoying good health and quite active in choring and attending to his home interests. Bert C. Eldredge is the son of William A. and Eva (Clark) Eldredge, the

former a native of Wood county, O., and the latter of Kalamazoo, Mich. They were married in Fulton county on September 2, 1869, and the wife died July 21, 1875. Bert C. is the only child born to this union. The maiden name of William A. Eldredge's second wife was Hattie Evans. To these parents, both still living, there have been born four children. They are: Orville A., a machinist of Swanton; George Otis, Lura B. and Lela. The family has resided on the homestead farm adjoining Tedrow for about thirty years. Bert C. Eldredge grew to manhood on the homestead and received his education by attending the Tedrow public schools and the Fayette, O., Normal, graduating from the commercial department of the latter institution. In the fall of 1900 he entered the Ontario Veterinary college at Toronto, Canada, and graduated on March 28, 1902. In May following he came to Swanton, where he has since practiced his profession with gratifying success, ranking high in his profession and enjoying the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. In politics he is a Republican, as were his ancestors since the birth of that party. On December 24, 1894, he was married to Miss Mildred M. Somers, a daughter of Martin and Ellen (Fitzsimmons) Somers of Dover township, Fulton county. Martin Somers served as a soldier during the Civil war and died of diseases resultant from army life on June 19, 1903. His widow survives him and still resides on the homestead. To these parents three children were born. They are: Orrin E., a farmer; Mildred M., now Mrs. Eldredge, and Belva M., now Mrs. Porter, whose husband operates the homestead. To Dr. Eldredge and wife there was born on September 19, 1904, a daughter, little Eva Ellen.

GEORGE A. EVERETT, attorney and counselor-at-law, Delta, was born in Amboy township of Fulton county, November 21, 1868. His genealogy is traceable to English and German ancestors, English on the paternal side. The Everetts were among the pioneers of Massachusetts, removing from there to Pennsylvania in an early day. He is the son of George and Elizabeth (Sipe) Everett, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. They were married in Holmes county, O., and in 1848 removed to Amboy township, Fulton county, being among the early pioneers, where the father died and where his widow still resides. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are now living. They are: Mrs. C. E. Haynes of Toledo; Mrs. J. M. Curtis of Swanton; Mrs. Edward Luke of Lytton, O.; Samuel, a merchant of Lytton; George A.; Isaac, who is engaged in raising poultry and bees at Lytton; William, who died in childhood; Isaiah, who died in infancy; John and Mary, who both died in mature life. George A. Everett grew to manhood on a farm and was educated at the Fayette (O.) Normal University, completing the teachers' course in 1890. He then took the scientific course, graduating in 1892 as the salutatorian of the class, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. While at college he did the preliminary work in the study of law, and graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, having acted as assistant law librarian during the entire collegiate course. In 1896

the law firm of Everett & Paxson opened up an office at Delta. After some time Mr. Paxson sold his interest to Mr. Everett, who since that time has been alone. He has a finely appointed suite of rooms above the post office and is doing an extensive and very lucrative practice. Since the beginning of his work he has been admitted to practice at the bar of the supreme courts of Ohio and Michigan and to the Federal courts. In politics he is a stanch Republican, always taking an active part during the campaigns. On April 1, 1903, he was elected mayor of the city of Delta for a term of two and one-half years. Although a young man he is deeply interested in public school affairs and has served on the board of education for four years. He is a member of Delta lodge, 194, Knights of Pythias, being a past chancellor commander. He is also a member of Fulton lodge No. 248, Free and Accepted Masons, high priest of Octavius Waters Chapter, No. 154, Royal Arch Masons, and past patron of Aurora Chapter, No. 75, Order of Eastern Star. On May 8, 1901, he was married to Miss Marion V. Corbin of Delta, a daughter of D. E. Corbin, who for the past twenty years has been employed by the Oval Wood Dish company. Mrs. Everett is a graduate of the Delta high school, and has developed a remarkable aptitude for elocution, having spent some time in the study of that art and in perfecting herself in music. They have one child, Doris Elizabeth, born February 2, 1905.

SAMUEL EVERETT.—To speak of the village of Lytton is equivalent to calling attention to its leading business man, and that man is Samuel Everett, whose initiative power and broad pragmatic discrimination have enabled him to build up in this distinctive rural community a business enterprise which would do credit to a metropolitan center, and which, in fact, encroaches heavily on the trade territory of larger and more pretentious towns in the county, the village of Lytton being located on the line between Fulton and Amboy townships and being in the center of as fine an agricultural section as is to be found in the State. Mr. Everett is a native of Fulton county and is a young man of distinctive ability and sterling attributes of character. He was born in Amboy township, on the 20th of December, 1872, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Sipe) Everett, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio. The Everett family of America traces its genealogy back to sterling English origin, and there have been many distinguished representatives of the name both in England and America, in which latter country the family was founded in the colonial era, the original progenitors in the new world having settled in Massachusetts, and later on representatives were numbered among the pioneers of Pennsylvania. From this branch the subject of this review is descended. In Holmes county, O., was solemnized the marriage of George Everett to Miss Elizabeth Sipe, whose lineage is of German extraction, and in 1848 they came to Fulton county, settling in Amboy township and being numbered among the early pioneers of this part of the county, where the father developed and improved one of the valuable farms of the county, passing the remainder of his life on this homestead and being one of

the most honored citizens of the community. He passed away in 1882, at which time his landed estate comprised two hundred acres. This has been distributed among the heirs, the mother retaining her dower interest and still residing on the old place. Of the ten children six are living. Samuel Everett was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm, contributing a due quota to its work from his boyhood days and being afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of the county. He initiated his independent career as a farmer, having been but ten years of age at the time of his father's death, and having in due time come into possession of his share of the estate. He continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until 1894, when he founded the business at whose head he now stands and which is almost phenomenal in scope and importance, even as it is unique in location. His possessions comprise about all that is represented in the business affairs of the village of Lytton, and it is due almost entirely to his progressive ideas and well-ordered enterprise that he has centralized here so magnificent a trade. He designates, with characteristic vim, his headquarters as being located "twenty-four miles west of Toledo," which city he thus takes into consideration as representing his only formidable trade rival. Mr. Everett carries a large stock of farm implements and machinery, vehicles, dairy supplies, heavy and shelf hardware, tinware, paints and oils, pumps, stock remedies and patent medicines, groceries and provisions, and such other lines as he believes will supply the legitimate demands of his large and widely extended trade. His stock is selected with discrimination in each department; he buys in large quantities; his relative expenses are light, and he is thus enabled to offer prices which have created indubitable consternation among his rivals in the larger towns, from which he has deflected and solidly retained a large and appreciative patronage. His main building is two stories in height and fifty-four by sixty-two feet in dimensions, and it has two additions or wings, each twenty-five by fifty feet. All this space is fully demanded for the accommodation of his stock, and while its valuation is constantly fluctuating in a slight way, by the exigencies of sale and purchase of new stock, its average valuation may conservatively be placed at eighteen thousand dollars, implying annual operations which would be noteworthy in a center of commercial industry. Inflexible integrity and fair-dealing characterize the course of this ambitious and successful young business man, and he may well view with pride the success which has attended his efforts. He is essentially and primarily a business man, but this fact does not narrow his interest in public affairs, and he is thoroughly loyal and helpful as a citizen and a stanch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, though never an aspirant for office. He is affiliated with Swanton lodge, No. 555, Free and Accepted Masons, and is popular in both business and social circles in the county. On the 26th of April, 1898, Mr. Everett was united in marriage to Miss Ida Schug, who was born and reared in Fulton county, being a daughter of Peter and Catherine Schug, and they have two fine little sons, Harold and Howard. Mrs. Everett is a member of the Zion Reformed church at Lytton.

ROBERT W. FAUBLE is numbered among the progressive farmers and stock-growers of Fulton township, where he has passed his entire life, a scion of stanch pioneer stock. He was born in the same neighborhood in which he now resides, on the 9th of October, 1849, and is a son of Isaac and Rachel A. (Watkins) Fauble, both of whom were born in Wayne county, Ohio, the former in 1815 and the latter in 1818. Isaac Fauble was a son of Michael Fauble, who was born in Germany and who was the founder of the family in America, having been one of the pioneers of Wayne county, Ohio, where both he and his wife died. Isaac Fauble came with his wife to Fulton county in an early day, securing wild land in Fulton township and developing a good farm, upon which he died when fifty-eight years of age, his wife attaining the age of sixty-eight years. He was an energetic, aggressive and industrious man, inflexible in his integrity and straightforward in all his dealings. Though he died in middle life he had so well directed his efforts that he left his family in comfortable circumstances. He and his wife continued resident of Fulton county until death, save for an interim of about two years, passed in Indiana. They became the parents of six children, of whom the eldest died in infancy. Jane is the wife of Jacob Garman, a farmer of Clinton township; Robert W. was the next in order of birth; James E. is a farmer of Swan Creek township; Sarah L., widow of George W. Fraker, is individually mentioned elsewhere in this work; and Rachel A. is the wife of Andrew J. Fraker, of whom specific mention is made on another page. Robert W. Fauble was reared to the sturdy work of the home farm and his educational advantages in youth were those afforded by the local schools. His entire life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, and upon the death of his parents he inherited a portion of the old homestead. He and his wife are now joint owners of a well-improved farm of fifty-eight acres, and the same is maintained under effective and profitable cultivation, and the land being specially productive, and he also devotes no little attention to the raising of live-stock of good grades. He met with some financial reverses during the period of general business depression in the early '90's, but the favorable conditions following the natural reaction in industrial affairs enabled Mr. Fauble to recoup his losses, thus restoring him to independent circumstances. In politics Mr. Fauble is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and he has served in minor local offices of public trust, and fraternally he is identified with the lodge of Knights of Pythias at Delta. March 30, 1876, Mr. Fauble was married to Miss Clara J. Manley, who was born in Fulton township, this county, being a daughter of Whitfield Manley, an honored pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Fauble have seven children, all of whom are living. Nellie and Ella (twins) were born January 11, 1877, the former being now the wife of William J. Fleming, and the latter being the wife of Archibald B. Putnam, both of this county; Roy, who was born June 23, 1879, is employed in the city of Toledo; Edward,

born February 2, 1881; Clarence, born July 13, 1887; Ralph, born March 30, 1889; and Florence, born January 13, 1892, all remain at the parental home.

EUGENE FELTZ, one of the venerable pioneer citizens and retired farmers of Amboy township, has contributed his quota to the material and civic development and progress of Fulton county, and has ever stood as a man of loyalty and integrity in all the relations of life, so that in his declining years he is surrounded by those who accord him unqualified respect and esteem. He was born in the department of Muerthe et Moselle, France, on the German border, April 3, 1817, and is a son of Nicholas E. and Mary (Payaer) Feltz. His father was for many years in the employ of the French government, as warder over timber preserves, and he passed his entire life in France, as did also his wife. Eugene Feltz was reared and educated in his native land, where he served an apprenticeship of eighteen months at the carpenter trade, following the trade as his vocation in France until 1852, when he came to the United States. On May 15th of that year he located in Sandusky, Ohio, which was then a mere village, and he was there employed at his trade for the ensuing four years, at the expiration of which, in 1856, he came to Fulton county and located in the little town of Metamora, where he continued in the work of his trade five years, as a contractor and builder as well as general workman. He then purchased thirty acres of land in Section 17, Amboy township, reclaiming and improving the same, to which he later added by the purchase of a contiguous tract of twenty acres, and still later he purchased twenty acres in Section 8. The fifty acres in Section 17 constitute the farm now owned and operated by his son Joseph, one of the leading farmers of this township. In 1890 Eugene Feltz located on a farm of eighty-seven and one-half acres, in Section 16, having purchased this property a number of years previously, and a considerable portion of the same was cleared by him, with the assistance of his sons, and he erected the present substantial and attractive buildings. He is now living retired from active labor, enjoying the rewards of his former endeavors and surrounded by his family and a host of loyal friends. May 15, 1854, Mr. Feltz was united in marriage to Miss Mary Valter, daughter of Walter and Catherine (Minlott) Valter, of Sandusky county, Ohio, whither they came from France, and the following is a brief record concerning the children of this union: Mary is the wife of Nicholas Dowling; Edward is deceased; Eugene, Jr., operates the home farm of his father; and Joseph owns and operates the old homestead previously mentioned. Mr. Feltz and his family are communicants of St. Mary's Catholic church, at St. Mary's Corners, Amboy township, and he has aided materially in the support of the parish work and in the upbuilding of the flourishing organization. He contributed liberally to the erection of the attractive church edifice, now utilized, as did he also for the original church, which was of primitive type. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and he has always shown a helpful concern in local affairs, and he served one term as supervisor of his township.

CHARLES H. FENTON, one of the well known and representative young farmers of Clinton township, was born in Ridgeville township, Henry county, Ohio, on the 11th of September, 1881, and is a son of Henry K. and Emma C. (Worden) Fenton, the former of whom was born in Henry county, Ohio, and the latter in Coshocton county. The father died in 1889, having been one of the prominent and honored farmers of Henry county. His widow now resides in the city of Wauseon, Fulton county. Of their two children Charles H. is the elder. Howard N. is now a student in the Ohio Weslyan University and has his home with his widowed mother, who removed from Henry county to Fulton county in 1902, purchasing the old Hodges farm, one mile south of Wauseon, where Charles H. now resides. The place comprises one hundred and forty acres of excellent land, the major portion of the same is under effective cultivation, and the improvements include good buildings and other needed provisions. Charles H. Fenton passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead in Henry county, in whose public schools he secured his preliminary educational discipline, while in 1891-2 he was a student in the Ohio Northern University, a well equipped normal institution, at Ada, being there graduated as a member of the class of 1892. His vocation throughout life has been that of farming, his knowledge of the details of the industry being of the most intimate sort, so that he has been able to secure good returns from his efforts in this connection. Since the removal of the family to Fulton county he has had charge of the home farm. In politics Mr. Fenton is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. On the 23rd of September, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fenton to Miss Matilda Winzeler, who was born in Wauseon, this county, in 1881, the same year of her husband's birth. She is a daughter of Frank W. and Mary (Seiler) Winzeler. Her father was born in Switzerland, December 24, 1849, and came with his parents to America in 1854, in which year the family located in Franklin township, Fulton county, Ohio. Her grandfather, Jacob Winzeler, was born in Switzerland, in 1821, was a shoemaker by trade and vocation, and he served as a member of the country guards during the progress of the French revolution. After coming to America he followed his trade two years and then purchased a tract of wild land, in Franklin township, where he was killed by a falling tree, in 1862. Sarah (Kutzley) Winzeler, mother of Frank W., was likewise born in Switzerland, and she died, May 17, 1900, at a venerable age. In 1872 Frank W. Winzeler was united in marriage to Miss Mary Seiler, who was born in Switzerland, and who came with her parents, Jacob and Mary (Meister) Seiler, to America in 1855. Jacob Seiler was a successful school teacher in his native land, and also taught seven years after coming to the United States, being a man of fine intellectuality. He now resides on his homestead, his devoted wife having passed away in March, 1904, at the age of eighty-one years. Frank W. Winzeler secured his educational training in the common schools and remained associated with his father until he had attained his legal majority, after which

he followed the carpenter trade for seven years. After his marriage he located on a farm in Lenawee county, Mich., where he remained three years, at the expiration of which he returned to Fulton county and purchased a farm of forty acres, which he later sold, forthwith purchasing the fine farm upon which he now resides. He is a stanch Democrat in his political allegiance, and he served two terms as trustee of Franklin township. Both he and his wife are members of the religious organization known as the German Evangelical Association. They have nine children: Minnie, who is the wife of Adolph Steckle, of Wauseon; Edward, of Idaho, married Miss Grace Lee of that place; Matilda, who is the wife of Charles H. Fenton, subject of this review; and Lillian, Alfred, Frances, Jacob, Sylva and Raymond. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton have no children.

WILLIAM H. FIELDS, a builder and house-mover of Wauseon, was born in Enniskillen, Ontario, Canada. He is the son of William and Mary Ann Sophrona (Shoaff) Fields, both natives of Canada. William Fields came to Wauseon in 1865, where he engaged in building and house-moving, in which business he was quite successful. For some years he was actively engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. During the thirty-eight years that he conducted his business so successfully in Wauseon, he found some time to devote to society and social affairs. In Odd Fellowship he took a very active part, having passed all the chairs of that organization, and was quite prominent all over the State. He was equally active in the temperance cause, being identified with all the temperance societies. It is therefore not to be wondered at that he enjoyed the respect of all classes. He died in 1902 at the age of seventy-five years and is survived by his widow, who is still in remarkably good health, notwithstanding she is seventy-six years old. There were born to this marriage the following children: Almira (deceased), who was the wife of Miles Root of Clinton township; Sarah E., wife of Jason Dowell of Toledo, O.; Sophrona (deceased), who was the wife of James Murphy of Wauseon; William H., the subject of this sketch; Madison, of Michigan; Cyrus, of Chicago; Anna M. (deceased), who was the wife of David M. Mikesell of Toledo; Cora B., wife of John Maxwell of Michigan; and Charles, of Wauseon. William H. Fields, the subject of this sketch was nine years old when he came to Wauseon with his parents. He was educated in the public schools of his home city. After leaving school he formed a partnership with his father in the contracting and house-moving business, in which he is still actively engaged. His success is largely due to the fact that he is thoroughly equipped for his work, understanding it in every detail. So carefully are buildings moved under his direction that comparatively little damage is done to them. As a matter of course he enjoys a very liberal patronage. He married Miss Adaline A. Dunbar, daughter of James Dunbar, born in New London, Conn., in 1817, who located in Erie county, in 1831, and two years later in Clinton township, Fulton county, where he entered wild land. The maiden name of Mrs. Fields' mother was

Gleason. The children of Mr. and Mrs. James Dunbar are: William Wallace (deceased), who served in the Civil war; Gurden R. B., who was killed in the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia; Martha E., now the wife of Henry B. Scott, of Seattle, Washington; Mary (deceased); Adaline A., wife of William H. Fields; Orin R. (deceased); Anna M., wife of Madison Fields, and William Sherman of Wauseon. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Fields has been blessed with one child, Arthur J.

ROBERT J. FINN is one of the energetic and enterprising young farmers of Chesterfield township, his well-improved homestead being located about two miles west of the village of Lyons, which is his postoffice address, though he enjoys the advantages of the rural free mail-delivery service. Mr. Finn was born in Fulton township, this county, on the 26th of March, 1879, and is a son of James and Rachel J. (Watkins) Finn. James Finn was born in Michigan in 1852, and he took up his residence in Fulton county, Ohio, about 1870, being employed in a saw-mill the first two years, and then securing employment on the farm of Robert Watkins, whose daughter, Rachel J., became his wife. He continued on the farm of his father-in-law about four years thereafter, and Mr. Watkins then presented to his daughter, Mrs. Finn, a portion of the homestead farm, where they lived until 1891, with the exception of two years passed in Delta, this county. In the year mentioned James Finn purchased the farm where his son, Robert J., now resides, the same comprising one hundred and eight acres, of which he gave to the subject of this sketch forty acres at the time of the latter's marriage, and the son now has charge of the operation of the entire farm, his parents maintaining their residence in the village of Morenci, Mich., about six miles distant, and the father having retired from active labor. Robert J. Finn secured his rudimentary education in the school known as the Basswood school, in Fulton township, the district having gained its name from the fact that the first school-house there erected was constructed of basswood logs. He later attended school at Maple Grove, after which he continued his studies two years in the high school at Morenci, Mich., supplementing this training by attending the Fayette Normal University for one year. Thereafter he was employed in a clerical capacity for three years, in the village of Morenci, Mich., and after his marriage, in 1900, he located on the home farm, which he has since operated with much success. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and he has held several local offices of public trust, being at the present time constable of his township. He is a charter member of the Morenci lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and is also identified with the Grange of Fulton county. On the 7th of March, 1900, Mr. Finn was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Geyser, who was born in Swanton, this county, March 14, 1879, being a daughter of William and Catherine (Schrock) Geyser, who are now residents of Swanton. Mr. and Mrs. Finn have a fine little son, William Geyser Finn, born February 2, 1902.

JACOB H. FIRST, one of the successful farmers and well-known citizens of Clinton township, where he has maintained his home for more than thirty years, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on the 22nd of April, 1840, and is a son of Samuel and Eliza (Keister) First, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Wayne county, Ohio, in which latter county both remained residents until death, the father having been a farmer by vocation. Jacob H. First was reared and educated in his native county, where he continued identified with agricultural pursuits until August 22, 1862, when he went forth to do yeoman service in defense of the Union, enlisting as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served two years, then becoming a member of Company E, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and one year later by re-enlistment he became a member of the Forty-eighth Ohio Regiment, Company E, with which he remained in active service until after the close of the war, having received his honorable discharge on the 15th of October, 1865. He thereafter continued engaged in farming in Wayne county until 1872, when he came to Fulton county, where he purchased his present well-improved farm, comprising fifty-three acres, all under cultivation. He is a man of distinctive energy and business ability and has made a success of the vocation which has represented his life-work, and he has ever commanded the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men. He is one of the loyal supporters of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and he served as constable for two years and as road supervisor for three years. He is a member of the Christian church. In 1868 Mr. First was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth J. Lawrence, daughter of Henry and Barbara (Durr) Lawrence, the former of whom passed his entire life in Wayne county, Ohio, engaged in farming. The latter was born in Columbiana county, and her death occurred on the home farm, in Wayne county. Mrs. First was summoned into eternal rest on the 15th of January, 1894, being survived by four children, namely: Margaret E., who is the wife of John Miller, of Chicago; Ethan, who married Miss Addie Eck and who resides in Wauseon; and Jessie A. and Cleon L., who remain with their father on the home farm.

FRANK L. FLEMING is another of the native sons of Fulton county who has found it expedient to here continue his residence and to follow the important line of industry to which he was reared, the wisdom of his course being signified in his status as one of the successful farmers and honored citizens of Pike township. Mr. Fleming was born in Fulton township, this county, on the 23d of May, 1847, and is a son of Amos and Catherine (Lasell) Fleming, both of whom were born in the State of New York, and their marriage was solemnized in Huron county, Ohio, the respective families having located in the Buckeye State in an early day. In 1845 the parents of the subject of this sketch came to Fulton county and located on a pioneer farm in Fulton township, where the mother died in Febru-

ary, 1878, her husband passing away in 1889. Amos Fleming was one of the prominent farmers and well-known citizens of Fulton township, and was a man of unimpeachable integrity, commanding the esteem of all who knew him. Frank L. Fleming was reared on the home farm and his educational privileges were those afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. He has always made agriculture his vocation and in the connection has put forth much energy and good judgment in the management of his affairs, so that his success has been cumulative, and he has became the owner of one of the fine farm properties of the county, his estate comprising one hundred and forty-two acres of fertile land, well-drained and equipped with modern improvements, including a commodious residence, large barn and other farm buildings. Mr. Fleming takes a loyal interest in local affairs and lends his aid and influence in the support of measures tending to advance the general welfare. He is a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, has served three terms as township trustee, and for five years he was a member of the school board. He is affiliated with Fulton Lodge, No. 48, Free and Accepted Masons, at Delta, and with Berry Grange, No. 1111, at Ai. On the 21st of December, 1869, Mr. Fleming was united in marriage to Miss Clarinda A. Mercer, who was born in Ashland county, Ohio, November 28, 1849, a daughter of Washington and Elizabeth (Harvot) Mercer. Her father was a farmer by vocation and his death occurred in Ashland county. About 1857 his widow came with her children to Fulton county, locating near Ai, in Fulton township, where she still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming are the parents of seven sons: James B., Lewis W., Roy H., Frederick L., Sidney A., Floyd and Carl M. James and Sidney are carpenters by trade, and the former is foreman in the mill of the Demeresq Lumber company, at Delta, Ohio. The two youngest sons remain at the parental home.

JOSEPH P. FLORY, who is successfully established in the general merchandise business at Archbold, where he has a well-equipped establishment in which he handles dry-goods, boots and shoes, etc., was born in German township, this county, on the 22d of December, 1858, and is a son of Peter and Josephine (Carto) Flory, both of whom were born in France, Havre having been the native place of the former. When Peter Flory was an infant his parents immigrated to America, in 1832, and ten years later they came to Fulton county, Ohio, becoming pioneers of German township, within whose borders the thriving little city of Archbold is situated. Joseph Flory, father of Peter, died soon after the family took up their abode in Fulton county, and of his four sons, Peter is the only one now living. The latter became one of the well-to-do farmers of German township, and he and his wife now reside in Archbold, enjoying the benefices of their former years of earnest toil and endeavor. They became the parents of eight children, all of whom are living: Joseph P. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Lewis E. is engaged in the dry-goods business in East Toledo;

Andrew is identified with the Toledo Malleable Iron Works; Edward J. is engaged in the clothing business in Toledo, Ohio; Stephen is associated with his brother, Lewis E., in East Toledo; Frederick is employed by the William Taylor Sons' Co., in Cleveland; and Amon is with the Winton Automobile company. Joseph P. Flory was reared on the home farm and secured his early education in the public schools of German township, and he later took a thorough course in the Cleveland Commercial College, being graduated as a member of the class of 1880. Thereafter he was employed in the mercantile establishment of Hull Brothers, in Archbold, for one year, at the expiration of which he purchased their stock and business, in association with Joseph Moyne, whose interest he later acquired, having since been sole proprietor of the business, which he has made one of the most successful of the sort in the town, having a representative support and enjoying the confidence of the community. He is an enterprising and public spirited citizen, is a stanch Democrat in politics, has served two terms each as township treasurer and village treasurer, and he is at the present time a member of the village council of his home town. In 1883 Mr. Flory was married to Miss Catharine Wahl, of Cleveland, Ohio, she being a daughter of Ignatius Wahl. Four children have been born of this union, the names and respective dates of birth being as follows: Celia, February 27, 1884; Lawrence, May 12, 1885: Coletta Olive (deceased), May 30, 1887, died November 6, 1892; and Ivo Joseph, born March, 1889.

ANSEL L. FORD is the owner of one of the largest and best landed estates in Gorham township, where he was born and reared, and he is well known as a progressive and successful farmer and as an extensive buyer and shipper of live-stock. He was born on the 15th of August, 1851, and is a son of Cyrus and Fanny (Landis) Ford. Cyrus Ford was born in Cummington, Hampshire county, Mass., and was a son of Ansel Ford, who brought his family to Ohio in 1842 and settled in what is now Gorham township, Fulton county, securing a tract of land one mile east and one mile north of the present home of his grandson, whose name initiates this paragraph. In the East he had been a manufacturer of scythe snaths, grain cradles, etc., but after coming to Ohio he made farming his vocation, having cleared and improved his land and had been duly prosperous, and both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives in this county. The Ford family is of stanch Scotch extraction and was early founded in New England, as was also the Tower family, of which Deborah, wife of Ansel Ford, was a member. Ansel and Deborah Ford became the parents of ten children: Charles, Otis, Amos, Lucius, Hosea and Cyrus are deceased; Frank resides in Fayette, this county; Elmina is the deceased wife of Benjamin Russell, whose second wife was her next younger sister, Delia, who survives him and resides in Fayette; and Ann became the wife of Nathan Shaw, both being deceased. Cyrus Ford devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits and was one of the honored pioneers of Gorham township. He was born May 18, 1822, and died August 29,

1868, having joined the Republican party at the time of its organization and having been one of its prominent representatives in Fulton county. His wife, Fanny (Landis) Ford, was born in Erie county, N. Y., whither her parents removed from Maryland, and finally they came to Ohio, remaining for some time in Toledo and then removing to Williams county, continuing to reside in this section of the State until the death of the former. The latter makes her home with the subject of this sketch. Cyrus and Fanny Ford became the parents of seven children: Otis resides in Fayette; Mary Alice is the wife of Frank Hicker; Ansel L. is the subject of this sketch; David resides in Morenci, Mich.; Ella is the widow of Dr. Harry Van Buskirk and resides in Fayette; John B. is a farmer of Gorham township; and Addie holds a clerical position in the general store of the Fulton County Co-operative company, in Fayette. Ansel L. Ford was educated in the public schools of his native township, and he has never severed his allegiance to the fundamental art of agriculture, under whose gracious influences he was reared. He is the owner of about three hundred and ninety acres of land, all in Gorham township, and the greater portion is maintained under effective cultivation, and his homestead is improved with good buildings and is one of the most attractive in this part of the county. He has been a stock-grower for many years and has also built up a large and prosperous business as a buyer and shipper of stock, being one of the leading dealers of the county and being known as a straightforward and able business man. In politics he is a stanch Republican, is the present assessor of his township and he served six years as township trustee, was real-estate appraiser and has served on the school board several terms, at varying intervals. He has been a member of the election board of the township on nineteen different occasions, and is one of the highly esteemed citizens of his native township. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and has filled all the official chairs in his lodge. Reverting to his operations as a dealer in live stock, it may be said that he has taken stock to Buffalo each year for the past thirty-one years, and no man in the county is a better judge in that line than is he. September 20, 1874, Mr. Ford was united in marriage to Miss Anna Humphrey, a daughter of the late Renselaer Humphrey, of Fayette, and they have five children: Alvah C., Bermah R., Elbert Clare, Denver A. and Demah A., all of whom are living, Alvah being one of the representative young farmers of Gorham township.

STEPHEN FOUTY, who is now living retired in the city of Wauseon, was for many years actively engaged in farming in York township, and is a citizen of sterling character. He was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, on the 17th of February, 1837, and is a son of William Fouty, who removed to Fulton county in 1850, becoming one of the representative farmers of York township, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occuring in 1867. His wife died in Mahoning county. Stephen Fouty was reared to maturity in Mahoning county, where he received a common-school

education, and he came with his father to Fulton county, where he has thus made his home for more than half a century, and he assisted in the reclaiming of a farm in the midst of the dense forest. He was among the first to tender his services in defense of the Union when the dark cloud of civil war shadowed the national horizon. On the 28th of October, 1861, he enlisted as a member of Company E, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he remained in service for three years, receiving his honorable discharge on the 28th of October, 1864, in the city of Washington. He took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and other important engagements and was a leal and loyal soldier of the republic. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Fouty continued to reside on his farm until 1892, when he removed to Wauseon, where he has since lived retired, enjoying the rewards of his former toils and endeavors. On the 11th of January, 1865, Mr. Fouty was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Haines, who was born in Medina county, Ohio, on the 23d of December, 1844, and who died in December, 1869, leaving two children: Norval, who is a successful farmer of Fulton county; and Theodore, of whom individual mention is made in the succeeding review. In 1871 Mr. Fouty married Mrs. Leda Eck, who died May 11, 1893, leaving one child by a former husband. October 23, 1903, Mr. Fouty was united in marriage to Mrs. Amanda Gillett, who died on the 15th of April, 1905.

THEODORE FOUTY, one of the representaive farmers of York township, was born and reared in Fulton county, where he has passed his entire life. He is a son of Stephen Fouty, of whom individual mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mr. Fouty was born on the homestead farm, in York township, on the 12th of September, 1867, and his fundamental educational training was secured in the district school, after which he continued his studies in the Wauseon high school and in the normal school at Wauseon. He has made farming his vocation and is one of the enterprising and progressive agriculturists of his native county. His farm is equipped with excellent improvements and comprises one hundred acres of most fertile land. In politics Mr. Fouty is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and he takes a loyal interest in public affairs of a local nature. He has served several terms as a member of the board of education of his township. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is identified with the Wauseon camp of Sons of Veterans. In 1889, Mr. Fouty was united in marriage to Miss Martha D. Miller, who was born in York township on the 15th of July, 1869, being a daughter of Warren T. and Henrietta (Dumeresque) Miller. Mrs. Fouty was summoned to the life eternal on the 23d of June, 1897, leaving two children: Viola M., who was born January 20, 1890, and Willis D., who was born November 21, 1896. May 11, 1898, Mr. Fouty was married to Miss C. Edith Tressler, who was born in Holgate, Henry county, Ohio, being a daughter of George W. and Celia (Van Fleet) Tress-

ler. Her father was born in Liberty township, Henry county, December 22, 1854, and was a train dispatcher by vocation. He died at Rawlins, Wyoming, on the 10th of July, 1896, while en route home from California, his death occuring on the train. His wife was born in Liberty township, Henry county, Ohio, March 10, 1857, and she died March 1, 1889, at Lincoln, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Fouty have three children, namely: Vera L., born November 8, 1900; Alda L., born October 23, 1903; and Celia C., born June 29, 1904.

WILLIAM E. FOWLER, secretary of the Delta Building, Loan and Savings company, and ex-mayor of Delta, was born in York township of Fulton county, January 4, 1852. His ancestors have long been established in America, the founders being of German extraction. He is the son of Thomas W. and Lucy L. (Eddy) Fowler, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York State. Both accompanied their parents to what is now Fulton county and ended their days there. From 1833 to 1896 Thomas W. Fowler was a successful and prosperous farmer, dying in September of the latter year. He and wife were the parents of four children. Those living are: William E., the eldest; Robert, a retired farmer of Delta, and Mrs. Cornelia Meltin of Menton, Ind. His first wife having died July 15, 1860, he married again and became the father of one son, Eli, a real-estate agent of Guide Rock, Neb. William E. Fowler was educated in the public schools of his native township and Wauseon, and began his business career as a clerk in the dry-goods establishment of W. R. Huntington of Delta, remaining in the latter's employ five years. He then went into partnership with Ward Barber, of Colorado Springs, Col., in the clothing and furnishing business. In 1888 Mr. Barber retired, Robert Fowler being his successor. The firm of Fowler Bros. conducted a large and lucrative business until 1892, when a destructive fire practically destroyed the town of Delta and caused the firm to lose heavily. Since that time Mr. Fowler has been engaged principally in the real-estate business, combining with it loans and insurance, in the management of which he has met with marked success. Being a notary public he transacts a very large business in conveyancing and in drawing legal papers. The Delta Building, Loan and Savings company was organized in 1889, the incorporators being Hon. Franklin Briggs, A. L. and M. S. Sargent, Henry G. Gelger, now of Wauseon, and William E. Fowler, A. L. Sargent being president from the organization until 1902, when he was succeeded by Franklin Briggs. The assets of the institution, which now amount to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, are augmented every year. Mr. Fowler has served as secretary from the date of organization. The company has fine offices and safety vaults which have been occupied for seven years. Since 1875, Mr. Fowler has been identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Fulton Lodge, No. 248. He also holds membership in Octavius Waters Chapter Royal Arch Masons and has held various offices in the above societies. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1898 he was elected mayor of Delta,

and being popular with many of the Republicans he was re-elected in 1902 for a term of two years, which was cut short one year by the operation of the new code. Mr. Fowler was first married in 1892 to Miss Cora Ackerman, who died February 7, 1900. August 12, 1902, he was wedded to Miss Nellie Oaks, a native of New York State, but since childhood her parental home has been in the extreme southern part of Michigan, near Lyons, Fulton county, Ohio.

ANDREW J. FRAKER, member of the Delta Stave company of Delta, is a native of Clinton township, Fulton county, having been born near Wauseon, June 26, 1848. He is the son of George and Mary Ann (Gorsuch) Fraker, both natives of Ohio. George Fraker was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1819, and at the age of sixteen years came to Fulton county, at a time when the Indians still occupied that territory, and settled with his parents near Delta in 1835. Our subject's grandfather, Thomas Fraker, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a bound boy in that State, where he learned his trade. Thomas Fraker entered a farm adjoining the present corporation limits of Delta, and there spent the remainder of his life, leaving a valuable estate at his death. When his son George attained to his majority Thomas Fraker entered for him the land near Pettisville, Clinton township, on which all of his family were born and reared. George Fraker was reared on a farm and chose farming and stock-raising as his vocation in life, and that he made a wise choice is evidenced by the fact that he was at the time of his death a prosperous and wealthy man. He was one of the organizers of Fulton county, and was prominently identified with its history for many years, having assisted in cutting the first road in the county, and having born his full share in the establishment of schools, churches and county buildings. George Fraker and wife were the parents of eight children. They are: Andrew J., Thomas Jefferson, who died at the age of five years; George, who was forty years old at the time of his death; Benjamin, who died of the mumps at the age of twenty-one years; Amanda Elizabeth, the wife of J. V. Robinson of Toledo, Ohio; William I., who resides on the old homestead; Edna J., the wife of Judge J. V. Cuff of Napoleon, Ohio; Isabel, the widow of Fred. Bennett, who lives with her relatives, and is the owner of considerable property in Pettisville. George Fraker died at the age of eighty-four years and his wife at the age of seventy-two years. Both were well known and highly esteemed in Fulton county. Andrew J. Fraker was educated principally at Pettisville and grew to manhood on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one years he left the parental roof without a dollar to help him make his way in the world. His first work was on a farm in Illinois, where he began, April 3, and by Christmas, when he returned home, he was the proud owner of a new suit of clothes and one hundred and sixty dollars in money. Then he farmed on his father's place for one season, receiving in payment a share of the crops. Then he bought a well-drilling outfit and for fifteen years he was engaged in putting down wells for the farmers of Fulton and

Henry counties, realizing quite a handsome profit. In 1878 he purchased a saw-mill, a planing-mill and a lumber business at the location of the present stave factory, and continued the business until it grew to such proportions that he could no longer care for it by himself, when he sold a half interest to Byron Yarnell. After running the establishment for five years, the planing-mill was destroyed by fire, when Mr. Yarnell sold his interest back to Mr. Fraker, who then sold the entire plant to the Dewey Stave company. After resting from active business for three years, he, in May, 1903, associated himself with Charles P. Grisier of Wauseon, and Gotshall Brothers of Archbold and re-purchased the plant, now known as the Delta Stave company. The plant gives employment to twenty men, and from five to ten additional men are employed in the timber with from ten to twelve teams. The output, consisting wholly of staves and heading, is shipped in car-load lots to all parts of the country. Mr. Fraker is a stock-holder and vice-president of the Farmers' National bank of Delta, capitalized at twenty-five thousand dollars, of which institution he is one of the incorporators. He is the owner of four hundred acres of fine farming land, located in different parts of the county and wholly free of any incumbrance. This land in connection with a third interest in the Delta Stave company and his home property comprises the principal part of his possessions, excepting seven thousand dollars which he recently inherited. Mr. Fraker is a member of Fulton Lodge, No. 248, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party in national issues, but independent in local elections. Four years he has been township treasurer and for eight years treasurer of Delta special school district. January 14, 1878, he was wedded to Miss Rachel Fauble, a daughter of Isaac and Rachel (Watkins) Fauble, who were among the oldest and most prominent families of Fulton township. Mr. and Mrs. Fraker are the parents of three children, all graduates of Delta high school. They are: Charles I., employed in his father's business; William H., assistant cashier of the Farmers' National bank, and Herma, at home.

JOHN GEE, one of the venerable pioneer citizens of York township, was born in Ulster county, New York, on the 27th of May, 1822, and when he was about twelve years of age his parents removed from the old Empire State to Ohio, settling in Seneca county, where he was reared to manhood on a farm. There he continued to make his home, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1865, when he came to Fulton county and settled in York township, where he has ever since resided, save for a period of about four years, which he passed in Clinton township. He improved a valuable farm, which he still owns, and he is a man who has ever commanded the unqualified confidence and regard of the community in which he has so long made his home. On the 25th of March, 1849, Mr. Gee was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Grove, who was born in Frederick county, Maryland, on the 23d of December, 1830, and who remained his devoted companion during more than half a century,

her death occurring on the 17th of July, 1901. They became the parents of two sons, William H., of whom individual mention is made upon a succeedant page of this work, and John C., who resides in Eaton county, Michigan. Mr. Gee is a Republican in his political views and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also his wife.

FRANCIS B. GEER, attorney and counsellor-at-law of Swanton, is a native of Ohio, having been born at Norwalk, Huron county, May 7, 1851. He is the grandson of Amos C. and Dollie (Thompson) Geer, both natives of Vermont, where they were married and whence they removed to Ohio in 1832, locating in Lorain county. After a residence of eighteen years in that county they removed to Norwalk, Huron county. Five years later Amos Geer removed to Oberlin, where he died at the age of eighty-five years. He served in the War of 1812, enlisting as a volunteer from his native State. His first wife dying in 1849, he later was wedded to Harriet Chapin, who survived him until 1905, residing in Oberlin, where she died at the venerable age of ninety years. Of the children born to the first marriage eight attained years of maturity, Sylvia A. and Anna dying in infancy. Their names follow: Heman, Ezra, Benoni T., Abner, Betsey A., David, Hannah Eliza and Wakeley W. All are deceased except Mrs. Betsey A. (Geer) Thompson and David. Francis B. Geer is the son of Benoni T. and Louisa (Jones) Geer, both natives of Ohio. Benoni T. Geer came with his parents to Lorain county, O., in childhood and there assisted in clearing a new farm. At the age of seven years he took his ax and went to work felling trees, early in life becoming an adept in the use of that very necessary pioneer implement. Subsequently the family removed to Norwalk, Huron county, where from the time he was fifteen years old until his marriage he made his home in the family of Thomas B. Benedict and completed his education by graduating from the Norwalk academy. Then he studied law under the tutorship of "Oc." Kellogg. Later he attended the Cincinnati Law school, and was admitted to the practice of law in 1853. When Francis B. was only two years old his father came to Lucas county and taught a special school, termed a "Geography school," for one term. He then returned to Huron county and brought his wife and child back with him, becoming a permanent resident of this locality in 1853, at a time when the country was new and the Lake Shore railroad had not been constructed. Benoni T. Geer began the practice of law at East Swanton, Swanton township, and continued there until 1892. When not otherwise engaged, he devoted his attention to the management of a farm that he had purchased there. In 1892 he established the office in Swanton that is now occupied by his son, the original sign and safe occupying their wonted places. At the age of sixty-six years, seized by a severe attack of La Grippe, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, his health began to decline, forcing him to wholly abandon his practice in 1896, and on June 4, three years later, he died. He was a zealous and active worker in

politics and a recognized leader in the councils of the Republican party. The only public office that he ever held was that of deputy provost marshal during the period of the Civil war. Of a retiring disposition and generous nature, he was always prompt to assist with his means in every worthy enterprise. Having been quite liberal in his religious views for forty years prior to his death, he was not a communicant in any church. He was thrice married, his first wife dying of consumption at Norwalk, O., in February, 1858, aged twenty-eight years. To this marriage one son, Francis B., was born. His second wife was Miss Velina Marsh, by whom he had five children. They are: Wakeley W., Ellsworth W., Ernest B. and Edith L., all of Swanton, and Luella, the wife of Charles R. Trumbull of Toledo, O. By his third wife, Sarah Dixon, who is still living, he had three children. Grace, the wife of Vernon Black, a railroad engineer on the "Clover Leaf," residing at Charleston, Ill.; Otis and Roy Payson, a railway fireman of Charleston. Francis B. Geer is practically a self-educated man, his limited school education having been received at East Swanton. He began teaching when nineteen years old, and for the next thirteen years continued in that profession, at the same time preparing himself for the practice of law. In 1883 he received the appointment of postal clerk in the railway mail service, running from Detroit to Toledo. After the expiration of one year he was placed in charge of the "local case" between Cleveland and Chicago, serving in that capacity for three years. Then he accepted the position of first deputy sheriff of Lucas county under Dr. William Cullison, who died very suddenly while in office. Upon relinquishing this position he turned his attention more closely to the law, and on March 17, 1899, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio, since which time he has been continuously in the legal work. Politically he is a stalwart Republican, having in earlier life devoted much of his time to conducting political campaigns. In the work of the Knights of Pythias he takes a deep interest. Liberal in his religious views, he believes in the existence of a Supreme Being, but he is not wholly in accord with the teaching of Orthodoxy. Mr. Geer has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Martha E. Dixon, a younger sister of his father's third wife. Four sons and one daughter were born to this union, the daughter, Louisa E., dying when three months old. The sons are: Nathan B., Claud F., Arthur F. and Alfred W. Of these Nathan B. has been a teacher for the past fourteen years and the others are variously employed. Mrs. Geer died on December 23, 1891. He was married to his present companion on June 9, 1904, the lady of his choice being Mrs. Emma J. (Homer) Harris. She was a student under her husband's teaching and subsequently became a teacher herself.

COL. W. H. DREW.

ALBERT N. DREW, a well-known citizen of the village of Lyons and a representative of one of the pioneer families of Fulton county, was born in the city of Buffalo, New York, on the 6th of April, 1847, and is a son of Colonel William H. and Emeline (Richardson) Drew, the former of whom was born in Shelburne, Chittenden county, Vermont, and the latter in Royalton, Niagara county, New York, both having been born in the year 1818, and their marriage was solemnized in 1838. In December, 1862, they settled on a farm in Royalton township, Fulton county, Ohio, securing a tract of eighty acres, which the father partially reclaimed from the virgin forest. In 1868 he disposed of his farm and removed with his family to the village of Lyons, where he conducted the local hotel one year, at the expiration of which he removed to Blissfield, Michigan, where he conducted for several years what was known as the Dewey Hotel. The building was finally destroyed by fire and he erected a new and more modern building, to which he gave the name of the Drew Hotel and which he conducted for thirty years. The building is still in use as a hotel and is known as Coon's Tavern. In 1898 Colonel Drew removed to Burr Oak, Michigan, purchasing a farm in that locality and there continuing to reside until his death, which occurred on the 2nd of June, 1902. His venerable widow now resides in Lyons, Ohio, making her home with her son, Albert N., subject of this review. One other child is living, Addie C., who is now the wife of George W. Edson, of Detroit, Michigan. At the outbreak of the Civil war Colonel William H. Drew tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting, in May, 1861, in the Twenty-first New York volunteer infantry, of which he was made major, serving as such until the following July, the regiment having been stationed during this time at Elmira, New York. He then went to the front with the regiment, but was compelled to resign from the service in October, 1862, on account of physical disability, having the rank of lieutenant colonel at the time of his retirement. After his removal to Ohio Governor Brough appointed him paymaster of Ohio troops in the Western Army, with the rank of Colonel, and he served in that capacity until the close of the war. Thereafter he served two years as clerk of the Ohio State senate. Albert N. Drew passed the first fifteen years of his life in the city of Buffalo, New York, where he secured his early educational training in the public schools, and he accompanied his parents to Ohio in the winter of 1862, as noted. He became a member of the Ohio National Guard during the progress of the Civil war, but his father caused him to withdraw from the same, on account of his youth. On the 2d of May, 1864, however, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio

volunteer infantry, with which he served until the expiration of his term of one hundred and forty days, when he received his honorable discharge, at Toledo, September 22, 1864. On the 15th of the following January he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company M, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, with which he continued in service until December 15, 1865, when he again received an honorable discharge, having continued in the ranks several months after the surrender of General Lee. After his return home Mr. Drew engaged in farming, in Royalton township, Fulton county, where he was thus concerned until the spring of 1888, when he removed to the city of Chicago, where he remained sixteen years as a trusted employe of the Chicago City Railway Company. In the spring of 1905 he returned to Fulton county and located in the village of Lyons, where he is now living practically retired. In politics Mr. Drew gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, and his religious faith is that of the Universalist church, of which his wife is a member. He is a charter member of Baxter Post, No. 238, Grand Army of the Republic, in Lyons, and takes a deep interest in his old comrades of the Civil war period. August 27, 1868, Mr. Drew was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Jordan, daughter of Amos H. and Rebecca (Livesay) Jordan, of Royalton township. Mr. Jordan was born in the State of Vermont and settled in Royalton township, Fulton county, in 1834, becoming one of the extensive land-holders of the county and one of its honored and influential pioneers. Both he and his wife continued resident of the county until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Drew have two children: William H., who is a resident of Adrian, Michigan; and Hattie E., who is the wife of Strickland A. Slack, of Lyons.

WILLIAM H. GEE, son of John and Catherine (Grove) Gee, mentioned on a preceding page, is in the employ of the government in capacity of mail carrier on rural route No. 26, out of the village of Delta, and he is an efficient and popular official, being held in uniform esteem in the county in which the major portion of his life has been passed. Mr. Gee was born in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1850, and was thus about fifteen years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Fulton county, where he was reared to manhood on the homestead farm, aiding in its improvement and cultivation and receiving a fair common school education. Upon attaining maturity he learned the trade of brick-mason and plasterer and he followed his trade as a vocation for somewhat more than a score of years, after which he was engaged in farming until 1900, when he was appointed to his present position in connection with the rural free mail delivery system, having one of the important routes in Fulton county. Although a mere boy at the time, Mr. Gee gave distinctive evidence of his patriotism and his loyalty to the Union when, on the 22d of February, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-ninth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served until June 17th of the same year, when he was granted an honorable discharge, on account of illness which incapacitated him for active duty. He manifested his abiding interest in his old comrades of the

Civil war by retaining membership in that noble organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, whose ranks are being so rapidly thinned by the one invincible foe, death. In politics he accords a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and both he and his wife are members of the Christian church. In July, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gee to Miss Mary E. Biddle, daughter of Calvin Biddle, one of the pioneer citizens of Fulton county, and of this union have been born seven children, namely: Arthur B., who resides in Delta; Calvin John, who resides in South Delta; Lucy B., who is the wife of Richard W. Dernier, of Eaton county, Michigan; Frederick, who died at the age of thirteen months, and Walton N., Gertrude Ellen and Mary Adella, who remain at the parental home in York township.

DAVID GEER, a prominent citizen and retired farmer residing near Swanton, is a native of Chittenden county, Vt., where he was born on February 7, 1832. He is a son of Amos C. and Dollie (Thompson) Geer, both natives of Vermont. After their marriage in their native State his parents removed to Ohio in 1832, and located in Lorain county, where they resided for eighteen years. On April 9, 1865, they removed to Norwalk, Huron county, and located in the neighborhood of the present residence of their son, David. Five years later Amos Geer removed to Oberlin, O., where he ended his days. His first wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in 1852, and then he married Harriet Chapin, who died in September, 1905, at Oberlin, at the venerable age of ninety years. In the War of 1812 Amos Geer took an active part as a soldier from the Green Mountain State. He was born in July, 1790, and died at Oberlin at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. Of the children there were eight who attained years of maturity, Sylvia and Anna dying in infancy. Heman, the eldest, was a prominent minister of the Congregational church and spent twenty-five years of his professional life in Ashtabula county, O. He died at Tabor, Ia., in 1892, aged seventy-three years, leaving a family of six children, two of whom have attained prominence, one as a professor of music and the other as a physician. Ezra Geer was a carpenter and builder by occupation, who died at Lake Cicott, near Logansport, Ind., in 1893, aged seventy-two years. Benoni T. Geer at the time of his death had attained prominence at the Swanton bar. Both he and his brother, the Rev. Heman Geer, died very suddenly, the cause of their death being heart disease. The former left a family of nine children. Abner Geer died of consumption at the age of sixteen years. Mrs. Betsey A. (Geer) Thompson was next in order of birth. She was married first, in 1868, to Henry Lacy, who enlisted in the Union army in 1863 and was wounded while in the service, carrying a ball in his body until his death. He was the recipient of a liberal pension from the National government because of his disability. Henry Lacy dying, in less than two years after his marriage, his widow was wedded to Heman Thompson, born in 1820 and deceased in 1888. Prior to his marriage to the widow of Henry Lacy, he had married

her sister, Hannah Eliza. He was a carpenter by occupation and died without leaving any children. For the past nine years Mrs. Thompson has made her home with her brother, David Geer. On August 26, 1856, she was graduated from the lady's department of Oberlin college, and since that time has devoted the greater part of her active life to teaching. During the lifetime of her husbands she taught school in the country, receiving two dollars per day for her professional services. While thus engaged she found time to do her own housework. She has also successfully conducted select schools in Andover, Pierpont and Swanton. At present she is quite actively engaged in Bible-class work and teaching in Sunday-schools. Though a devoted Christian woman, she is liberal in her religious views, believing that her influence will be greater if not bound by any church creed. She and her brother David are now the only survivors of the family. Wakely W. Geer, a teacher by profession, was educated at Oberlin and died unmarried in 1860, at the age of twenty-four years. David Geer, in whose name this sketch is written, received his education by attending the public schools. Since 1855 he has been a resident of Fulton county, occupying the farm on which he resides. This farm, embracing one hundred and fifty-two acres, has been divided among his children. Mr. Geer served under two enlistments during the Civil war. He first enlisted as a member of Company I of the Thirty-eighth Ohio, serving ten months in the Western army under Generals Thomas and Sherman, when he was discharged for disability. His second enlistment was in Company H of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio for a period of one hundred days, serving near Petersburg, Va. Because of his disability he receives a liberal pension. He is actively identified with Swanton Post, Grand Army of the Republic. On February 21, 1855, he was wedded to Miss Mary Ann Spaulding, born in Fulton township in 1839, the daughter of Africa Spaulding, who came from the State of Maine about the year 1835 and located in Fulton county. To this union there were born six children, three of whom are still living. Their names follow: Harriet, Josephine, May, Della, Addie and Grant S. Those living are: Harriet, the wife of Carl Griffin, a farmer of Swan Creek township; Della, still at home, and Grant S., who operates the home farm. Mrs. Geer died in 1872 and David Geer married Miss Eliza Matoon, a native of Swan Creek township. To this union there have been born three children. They are: Sarah, the wife of William Zeller of Fulton county; Susan E., now Mrs. John Wittgen of Fort Washington, Wis., and Lee, who resides on the home farm.

CONRAD GEIGER is another of the sterling citizens who have lent dignity to the noble art of agriculture through his association therewith, and he is one of the substantial farmers of Fulton township, where he has a finely landed estate. He was born in Seneca county, Ohio, February 22, 1836, and is a son of Henry and Christina (Zutervan) Geiger, both of whom were born in Germany, whence they came to America when young, their marriage being solemnized

in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. They located on a farm in Seneca county, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the father attaining the age of seventy years and being survived by his wife for several years. Of their eight children six are living, Conrad having been the first born. Catherine, who became the wife of John Hablitzon, died in St. Joseph county, Ind.; Jacob resides in Bloomville, Seneca county, being a substantial capitalist and the president of two banks; William Martin is a prosperous farmer of Crawford county; Hannah Maria is the wife of Nelson N. Shaffner of Bloomville, Seneca county; John Henry is a farmer of DeKalb county, Ind., near Spencerville; Madison Paul, who is deceased, passed the most of his mature life as a farmer in Wyandot county, Ohio, and the other child died in infancy. Conrad Geiger secured a common-school education in his native county, and supplemented this by study in an excellent academy at Republic, that county, where he was actively associated with agricultural pursuits until the autumn of 1860, when he came to Fulton county, having previously come into possession of eighty acres of his present homestead, the tract being distinguished in that it has never been under mortgage from the time the government deed was granted to the present. In later years Mr. Geiger purchased an adjoining thirty-three acres, so that his estate now comprises one hundred and thirteen acres. Mr. Geiger has prepared most of the farm for cultivation and has erected fine buildings and made other substantial improvements which place this among the model farmsteads of the township. His residence is a commodious brick structure, erected about a score of years ago, and the other buildings are of excellent order and kept in good repair. In politics Mr. Geiger has always given his allegiance to the Democracy, and has taken a loyal interest in local affairs of a public nature, though never a seeker of office. He and his wife are valued members of the Reformed church. July 1, 1860, just prior to his removal to Fulton county, Mr. Geiger was married to Miss Annie Catherine Geiger, the two families being not consanguineous, though of the same name. She was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, July 23, 1837, a daughter of Jacob and Magdalena Geiger, both natives of Germany. Her father crossed the ocean five times, bringing his affianced wife on his last trip, and their marriage was celebrated in the city of Philadelphia shortly after their landing in the new world. They resided in Pennsylvania four years and then removed to Sandusky county, Ohio, as pioneers, there passing the remainder of their lives. The father, whose principal vocation was that of farming, died October 5, 1865, aged sixty-five years; and his widow attained the age of four score years, her death occurring November 21, 1888. They had nine children: Henry and Conrad are deceased; Mrs. Geiger was the next in order of birth; Susan is the wife of Edward Richards of Genoa, Ottawa county; Jacob is a resident of Mississippi; Sophia is deceased; Elizabeth is the wife of Thomas McIntyre, and they reside in Florida; Caroline is the wife of James McIntyre, and they reside in Michigan; and William is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Geiger have had nine children, of whom only one is living, Maria

E., the second child. She was born December 24, 1867, and was reared and educated in Fulton county. September 28, 1882, she became the wife of Lorenzo D. Price, of Monessen, Pa., and they have four children, Nellie, Catherine, Conrad G. and Alice. The eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Geiger was an infant son, who died unnamed; the next child was Mrs. Maria Price; the third child, Ella D., died at three years of age; the fourth was an infant son who died unnamed; the fifth was William N., who died at about eleven years of age; John C., the sixth child, died when about eight years old; Emma, the seventh child, died in her seventh year; Henry, the eight child, died when about four years old, and the ninth child, an infant son, died unnamed.

PHILIP GARMAN is another of the native sons of Fulton county who has had the wisdom to here continue actively concerned in agricultural pursuits, and he is one of the representative farmers of the younger generation in Clinton township. He was born in Fulton county, on the 26th of March, 1867, and is a son of William and Jane (McKibben) Garman, well-known pioneers of the county, where they still maintain their home. Philip was reared on the home farm and has been one of sufficient prescience to take advantage of the modern facilities for the handling of the details of farm work, so that his success has been one of unequivocal sort. His educational training in his youth was secured in the public schools in the vicinity of his home. In 1891 he purchased the present farm, which comprises twenty-six acres of excellent land, and the place is well improved. In addition to the work of his farm he operates a modern threshing outfit each season, finding ready requisition for the same and giving the best of service to his many patrons. He is held in unqualified esteem in the community and is at the present time incumbent of the office of assessor of Clinton township. December 25th, 1888, in gracious recognition of the Christmastide, Mr. Garman was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Stutzman, who was born March 31, 1869, being a daughter of David and Mary (Nicodemus) Stutzman. Mr. and Mrs. Garman have two children: Charles, born December 19, 1890; and Paul Encil, born April 20, 1898. David Stutzman, father of Mrs. Garman, is a prominent and honored farmer of Clinton township. He was born in the vicinity of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., May 24, 1836, and in that county was also born Mary Nicodemus, to whom he was married in November, 1860. Mr. Stutzman was identified with the iron-manufacturing industry in Pennsylvania about thirteen years, and in 1868 he came to Fulton county, Ohio, and purchased the farm on which he now resides. His wife was born May 2, 1842, and to them have been born five children: Charles married Emma Geringer and they reside in Paulding county, Ohio; Etta is the wife of Ellsworth McLaughlin, of Clinton township; Ella is the wife of John Butler, and they reside in Missaukee county, Mich.; Sarah is the wife of Philip Garman, whose name initiates this sketch; and Florence remains at the parental home. The original American ancestors of the Stutzman family immigrated hither from Switzerland.

DAVID J. FENNER, successful farmer and prominent citizen of Royalton township, where he has made his home for nearly half a century, was born in Lake county, Ohio, March 4, 1847, being a son of Daniel and Mahala (Way) Fenner, the former of whom was born in Connecticut and the latter in the State of New York. The parents were numbered among the pioneers of Lake county, Ohio, whence they came to Fulton county in 1858, the father purchasing eighty acres of wild land, in Section 9, Royalton township, where he developed a valuable farm property, continuing his residence on this homestead until his death, at the age of sixty-seven years, his cherished and devoted wife having passed away at the age of sixty years. Anthony Fenner, father of Daniel, was likewise an early settler of Royalton township, where both he and his wife died. Of his children those who became residents of Fulton county were as follows: Daniel, father of the subject of this sketch; Alpheus, who reclaimed several farms in Chesterfield and Royalton townships; Irwin and Thomas A., who likewise were prosperous farmers; Almira, who became the wife of David Potes, of Royalton township; and Jane, who married Ichabod Edson. Daniel Fenner was twice married, the maiden name of his first wife having been Caroline Pitcher, who bore him two sons, Charles and Irwin, both now deceased. Five children represented the offspring of his marriage to Mahala Way, namely: Caroline and Dennis, who are deceased; David J., whose name initiates this paragraph; Julia, who is deceased; and Angeline, who is the wife of Nicholas McGurer. David J. Fenner became the owner of the old homestead farm of his parents, and there he continued to reside until the spring of 1905, when he removed to his present fine farm, of one hundred and fourteen acres, in Section 17, same township, but he still owns the old home farm, previously mentioned, thus being one of the large land-holders of the county and having been signally prospered in his energetic and progressive endeavors as a representative husbandman of his native county. In politics he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church at Lyons, and he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees. January 22, 1881, Mr. Fenner was united in marriage to Miss Evaline Wood, daughter of Joshua and Ann (Ingle) Wood, the former a native of Monroe county, N. Y., and the latter of London, England. Mrs. Fenner was reared in the State of Iowa, but has been a resident of Fulton county since 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Fenner have two sons, Rufus B. and Omer, both of whom remain beneath the home roof, being associated with their father in the work of the farm.

GEORGE W. FRAKER.

MRS. SARAH L. FRAKER, who owns and occupies one of the most attractive rural homes in Fulton township, is the widow of George W. Fraker, whose death occurred in his forty-fourth year, on the 14th of December, 1895. He was a member of one of the old and honored families of the county, and a due record concerning the same is given in the sketch of Andrew J. Fraker, appearing on pages immediately preceding this memoir. Mrs. Fraker was born in Fulton township and is a daughter of Isaac and Rachel A. (Watkins) Fauble both of whom were born and reared in Ohio. They were numbered among the early settlers of Fulton county, taking up their abode on a primitive farm near the present Fulton Union church, in Fulton township, where the father died at the age of fifty-eight years, his devoted wife living to attain the age of sixty-five years. They had six children: Christopher, who died in childhood; Mary Jane, who is the widow of Frederick Koos, and resides in Clinton township; Robert, who is a representative farmer of Fulton township; James Edward, who resides in Swan Creek township, where he is a prosperous farmer; Sarah L., whose name initiates this sketch; and Rachel Ann who is the wife of Andrew J. Fraker, mentioned in preceding sketch. The marriage of George W. Fraker and Sarah L. Fauble was solemnized on the 14th of January, 1877, and they immediately located on the farm where Mrs. Fraker now maintains her home. This farm, which comprises eighty acres, in the southeast corner of Section 33, Fulton township, was but partially reclaimed and had few and inferior improvements at the time when Mr. and Mrs. Fraker here took up their abode. Mr. Fraker was a man of good judgment, comprehensive knowledge of the details of farm work, and of indefatigable industry, and these forces came into effective play in the improving and management of the new farm, which he cleared and placed under an advanced state of cultivation, building substantial fences, installing an excellent system of tile-drainage and making the place a model farm. He erected the handsome modern residence which adorns the place, and the fine barn was erected through the efforts of Mrs. Fraker since his death. In politics he was a supporter of the cause of the Democracy, he was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Swanton, in which his widow also holds membership. The family is one of marked prominence and popularity in the social life of the community, and the beautiful rural homestead is a center of gracious hospitality. The residence, with its fine lawns, hedges, flowers and shrubbery, occupies a commanding site, overlooking the surrounding country, and the interior gives evidence of refined taste and of appreciation of the ideal home-life. Mr. and

Mrs. Fraker became the parents of three children, the eldest of whom, Mabel, is now the wife of Lyman Eugene Wiley, who now has charge of the Fraker homestead farm, he and his wife making their home with the latter's mother. Mr. Wiley is a son of Isaac Wiley, of whom individual mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley are the parents of one child, Frank Fraker Wiley, born December 7, 1901. Frank, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Fraker, died October 1, 1898, a promising and noble youth of seventeen years and a member of the senior class in the Delta high school at the time of his demise. Ethel, the youngest of the children, completed her education in Fayette Normal University, this county, and she has since been a popular teacher in the district schools of her native township. She is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah, auxiliary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both she and her sister hold membership in the Rathbone Sisters, adjunct to the Knights of Pythias.

THOMAS H. FRAKER is one of those enterprising citizens who find a due measure of satisfaction and profit in carrying forward the various lines of farming industry and is one of the progressive and successful farmers and stock-growers of York township, where he owns and operates the old homestead on which he was born and reared. He was born April 23, 1863, and is a son of Isaac and Nancy Jane (Kizer) Fraker, both born in Wayne county, Ohio, the former on the 24th of April, 1826, and the latter on the 22d of April, 1837. They were married in October, 1852, at East Swanton, Lucas county, and forthwith took up their abode on the farm where their son, Thomas H., now lives, the fine farmstead being located on the eastern line of York township, and adjacent to the thriving village of Delta. This property was secured from the government, in the early pioneer days, by Thomas Fraker, grandfather of the present owner, and the original entry comprised a large tract of land, of which one hundred and six acres are retained in the present homestead. In addition to this place Mr. Fraker also owns another farm, of eighty acres, in the same section, and a good farm of one hundred acres in Lucas county. He has always made his home on the ancestral farmstead except for one year, during which he was engaged in business in Montpelier. His honored father was one of the prominent farmers and business men of the county, having been for many years engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock and having also dealt somewhat extensively in real-estate. He was a man of unassuming worth, had traveled much and was broad in his intellectuality, and he commanded the esteem of all who knew him. He died January 24, 1901, his wife having passed away January 11, 1889. Of their four children, Thomas H. was the only son and he is the only one now living. Elizabeth I., the eldest, was born October 11, 1853, and died in her eighteenth year; Susannah M., born February 20, 1858, died March 24, 1859; and Ida Ethel, born August 30, 1860, died November 17, 1864. Thomas H. Fraker was reared to manhood on the old homestead and duly availed himself of

the advantages of the excellent public schools of the village of Delta. He finally purchased the home farm from his father, and he has become recognized as one of the leading representatives of the thrifty farming element of this favored section of the Buckeye State, each of his three farms being well-improved and conducted under his general supervision, though he gives his personal attention more particularly to the old home place. He is one of the leading growers of short-horn cattle in Fulton county, having made this department of his enterprise a specialty during the past eight years and breeding from thoroughbred stock. He has at the present time a herd of about twenty-five thoroughbreds, and he also has about twenty head of milch cows, selling his dairy product principally to the milk condensery at Delta. In politics he clings to the ancestral faith and is an uncompromising Democrat, taking a lively interest in the party cause but never being an aspirant for office. April 2, 1889, Mr. Fraker married Miss Jennie L. Watkins, who was born in this county, being a daughter of Wesley and Catherine (Fesler) Watkins, concerning whom more detailed mention is made in the sketch of their son, George W., on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Fraker have no children.

SAMUEL FRYBARGER, one of the representative farmers of Fulton township, is an honored veteran of the Civil war and in all the relations of life he has shown the same loyalty and integrity which marked his course during the days when he followed his country's flag on the battle-fields of the South. He was born in Somerset county, Pa., on the 15th of October, 1843, being the eldest son of John Henry and Mary (Schultz) Frybarger, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Pennsylvania, and the respective years of nativity were 1800 and about 1810. They were married in the old Keystone State, whence they went to Missouri where the father was engaged in farming for a time, finally returning to Pennsylvania, whence they came to Fulton county, Ohio, in 1854. They located on a tract of wild and heavily-timbered land in Fulton township, one mile east of the homestead of their son, Samuel, of this sketch, and there the father died in the following year, and his widow remained on the farm with her children until her death, in June, 1888. Of the twelve children eight are living: Caroline is the wife of Joseph Gehring, of Delta, this county; Samuel is the subject of this review; Barbara is the wife of a Mr. Petty, of California; Margaret is the wife of Washington Hall and they reside in Oklahoma; John Henry is a resident of Delta; George W. remains on the old homestead, which he owns; and Henry is a successful farmer of Indiana. Samuel Frybarger secured a common-school education and remained at home until he had attained the age of twenty-six years. Exceptional burdens of responsibility were early placed upon his shoulders, since he was the eldest son and was but twelve years of age at the time of his father's death. Largely through his personal effort the home farm was cleared and reclaimed to cultivation, placing his loved mother in comfortable

circumstances. The early years of toil were very rigid in their demands, and the utmost economy had to be observed by the family, but with the passing of years prosperity yielded its grateful tribute in compensation for past labors and self-denial. August 15, 1862, Mr. Frybarger enlisted as a private in Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served three years in the Western army. He participated in the Atlanta campaign, returning with his command, under General Thomas, to the defense of Nashville, and taking part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, as well as in many other important engagements incidental to the great conflict which perpetuated the integrity of the Union. Among the engagements in which he was an active participant may be mentioned the battles of Knoxville, Campbell's Station, Hough's Ferry, Strawberry Plains, Siege of Knoxville, Burnt Hickory, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek and Atlanta, besides innumerable skirmishes. He was never captured or seriously wounded, though escaping by very close margins on several occasions. He received his honorable discharge, June 27, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C., having thus served until the close of the war, and in recognition of his fidelity and of disabilities resulting from his service he receives a pension. In 1875 Mr. Frybarger went to Kansas and secured a homestead in Pawnee county, where he remained four years. Two years of protracted drouth caused him to meet with entire failure of crops and he therefore left the Sunflower State and purchased a farm in Lenawee county, Mich., where he resided one year, when he disposed of the property and purchased his present fine homestead of one hundred and two acres, where he has resided for a score of years, having sold his Kansas farm after returning to Ohio, He is engaged in general farming and stock-growing, and for a number of years has also conducted a successful dairying business, being associated with his son John in the work and operation of the farm. He is a stalwart Republican in his political proclivities and while he has ever taken a lively interest in public affairs he has never sought or held office. Mr. Frybarger has been thrice married. September 21, 1867, he wedded Miss Lucinda Schrock, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, April 4, 1847, and who died February 25, 1875, leaving one daughter, Rosa B., who is the wife of Herrick McArthur, of Fulton township. January 24, 1877, Mr. Frybarger married Miss Sarah Ann Cook, who died February 27, 1883, leaving two children: Laura, who is the wife of Norton Miller, of Pike township, and Eliza, who remains at the paternal home. February 11, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Frybarger to Miss Jane Ann Egnew, who was born in East Swanton, Lucas county, Ohio, being a daughter of James and Mary J. (Emmick) Egnew, both of whom died in that county in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Frybarger have two children, John and Grace, both of whom remain members of the home circle.

JOHN J. GAMBER.—Lying immediately contiguous to the little city of Fayette, on the northeast, is the fine farm estate of Mr. Gam-

ber, who is one of the sterling pioneers and prominent farmers of Gorham township. He was born in Fayette, Seneca county, N. Y., on the 11th of September, 1835, and is a son of Henry and Polly (Hartrauft) Gamber, both natives of Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Seneca county, N. Y., where the father was engaged in farming until 1852, when he came with his family to Fulton county, Ohio, having previously visited this section and selected a location for his future home. He and his wife and their six children made the entire trip with a team and heavy wagon and a one-horse buggy, being thirteen days enroute. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres, on the present site of Fayette,—eighty acres on each side of the town as now established, with Main street as the southern boundary. He paid seven hundred and fifty dollars for the east half and eight hundred dollars for the eighty acres on the west side, and about one-half of the present town of Fayette is on the land which he thus secured and which he cleared and improved. The old family residence was on the site of the present fine brick dwelling which constitutes the attractive home of John J. Gamber, subject of this sketch. There were two log houses on the property when the father came into possession of the same, one on each tract described in the foregoing lines, one being situated on either side of the street and about ten rods south of the present residence of John J. Gamber. The entire west eighty acres have been cut up into town lots, and of the east eighty Mr. Gamber retains thirty-seven acres for agricultural purposes, the remainder being solidly built up with business buildings and residences. Save for the portions sold for village lots the property has remained in the possession of the family from the time of purchase, more than half a century ago. Henry Gamber was born June 11, 1808, and his death occurred May 29, 1854, only two years after he took up his residence in the county. His wife was born August 7, 1809, and her death occurred on August 1, 1884. They became the parents of seven children, of whom only the youngest was born in Fulton county. William resides near Norwalk, Ohio; John J., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Maria married a Mr. Tuesly and is now deceased; Sarah is the wife of Myron Smith, of Chesterfield township; Lorenzo is a resident of Fayette; Susan is the wife of Charles L. Allen, of Fayette; and Francis died in childhood. The father, who was a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, held several local offices after taking up his residence in this county, and both he and his wife were worthy members of the Lutheran church. John J. Gamber availed himself of the advantages afforded in the common schools of his native county in New York, and was fourteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Fulton county. He remained at the parental home until the death of his father, after which he was engaged in work for others in this locality, principally in farm labor. In 1860 he located on that part of the ancestral homestead which is his present place of abode, and two years later he purchased a farm farther to the north, giving his attention to its cultivation and improvement until 1868, since which time he has resided on his pres-

ent fine homestead, which he owns partially through inheritance and partially through purchase. He is a worthy representative of one of the old and honored families of the county, and is held in uniform esteem in the community which has been his home for so many years. He has always been a loyal supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and has served in various local offices, and he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife was a devoted member of the Disciple church, their long and gracious companionship having been severed by her death, wnich occurred in September, 1898. In 1859 Mr. Gamber was united in marriage to Miss Elvira Sales, daughter of George W. Sales, who was numbered among the pioneer settlers of Fulton county. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Gamber is Lerichmod, who is a representative farmer of Gorham township. He married Miss Clara Coffin, of Fayette, and they have two children, Howard and Louise.

HON. WILLIAM GEYSER, ex-senator from the Thirty-third Ohio district, was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, on October 3, 1840. He came with his mother to Lucas county, Ohio, when about ten years old, where he resided until 1862, when he enlisted in Company I of the Fourteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, serving in the army of the Cumberland, and participating in the battles of Mill Springs, Pittsburg Landing, the Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea coast under General Sherman. At the expiration of his time of service he re-enlisted in the field and remained at the front until the end of the war. He followed the varying fortunes of the Third Brigade of the Fourteenth Army Corps throughout the war, the list of battles to his credit being a long one, and his military record unimpeachable. At Green River Bridge, Ky., while on the chase after the raider, Morgan, he sustained a hernia which has practically disabled him through life. This, at present, protrudes some nineteen inches, and is seventeen inches in circumference, and for thirty-five years the parts have refused to return to their normal condition. In consequence of this disability he receives a liberal pension from the National government. After his return from the war he engaged in the grocery business in Swanton. Beginning in a small way he rapidly increased his business until the sales averaged $40,000 a year for a number of years. He was the first merchant of Swanton and shipped the first grain from this station. He was extremely prosperous for many years, his credit being unlimited. His venture in the cold-storage business at Wauseon proved disastrous, owing to the indifferent management of his partner. In 1887, unexpectedly to himself and without solicitation on his part, he was chosen a delegate to the senatorial convention at Toledo, where he was nominated as one of the two candidates of the joint district embracing the counties of Lucas, Wood, Hancock, Henry and Fulton. The district was normally Democratic, but by energetic work and proper management Mr. Geyser and his colleague, William Carlin of Findlay, were triumphantly elected by a majority of eighteen hundred and forty votes. While serving in the Eighty-eighth general

assembly he favored the Sunday-closing law, thereby incurring the displeasure of the saloon element, and at the election following he was defeated by four hundred votes. After serving as mayor of Swanton for several years he declined further honors in that direction. For seven years he acted as a member of the board of trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Toledo. At present he is serving as assessor for the incorporated village of Swanton. He has always been a power in the counsels of the Republican party and active and energetic in anything that he has undertaken. Mr. Geyser has been thrice married. By his first wife he had two children, both living. They are Maude and Lizzie, both married. Mrs. Geyser having died in young womanhood, he was wedded to Miss Catherine Schrock and by her had one daughter, the wife of Robert Finn of Fulton county. Two years after the death of his second wife he married Miss Amy Haubiel of Fulton county, who prior to her marriage had taught for eight years in the Delta public schools. To this union there have been born two children, a son and a daughter. William, Jr., the elder child, for the past two years has been bookkeeper for the International Harvester Company of Chicago. He received a liberal education at Oberlin and Gambier and the Cleveland Business College. Dorothy, the younger child, has achieved an enviable reputation as a musician and linguist, having spent two years at the German and French capitals. While her strongest forte is music, she has attained great proficiency in foreign languages. She is now engaged in teaching music and conducting musical concerts in New York City, where she has relatives of high standing in the musical world, and where she stands very close to the aristocracy. Mr. Geyser has always taken a deep interest in the organizations of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. Mrs. Geyser, as the granddaughter of a colonel in the Continental army, is actively identified with the Daughters of the Revolution, being vice-president of the Wauseon chapter.

WILBUR M. GIVIN, a representative farmer of Gorham township, was born in Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, on the 21st of September, 1853, the place of his nativity having been a primitive log cabin, which was the family domicile for a number of years. He is a son of George and Eliza (Lavely) Givin, both of whom were likewise born in Harrison county, where the respective families were founded in the early pioneer days. The Givin family is of stanch Scotch-Irish lineage, and the original representatives in America were two brothers, who came from the Emerald Isle to this country as young men, one of them being Robert Givin, grandfather of Wilbur M., subject of this sketch. This worthy ancestor first settled in Lancaster county, Pa., whence he removed to Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, and later he took up his residence in Harrison county, where he died in the year 1854. He was a paper-maker by trade, but after locating in Ohio he devoted his attention principally to agricultural pursuits, in which he was successful. George Givin made farming his principal vocation during his active career, and

for several years he was a resident of Illinois, but he passed the closing years of his life in Harrison county, Ohio, where he died in 1902 at the age of seventy-seven years. His widow, who is of German and English ancestry, now resides with her son, Robert A., of North Platte, Neb. Of the three children, Wilbur M. is the eldest; Robert A. is a resident of North Platte, Neb., as just stated, and Harvey L. is a resident of Harrison county, Ohio. Wilbur M. Givin was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Harrison county, after which he was a student for one year in Scio College. He was a successful teacher in the public schools of Harrison county for a period of three years, and since that time his vocation has been that of farming, in which he has met with marked prosperity, his efforts having been directed with consummate energy, intelligence and enterprise. In 1876 he removed to Crawford county, Ohio, where he maintained his home until 1900, when he took up his residence in Gorham township, Fulton county, on his present farm, which comprises one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, and the place has excellent improvements of a permanent nature. Mr. Givin is a Republican in his political proclivities, is serving in the office of justice of the peace, and he was a school director for several years in Crawford county. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Methodist church, as is also his wife. On Christmas day of the year 1877 Mr. Givin was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Bukey, of Franklin county, Ohio, daughter of William and Mary Bukey, prominent citizens of West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Givin have three children: Austin C. and Clark A. are residents of Crawford county, and Mary E. is the wife of Charles Young, of Toledo, Ohio.

JOHN W. GODDEN merits recognition in this compilation by reason of his being one of the prosperous farmers and sterling citizens of Pike township, and he has passed his entire life in Fulton county. He was born in Amboy township, on the 8th of February, 1857, and is a son of William and Mary (Bennett) Godden. William Godden was born in county Kent, England, on the 10th of September, 1820, and his wife was born in the same county in November, 1820, and there their marriage was solemnized on the 27th of November, 1840. They immigrated to America in 1849, arriving in the month of May, and resided for a short time in Syracuse, New York, whence they came to Ohio, residing for a time in the city of Cleveland and thence coming to Fulton county about 1855. The father was a tanner and currier by trade, but after coming to Fulton county he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, developing a good farm in Pike township, where he died in 1902, his wife passing away in 1897. They became the parents of ten children, six of the number having been born prior to the removal to the United States. Robus is the wife of Sylvester I. Spring, of Fulton county; William is now residing on the old homestead farm; Martha has been thrice married and widowed, her last husband having been Ephraim J. Padgham, and she resides in Fulton county; Sarah is deceased;

Mary resides in North Baltimore; Margaret is deceased; Stephen also resides on the old homestead; Phoebe is deceased; Eliza is deceased, and John is the immediate subject of this review. John Godden was reared on the homestead farm and has never wavered in his allegiance to the industry of agriculture, in connection with which he has met with excellent success in his independent operations. He is indebted to the public schools of Fulton county for his early educational discipline, and is a man of broad and progressive ideas. His farm comprises thirty-four acres, is under a high state of cultivation and is improved with excellent buildings, including a fine modern residence. He is a Republican in politics. November 1, 1899, Mr. Godden was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Arnold, who was born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, on the 8th of January, 1863, being a daughter of Levi and Nancy (Truman) Arnold, early settlers of the Wolverine State, both being now deceased.

NATHAN N. GORSUCH is one of the representative farmers of Pike township and has passed his entire life in Fulton county, where he commands the high regard of all who know him. He was born on the homestead farm, in Clinton township, on the 2d of December, 1864, and is a son of Ephraim and Anna M. (Cartleberry) Gorsuch, both representative of pioneer families of the old Buckeye State. He was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his home township and was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, and he has shown excellent judgment in making agriculture his vocation throughout his mature career, finding in the connection ample scope for effective and profitable endeavor and enjoying that independence which is denied those who mingle in the "madding crowd's ignoble strife." Mr. Gorsuch is the owner of a well improved farm of 100¼ acres, the same is devoted to diversified farming and stockgrowing, and special attention is given to dairying, which proves a profitable department of the farm enterprise. In politics Mr. Gorsuch is independent, and he is one of the prominent members of the Church of God in his native county, being a minister in the same and being a devoted worker in the vineyard of the divine Master, as is also his wife. On the 16th of December, 1886, Mr. Gorsuch was united in marriage to Miss Lucy S. Becker, who was born in Wayne county, this State, on the 3d of December, 1861, being a daughter of Charles and Lucy S. (Shaffer) Becker, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, their marriage having been solemnized in Wayne county, Ohio, where they continued to reside until 1874, when they came to Fulton county and located on a farm in Clinton township, where Mr. Becker died on the 19th of April, 1905, and where his widow still maintains her home. Mr. and Mrs. Gorsuch have four children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered: Florence M., who was born February 20, 1888, is the wife of Orrin Baughman, an engineer on the Lake Shore railroad; Robert W. was born January 10, 1893; Sophia, September 25, 1896; and Maria, March 23, 1900.

GEORGE GASCHE.

HARMON GASCHE, one of the representative farmers of the younger generation in Clinton township, is a native of Fulton county and has here passed his entire life thus far, and he has maintained an unwavering fealty to the great fundamental industry of agriculture and has met with marked success in his efforts. He was born in German township, this county, on the 29th of December, 1861, and is a son of George and Catherine (Honeberger) Gasche. His father was born in Wetzlor, Prussia, on the 1st of May, 1819, and in 1832 he severed the ties which bound him to the fatherland and emigrated to America, settling in Cumberland county, Pa., whence he later came to Wayne county, Ohio, where he took up his residence in Fulton county in 1858, having purchased a tract of land in German township, in 1840. His wife was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, April 23, 1824, and came with her parents to America in 1837, the family first settling in Canton, Stark county, Ohio, and she was a resident of Holmes county at the time of her marriage. Her honored husband passed to the life eternal on the 24th of January, 1895, and she now resides with her daughter, Amelia L. Sower, wife of G. H. Sower, of German township. Harmon Gasche was reared on the home farm and was able to properly avail himself of the advantages of the public schools of the locality, and he initiated his independent career by engaging in the vocation to which he had been reared. In 1887 he purchased his present farm, which comprises eighty acres and which is one of the model places of the township, having the best of improvements in the way of buildings and being devoted to general agriculture and to the raising of high-grade live stock. In politics Mr. Gasche maintains an independent attitude, being a man of well defined convictions and opinions and taking an intelligent interest in the issues and questions of the hour. He served two years as road supervisor, but has never been ambitious for public office of any sort. March 9, 1899, Mr. Gasche was united in marriage to Miss Maria Kimerer, who was born in Fulton county, July 23, 1864, being a daughter of Charles and Christena (Biddle) Kimerer, the former of whom was born in Preston county, West Va., October 21, 1812. In 1838 Mr. Kimerer married Christena Biddle, who was born January 3, 1822,

CATHERINE GASCHE.

and they came to Fulton county in 1842, the father here turning his attention to farming, which was his vocation during the remainder of his active career. He died October 26, 1898, his wife having passed away on the 11th of March, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Gasche have two children—Carl H., born May 15, 1902; and Catherine, born August 11, 1904. In a fraternal way Mr. Gasche is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Patrons of Husbandry.

THOMAS E. GOODWIN, a representative of one of the old and prominent families of Fulton county, of which he is a native son, is one of the leading farmers and stock-growers of the younger generation in York township, where he has a fine property. He was born in Swan Creek township, this county, on the 7th of November, 1869, and is a son of Thomas and Rosetta (Keene) Goodwin, being the seventh in order of birth of a family of eight children. He was reared to the strenuous and wholesome life of the farm, and productive agriculture, with its allied lines of enterprise, has never lost its attraction in his case, and he has so systematically and ably directed his efforts in that connection that he has gained recognition as one of the progressive and substantial farmers and stock-growers of his native county, and his status as a citizen is altogether creditable. On the 26th of October, 1889, Mr. Goodwin was united in marriage to Miss Ruth A. Tremain, and he thereafter operated rented farms until 1894, when he purchased his present place, which comprises sixty-two and one-half acres, and which was the original homestead of his wife's parents, having been entered from the government by her paternal grandfather, then descended to her father, and it remained under the Tremain title until Mr. Goodwin purchased the property, on the 25th of January, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin have four children: Piercie A., born August 9, 1890; Leon D., August 2, 1893; Helen F., November 2, 1899, and Charles E., February 20, 1905. In politics Mr. Goodwin has been aligned as a stanch supporter of the cause of the Republican party from the time of attaining to his legal majority, and he has served two terms as township assessor, and for the past several years he has been a valued member of the township school board. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, and in a fraternal way he is identified with Delta Lodge, No. 460, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand, and with the Fulton Encampment, No. 197, of the same fraternity. Reverting to the family history of Mr. Goodwin, it has been stated that he was the seventh in order of birth of the eight children of Thomas and Rosetta (Keene) Goodwin, and of these children seven are living, Charlotte having died in young womanhood. The names of the others in order of birth, are as follows: John C., Adella, Jeanette, Agnes M., Lucy, Thomas E. and Albert P. Charlotte, who was the sixth child, became the wife of Allen Swartz of Fayette, this county, and was killed by a runaway team, in the very flower of her young womanhood. She is survived by two children. Lucy, the sister next older, is

the wife of Harry Persing, of Clyde, Ohio; Jennette is the wife of James Pease, of Traverse City, Mich.; Agnes Margaret is the wife of Courtland A. Knapp, of York township; and the brothers all reside in Fulton county, as does also the eldest sister, Adella, who is the wife of Alfred Bloom, of Swanton. The father of these children was born at New Church, Radnorshire, in the south of Wales, and came to America when a youth, his marriage to Rosetta Keene having been solemnized in the eastern part of Ohio, of which State she was a native. She died in Fulton county in 1875, and her husband survived her by nearly a score of years, his death occurring September 3, 1894. Ruth Ann (Tremain) Goodwin, wife of the subject of this review, was born in Fulton county and is the younger of the two children of Daniel M. and Catherine (Markel) Tremain. Her sister, Lillie Arthilla, is now the wife of Robert Carpenter, and they reside in Henry county, Ohio. Daniel M. Tremain was born in York township, this county, January 25, 1840, being a son of Gardner and Elizabeth (Miller) Tremain, the former of whom was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, April 15, 1813, and the latter was born in Dutchess county, New York, March 8, 1814. They were married October 14, 1834, and came to Fulton county, Ohio, in 1836, here passing the remainder of their lives, and each attained advanced age. They were numbered among the early and honored pioneers of the county, which was not organized as such until nearly a decade and a half after they took up their residence here. They became the parents of eight children, of whom three are living, and their descendants are numerous in Fulton county. John J., the eldest of the children, died of smallpox, while serving as a soldier in an Ohio regiment during the war of the Rebellion, his death occurring in a hospital in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1864, at which time he was twenty-seven years of age, having been a member of the One Hundredth Ohio volunteer infantry. Daniel M., the father of Mrs. Goodwin, was the next in order of birth. He also was a soldier in the Civil war, having enlisted, in 1861, in Company K, Thirty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he was in active service four years and seventeen days. He escaped disabling wounds, but while in the service contracted disease from the effects of which he has never recovered, and in recognition of which he receives a pension. Phoebe E., the wife of John Schloff, died in 1872; Benjamin Tremain died in childhood; Abraham is a retired farmer, residing in Delta, this county; Martha is the wife of A. A. Duamersq, a lumber dealer in Delta; Arthilla died in childhood, and Warren Benjamin, the youngest of the family, resides in Delta. The Markel family was early established in Fulton county. William and Ruth A. (Williams) Markel, parents of Mrs. Catherine Tremain, came here in 1844, shortly after their marriage. William Markel here traded a span of horses and a wagon for eighty acres of wild land, and initiated the development of a farm in the midst of the forest, his cash capital at the time being represented in the sum of six dollars. He became one of the well-to-do farmers of the county, where he died at an advanced age. Mrs. Catherine (Markel)

Tremain died in Delta, in 1891, and five years later her husband was united in marriage to Miss Helen Bayhe, who was born in Bluffton, Wells county, Indiana, being a daughter of George and Agnes (Hopplitzel) Bayhe, both of whom were born in Wurttemburg, Germany, the death of the former occurring in 1884 and that of the latter in 1892. In his early manhood Daniel Tremain was employed four years as a government mail carrier, transporting the mail from Waterville, Lucas county, to Bryan, Williams county, and making one round trip each week. He encountered many hardships and perils during these years of service in the undeveloped country, and his reminiscences of the early days are graphic and interesting.

SOLOMON GOTSHALL is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Ohio and is one of the prominent and influential landholders and business men of Fulton county, maintaining his residence near Fayette. He was born in Richland county, this state, on the 1st of February, 1836, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Castle) Gotshall, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, of sturdy German lineage, and the latter was of English descent and was born in Ohio. At the age of nineteen years, in 1833, George Gotshall came to Ohio and located in Richland county. About two years later his parents also took up their residence in the county, where his father, Solomon Gotshall, engaged in farming, there passing the remainder of his life, as did also his wife. George Gotshall continued a resident of Richland county until 1885, when he came to Fulton county, where he made his home until his death, though he was in Michigan at the time when the summons came to enter the eternal life, his wife having passed away several years previously. They became the parents of four children, of whom Solomon was the first born. Rachel is the wife of John Bard, of Gratiot county, Mich.; Daniel is a resident of near Fayette; and Mary is the wife of Adam Dare, of Mansfield, Ohio. Solomon Gotshall was reared on the homestead farm, in Richland county, in whose common schools he secured his early educational training. After attaining his majority he there engaged in farming on his own responsibility, continuing operations in this line four years, at the expiration of which, in 1861, he removed to Williams county, where he was engaged in the same line of enterprise until 1866, when he removed to Gorham township, Fulton county, where he engaged in farming. He also became prominently identified with lumbering and stock-dealing interests, and for a number of years he conducted an agricultural store, in Fayette, and also controlled an extensive business in the handling of agricultural implements and machinery, such as engines and separators. His progressive spirit became further manifest in his operation of a threshing outfit, and he was the first man in the township to make a success of utilizing a steam engine for power in this line, the first person for whom he did work with the new outfit of this sort demanding that Mr. Gotshall insure his barn against fire while doing the threshing. In 1881 he engaged in the lumber business at Archbold, where he purchased a saw-mill and planing-mill, also equipped

for the manufacture of staves and headings. He was with his son, L. D., in this enterprise, and a branch factory is maintained in Delta and Toledo, run by his sons, L. D. and J. W. The Archbold institution is the leading manufactory of the town and in the same employment is given to about 160 men. Mr. Gotshall is the owner of two hundred and forty acres of valuable land in Fulton county, and has taken a foremost part in advancing the agricultural interests of the same. He was the first man to propose the circulation of a petition for the improvement of Bean creek, which has been made to drain in an effective way the southeastern part of Gorham township, increasing the value of the swamp lands in that section by the amount of fifty to one hundred dollars an acre. He had a great deal of opposition in this project, and was compelled to give a bond of $10,000, signed by Heman A. Canfield. Mr. Gotshall was also one of the principal promoters of the Toledo and Western electric railway, coming into Fayette. In this project he also had opposition, many thinking it would be a detriment to the village. But it proved to be the reverse. Mr. Gotshall felt confident that it would be a great benefit to the village and surrounding county, and now feels a pardonable pride in the results of his faithful work. Mr. Gotshall is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and has held various local offices, including that of trustee of Gorham township, and he was secretary of the school board of that township for eighteen years. He is a charter member of the Fayette Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On the 21st of December, 1856, Mr. Gotshall was united in marriage to Miss Maria Whistler, who was born in Ashland county, Ohio, being a daughter of Christopher and Eliza Whistler, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Ashland county, Ohio; and her parents took up their residence in Richland county when Mr. Gotshall was six years of age, there passing the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Gotshall became the parents of four children: Granville is deceased; L. D. is a resident of Toledo and is interested in the mills with which his brother is identified in Archbold; Minnie is deceased; and I. W. is also concerned in the milling business at Delta, Toledo and Archbold, he residing at the latter place.

FRED GRANDY, who is engaged in the livery business in Delta and who is also the owner of a good farm in Fulton township, is a son of that sterling pioneer citizen, Henry R. Grandy, to whom a due tribute is paid on pages 385, 386 and 387, so that a recapitulation of the family history is not demanded in the present connection. Fred Grandy was born on the homestead farm now occupied by his father, in Fulton township, on the 29th of August, 1861, was reared to the discipline of the farm, and his educational advantages were those of the public schools of his native county. He has been engaged in the livery business in Delta since 1900, and controls a large patronage, having the only well-equipped livery in the town. He has done much to raise the grade of horses in this section, having kept thoroughbred breeding stock for many years and being a lover of the noble animals

to whose breeding and raising he has thus devoted his attention. He and his wife own a fine farm of ninety-five acres, two miles north of Delta, and also have a handsome modern residence in Delta. He is a stalwart Republican in his political proclivities, and is affiliated with Fulton Lodge, No. 248, Free and Accepted Masons; Octavius Waters Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Aurora Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of which last Mrs. Grandy also is a member. February 22, 1885, Mr. Grandy was united in marriage to Miss Eva F. Thompson, who was born and reared in this country, being a daughter of the late Abraham B. Thompson, one of the old and honored pioneers of Fulton county, concerning whom more specific mention is made in the sketch of the career of his son, Addison B., published on another page of this volume. The only living child of Mr. and Mrs. Grandy is Grace Evelyn, who remains at the parental home. Mr. Grandy served several years as deputy sheriff of Fulton county, and he is at the present time a valued member of the village council of Delta, being one of the progressive business men and popular citizens of this place.

MARSHAL TIMOTHY GRAVES, real-estate dealer and pension attorney of Wauseon, was born in Glencoe, Ontario, Canada, in 1858. He is the son of Peter W. and Hannah (Warner) Graves, both natives of Pontiac, Mich. His grandfather Graves and John Graves, an uncle of the father of the subject of this sketch, saw active service in the War of 1812. The wife of the grandfather Graves, a native of Pennsylania, was Mary Cooley before her marriage. One uncle and three brothers of the subject of this sketch served in the Civil war. Marshal Timothy Graves came from Canada to Ohio when seventeen years old, having received his education in the schools of Glencoe. For four years he was a sailor on the fresh-water lakes and then for two years he was employed in the railway service for the Wabash Company. In 1898 he enlisted in company G. Sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, at the age of forty years, with the rank of corporal, and was discharged May 24, 1899. He was stationed at Cuenfuegos, in the Island of Cuba. In 1901 he came to Wauseon and bought a farm south of the city, and is now living in Wauseon. After coming here he embarked in the real estate business, establishing at the same time a pension agency. He has met with marked success in everything that he has undertaken. In the sale of real-estate he operates in Fulton and the adjoining counties. As pension attorney he does business in many States. Few pension attorneys have served their clients more successfully than he. Mr. Graves has always taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the general improvement of Wauseon. By subscribing liberally to its stock he succeeded in locating in his home city a large canning factory. He married Mrs. Emma C. Fenton, a widow, of Franklin township, Henry county, O. She is the daughter of Rev. N. S. Waden of Henry county, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church North, well-known all over the State of Ohio. The subject of this sketch is commander of Camp Candaleria, No. 20,

United Spanish War Veterans, of Wauseon. He is a wide-a-wake, progressive business man and farmer, part owner of a fine farm of one hundred and forty acres, in a state of high cultivation, one and one-half miles south of the city. A fine modern residence and large barn are among the improvements he has erected on the land.

GEORGE GRAY, a leading contractor and builder of Lyons, is a well-known and popular citizen of this part of the county and is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Fulton county, which figures as the place of his nativity. He was born in York township, December 5, 1845, and is a son of Charles and Marilla (Donaldson) Gray. Charles Gray was born in England, whence he came to America when a young man, and he became one of the early settlers in York township, this county, where he reclaimed and improved a farm of 120 acres. With advancing years, he retired from active labor, taking up his residence in the city of Wauseon, where he died August 16, 1900, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. His first wife, Marilla, *nee* Donaldson, died in 1850, having become the mother of three children, George, James and Mary, the last-named having become the wife of Stephen Coff and being now deceased. For his second wife Charles Gray married Esther Cooper, and they had three children, Charles W., Amos A. and Jennie. After the death of his second wife he married Miss Mell Hodges, who died a few years later, leaving one daughter, Etta. Mr. Gray thereafter consummated a fourth marriage, wedding Elizabeth Cooper, who survives him. George Gray was reared to manhood in Fulton county and duly availed himself of the advantages of the common schools, and farming was his principal vocation for many years. He took up his residence in Royalton township in 1886 and has been a resident of the village of Lyons for ten years. He was identified with agricultural pursuits in this township until 1898, since which time he has followed the trade of carpentry, being an excellent workman and being successful in his efforts. He rendered loyal service in the Union ranks at the time when the integrity of the Republic was menaced by armed rebellion. In October, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he took part in the memorable battles of Stone River and Missionary Ridge, after which he was detailed as division teamster, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge, at Columbus, Ohio, June 22, 1865. He is a valued member of Baxter Post, No. 238, G. A. R., at Lyons, and in politics his allegiance is given to the Democratic party. February 20, 1867, Mr. Gray wedded Miss Mary Kane, daughter of Henry and Mary (King) Kane, who were born and reared in Ireland and who were pioneers of York township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have two daughters: Cora, wife of Michael Heiner, and Clara, wife of William Seward.

RUDOLPH GIGAX, a retired farmer of Elmira, Fulton county, O., is a native of Switzerland, having been born on a farm about six miles from the city of Berne, July 20, 1850. He is the son of Jacob and Magdalena (Burkholder) Gigax, both natives of Switzerland. Jacob Gigax was a successful farmer in the old country until 1854, when, with his family, consisting of wife and six children, he emigrated to the United States. Coming directly to Ohio, he located in German township, Fulton county, where the present village of Burlington is situated, and followed general farming until his death, on March 15, 1871, aged sixty-four years. His widow survived him until March 15, 1882, aged sixty-seven years. To these parents there was born a family of nine children, two of whom were born in this country. Their names follow: Fred, who died in 1904, aged sixty-five years, followed farming in Franklin township; Elizabeth, the wife of L. W. Brown, died in 1881; Godlip, a farmer of German township; Mary, now Mrs. John Keller of German township; Rudolph; Rosetta, the wife of Eli Wyse of Franklin township; Christina, (deceased), the wife of George Younges; John, of German township, and Mary Ann, who died in infancy in Switzerland. Rudolph Gigax was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools. Until 1882 he was engaged in general farming, when he embarked in the mercantile business, conducting a hardware establishment for two years. Then he purchased the general store at the village of Burlington and conducted it with unusual success for two years. Disposing of this business, he retired to his fine farm, a half-mile north of Elmira. In politics he has always acted independently, preferring to use his own judgment when passing on the fitness of candidates for public office. His success in life is largely due to his untiring energy, his close application to business and his scrupulous honesty in dealing with his fellow-men.

HENRY R. GRANDY.—The annals of the pioneer days read almost like a romance to those of the younger generation, but stern reality robbed the era of much of its glamor for those who were active participants in the drama of initial development which has reached its denoument in the opulent material and civic prosperity of the present day, as the grand twentieth century rolls into the cycle of the ages. Mr. Grandy is one of those honored citizens whose memory links the formative epoch with that of latter-day prosperity, and he is now living practically retired on his fine farmstead, in Fulton township, where he has made his home for nearly sixty years, being a scion of one of the well-known pioneer families of this section. Mr. Grandy was born in Clinton county, N. Y., on the 9th of Septem-

ber, 1832, and is a son of Michael B. and Anna (Leggett)Grandy, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts, December 5, 1802, and the latter was born in New Hampshire, December 21, 1809. They were married in Easton, Washington county, N. Y., on the 24th of December, 1827, and thereafter resided in Clinton county, that State, until 1838, when they came to Fulton county, Ohio, having four children at the time, and three more were born after they became residents of this county. Betsy J., born October 17, 1828, was married, on the 8th of November, 1846, to Charles Thompson, who is now deceased, and she resides in Edgerton, Williams county, having five children. Judson W. was born August 2, 1830, and his death occurred January 30, 1858, his wife and one child having preceded him into eternal rest. Henry R., of this sketch, was the next in order of birth. Samuel P., born May 21, 1835, married Ann E. Harris, March 27, 1859, and of their three children two are living—Jennie, wife of Daniel K. Ladenburg, of Delta, and Charles, manager for the Pittsburg Coal Company in the city of Toledo. Samuel P. resides in Delta and is employed by his nephew, Fred Grandy, of whom mention is made in the preceding sketch. John A., who was born January 31, 1839, resides in Delta, being a notary public and a pension attorney. Moses D., born July 13, 1841, was killed in the battle of Honey Hill, S. C., December 1, 1864, having been in service at the time as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Ann E., born June 4, 1844, is the widow of William A. Lingle, to whom she was married, October 25, 1866, and she resides in the city of Owosso, Mich. Henry R. Grandy secured his early educational discipline in the pioneer schools of this section, and his earliest practical duties were in connection with the work on the farm, in the midst of the primeval forest. The family lived on rented farms in Swan Creek township until 1845, when the father purchased a tract of eighty acres, comprising a portion of the fine landed estate now owned by the subject of this review, this having been the first permanent home of the family after coming to Ohio. The land was wholly unimproved, and the father and sons found theirs the task of felling the giant forest trees and reclaiming the tract to cultivation, all having rendered due quota of aid in the development of this section. The first house was constructed of logs, being sixteen by twenty-eight feet in dimensions, with a "lean-to," fourteen feet wide, running its entire length at the rear. This was one of the best houses in the locality at the time. A mammoth fireplace occupied one end of the living room, and when this was filled with the crackling logs of burning hickory a generous warmth was diffused and the interior made attractive in a homely way. The cooking was largely done in or in front of the fireplace, and bread was usually baked in an iron kettle, which was embedded in live coals and covered with a high-flanged lid, which also held its complement of coals. A later device was the tin reflector, which was supposed to catch and concentrate the heat from a roaring fire and thus do the baking. Mr. Grandy recalls that the roads of those days usually followed the ridges or highest ground, winding around through the forest, by blazed trail, until the

desired destination was reached. Some of the larger cabins of the pioneers were often used for religious services, led by the itinerant preachers or circuit-riders of the day, and log houses which had been discarded for larger ones were frequently used for the primitive schools. The nearest mill was at Maumee, twenty miles distant, and the ox teams were principally utilized by the early settlers. Amusements were simple but wholesome, consisting principally of neighborhood parties and "bees" of various descriptions, and hospitality and good cheer were never lacking. September 20, 1860, Mr. Grandy was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Cameron, who was born near Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y., June 14, 1840. She was left an orphan in early childhood and was reared by her paternal grandmother. She had two brothers, Joseph and Alexander, the former of whom died in the spring of 1863, while serving in the Union army, and the latter is a resident of Osborne county, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Grandy had two children, concerning the older of whom, Fred, an individual sketch appears immediately preceding this one. Ida was born June 8, 1863, and remains with her father on the old homestead. She was afforded good educational advantages and is an accomplished musician, to the teaching of which art she has devoted her attention for a number of years, having large classes in Delta and in the neighborhood of her country home, and she is held in high regard in the community, being popular in its social circles. Mrs. Grandy was called to the eternal life on the 7th of October, 1893, and her remains lie at rest in the Fulton Union cemetery. She was a woman of gentle and noble character and endeared herself to all who came within the sphere of her influence. She was a devoted member of the Christian or Disciples church, with which Mr. Grandy also has been identified for nearly half a century, his daughter also being an active member. In politics Mr. Grandy has ever been a stanch supporter of the Republican party and its principles, having cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has been incumbent of various offices of local trust, including those of township trustee, district clerk and school director, and his aid and influence have always been freely given in support of measures and enterprises for the general good of the community. He inherited a half-interest in the old homestead of eighty acres, and purchased the other half-interest, and here he has maintained his home since he was a youth of sixteen years. He is one of the sturdy pioneer citizens of Fulton county, where his name has ever stood as a synonym of honor, integrity and loyalty.

JOHN A. GRANDY, township clerk of York township and engaged in practice as a pension attorney, at Delta, is an honored member of one of the sterling pioneer families of Fulton county, which has been his home from the time of his birth. He was born in Swan Creek township, on the 30th of January, 1839, the old homestead being located three miles east of Delta, and is a son of Mishel B. and Anna (Leggett) Grandy, whose marriage was solemnized in the State of New York, whence they came to Fulton county in 1838, locating in Swan Creek township as pioneers. There the father developed a

farm, becoming one of the prominent citizens of this section and ever commanding unqualified esteem in the community. Concerning him and his wife detailed mention is made in the sketch of their son Henry R. appearing immediately before this one, and to the same reference may be made for genealogical data apropos of the article at hand. John A. Grandy was reared on the home farm, and in the common schools secured his elementary education, which was supplemented by a course in the graded schools at Waterville, Lucas county. His independent career was initiated by his service as a school teacher, and in this way he earned the first money which he ever could definitely call his own. He tought his first term of school when he had just passed his fifteenth year, and he received eighty-eight dollars in gold for his services. He states that never since has he had a sum of money which looked as large to him or one in which he took so great pride. This first pedagogic experience was gained in the winter of 1854-5, and thereafter he continued to teach, especially during the winter terms, until 1863. On the 2d of May, 1864, he tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served one hundred and forty-five days, at the expiration of which he received his discharge. Thereafter he continued to teach for several years, in the meanwhile devoting much attention to the study of higher branches of learning, and in the winter of 1864-5 he was employed as principal of the Delta schools. In May, 1865, he sold his farm in Swan Creek township—a property which he had acquired some time previously, paying for the same with money earned by teaching —and he invested the proceeds in a general store at Centerville, now known as Swanton, where he conducted a profitable business until 1875, when his establishment was destroyed by fire, entailing an almost total loss, as his insurance indemnity was very small. This misfortune made it impossible for him to resume business, and he again had recourse to his ability as a teacher, continuing his work in the school-room, and also working as a fire-insurance agent, until 1883. He then went to Hand county, South Dak., where he secured a homestead, to which he proved title in due time, continuing to reside on the place about five years and then returning to his old home. After returning from the West he taught one term of school, and in 1889 he adopted his present profession of prosecuting pension claims before the various departments in Washington, in which field of endeavor he has been specially successful, gaining proper recognition of the claims of many deserving veterans of the Civil war. He is also a notary public, and has served consecutively as township clerk since 1892, through successive re-elections every two years. In political matters Mr. Grandy is a stalwart supporter of the principles of the Republican party, in whose cause he has been a somewhat active worker in a local way. He served four years as a member of the board of school examiners of the county, and has always maintained a deep interest in educational affairs. In a fraternal way he is a valued member of McQuillin Post, No. 171, G. A. R., of Delta, and is also a member of the National Union, a social

and beneficial order. On New Year's day of the year 1863, Mr. Grandy was united in marriage to Miss Amelia L. Quiggle, who was born in Hampden, Geauga county, Ohio, being a daughter of Calvin and Louise Quiggle, who came to Fulton county in 1852, here passing the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Grandy has five brothers and two sisters. Romanso C. is a resident of Michigan; Horatio H., Clarence C. and Frederick E. reside in Delta; and Elmer C. maintains his home in Hartford, Conn.; Lucy is the wife of Russell G. Merrill, of Lincoln, Neb.; and Maria is the wife of Jacob N. Bechtol, of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Grandy have three children. Frank, who is now engaged as salesman in a mercantile establishment in Delta, was here engaged in the general merchandise business for himself until his place was destroyed by fire, in December, 1904. He served thirteen months during the Spanish-American war, as a member of Company G, Sixth Ohio Volunteers, his command having been held in reserve for a number of months at Chickamauga Park and having been on duty in Cuba about six months. Jessie is the wife of Frank Shumaker, engaged in the meat-market business in Delta, and they have one child, Elmer. Mary, the youngest of the three children, still remains at the parental home, being one of the popular young ladies of the community.

SYLVESTER GREEN, a prominent farmer and popular citizen of Royalton township, was born in Fairfield township, Lenawee county, Mich., on the 28th of June, 1843, and is a son of James and Eliza (McConnell) Green, both of whom were born near the city of Belfast, Ireland, where they were reared and where their marriage was solemnized in the year 1830. In the same year they left the Emerald Isle and set bravely forth to establish for themselves a home in America. They remained several years in the State of New York, and then came to Toledo, Ohio, where the father secured employment in connection with the construction of the Maumee canal. He was thus engaged about one year and then settled in Fairfield township, Lenawee county, Mich., where, in 1840, he purchased forty acres of land, retaining possession of the same about two years and then exchanging the property for a tract of eighty acres, in the same township. This latter farm he reclaimed and improved and there both he and his wife continued to reside until his death, which occurred in September, 1888, at which time he was seventy-nine years of age. His widow still survives and has reached (1905) the venerable age of ninety-one years. They became the parents of ten children, of whom six attained years of maturity—Eliza, James Henry, Sylvester, William, Rachel and George. Eliza, who is deceased, was the wife of Edwin Smith, and Rachel is the wife of Richard N. Miller. Sylvester Green had an adequate experience in strenuous work during his boyhood and youth, since he aided in the reclaiming and cultivation of the pioneer homestead, in Fairfield township, Lenawee county, Mich., and his educational training was limited to the somewhat primitive schools of the locality and period. He continued to remain at the parental home until his

marriage, in 1869, when he purchased a farm of eighty acres in his native township, where he continued to reside until 1875, when he purchased forty acres there and then came to Royalton township, Fulton county, where he purchased forty acres, in Section 9, later adding forty acres of adjacent land, clearing a considerable portion of the place from the wild condition, and he has continued to add to his landed estate from time to time until he now owns three hundred and six acres, lying in Royalton township and across the Michigan line in his native township of Fairfield. It includes also the little homestead of twenty-six and one-half acres where he now resides, a portion of the same being within the corporate limits of the village of Lyons, where he has an attractive home and where he has maintained his residence since the autumn of 1902, being practically retired, though still having a general supervision of his extensive farming interests. He is a stalwart Republican and has been incumbent of minor offices in his township, including that of land-appraiser. He is affiliated with Lyons Lodge No. 622, I. O. O. F., and with the adjunct organization, the Daughters of Rebekah, of which latter Mrs. Green also is a member. He and his wife are prominent members of the Lyons Christian church, in which he is a deacon. Mr. Green has been three times married. August 9, 1869, he wedded Miss Lavina Catlin, daughter of Burge Catlin, of Norwalk, Ohio, and she died in 1878, leaving two children—Almon B., who married Miss Fannie Oaks; and Mary L., who is the wife of Arthur Wood. For his second wife Mr. Green married Miss Eliza Catlin, sister of his first wife, and she died in 1887, leaving no children. He later married his present wife, whose maiden name was Celia Catlin and who is likewise a sister of the two former wives of Mr. Green. No children have been born of this union.

GEORGE W. GRIESINGER, whose life was one of earnestness, industry and devotion to duty and who stood as one of the representative citizens and farmers of Fulton county, died on his homestead place, in Fulton township, on the 7th of December, 1904, secure in the abiding esteem of all who knew him and leaving a record which stands both as lesson and incentive. Mr. Griesinger was born in Somerset county, Pa., on the 20th of February, 1836, and was a son of Gottfried H. and Esther (Schultz) Griesinger, the former of whom was born in the kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, and the latter was a native of the State of Pennsylvania, where their marriage was solemnized. George W. was a child of seven years at the time of his parents' removal from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and the family located in Fulton county, on land adjoining the homestead now occupied by the widow of the subject of this sketch, and here the parents passed the remainder of their lives, having been worthy pioneers of the county and having assisted in the initial stages of its agricultural and civic development. George W. Griesinger early gained a knowledge of arduous manual labor, since he assisted in the reclamation of the home farm and otherwise assisted in its work, and his educational advantages in a fundamental way were those

offered in the somewhat primitive schools of the locality and period. He became a man of high attainments, largely through self-discipline, well-directed reading and a course of study in the normal school at Wauseon, and as a young man he was successfully engaged in teaching for some time. August 15, 1862, Mr. Griesinger enlisted as a private in Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served until January 24, 1865, when he received his honorable discharge, by reason of disabilities caused by wounds received in action. His command was a part of the Western Army, and he took part in practically all the engagements in which that army was active from the time of his enlistment until the close of the war. Among the principal engagements in which he participated may be mentioned the following: Huff's Ferry, Loudon Creek, Lenoirs, Campbell Station, Knoxville, Blaine's Cross-roads, and Dandridge, Tenn.; Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Chattahoochie river, Atlanta, Peachtree Creek and Lovejoy Station, Ga.; and Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. He was thrice wounded, and never recovered entirely from the effects of his injuries, in recognition of which he eventually was granted a pension by the government. The same loyalty and fidelity which characterized his service as a valiant soldier of the Republic typified his entire life in its other relations, and he was the soul of honor and integrity, ever appreciative of the higher ideals and striving to order his course in harmony therewith. Shortly after the close of the war Mr. Griesinger purchased sixty acres of the present homestead, in Fulton township, later adding an adjoining twenty acres, and here he made his home until death, having developed and improved one of the fine farms of the county and having attained a success worthy the name. In his political allegiance he was a stanch Republican, fraternally he was identified with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic, and he was a zealous member of the Evangelical Association, with which religious body he became identified when but twelve years of age. He was called upon to serve in various township offices, and was justice of the peace about five years, being incumbent of this position at the time of his death. Mr. Griesinger was twice married, the maiden name of his first wife, who died April 3, 1868, having been Mary M. McQuillan. They became the parents of three children, Ada May, John H. and Mary M., the last named being deceased. October 13, 1870, Mr. Griesinger married Miss Lydia A. Siegel, who survives him and still resides on the old homestead. She was born in German township, this county, on the 12th of June, 1852, and is a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Naftzinger) Siegel, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, where they were married. They came to Ohio in an early day, having three children at the time, and first located in Wayne county, whence they removed to German township, Fulton county, in 1852. They were in very modest circumstances financially, as is evident when we revert to the fact that in caring for his family the father worked for some time for thirty-seven and one-half cents

a day. By industry, economy and good management he acquired a fine property, and he was the owner of a well-improved and valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres, near Archbold, German township, at the time of his death, which occurred in 1884, his wife having passed away in 1882. They became the parents of nine children, of whom five are living, all being residents of Fulton county, where the four sons are prosperous farmers. To Mr. and Mrs. Griesinger were born twelve children, concerning whom the following brief record is incorporated: Daisy Almira, born September 14, 1871, died October 19, 1881; Thomas, born December 21, 1873, died on the 23d of the same month; Jacob A. was born December 25, 1874; George Peter, June 4, 1876; Daniel F., July 28, 1878; Dora Etta, July 1, 1880; Clarence E. and Clara E., twins, June 11, 1882; Katie, June 12, 1884; Emily V., February 10, 1887; Ola, January 10, 1889; and an infant son who died February 16, 1894. Mrs. Griesinger and her daughters are devoted members of the Evangelical Association, and they are prominent in the church and social life of the community, the attractive family home being a center of generous hospitality.

CONLEY E. GUILFORD is incumbent of the office of treasurer of Fulton county and is a popular and well-known citizen, so that it is incumbent that he be accorded representation in this work. He was born in the town of Cuba, N. Y., on the 24th of July, 1851, and is a son of Robert G. Guilford, who came to Fulton county in 1858 and located on a farm in Dover township. In 1863 the father tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, and he sacrificed his life on the altar of his country, his death occurring in 1863. He was a son of Samuel Guilford, a native of Massachusetts and of old Puritan stock. The latter removed from Wakefield, Mass., to the State of New York, where he passed the remainder of his life, having rendered valiant service as a soldier in the War of 1812. The maiden name of the mother of the present treasurer of Fulton county was Phoebe Post, and she was born in Cazenovia, N. Y. By reason of the loss of her husband a heavy burden of responsibility was thrown upon her shoulders, in the management of the estate and in caring for her children, and it is fitting that in this connection a statement of tribute be paid her memory for the noble and unselfish way in which she performed the duties which thus made so great exactions upon her mind, heart and strength. She died on the old homestead farm, in Dover township, in the year 1869. Conley E. Guilford is indebted to the public schools of Fulton county for his early educational privileges, having been about seven years of age at the time of his parents' removal to this State, and in order to aid and relieve his widowed mother he early began the battles of life on his own responsibility. Having been reared on a farm, he naturally initiated his independent career as a worker along the lines to which he had been trained, but he was early called upon to serve in positions of public trust and responsibility. He was incumbent of

the office of clerk of Clinton township about twelve years, and for two years was a valued member of the Wauseon school-board. In 1872 he engaged in the drug business in Wauseon, continuing in this line of enterprise until 1896 and being numbered among the representative business men of the county capital. In 1881 he was commissioned postmaster, by President Garfield, continuing in charge of the Wauseon office until the accession of Grover Cleveland to the presidential chair. In 1901 Mr. Guilford became the candidate of the Republican party for the office of treasurer of Fulton county, was elected by a gratifying majority, and the popular estimate placed upon his administration was best indicated by his re-election in 1903. The routine of the office work was very summarily interrupted in January, 1905, by the daring robbery of the safe in the treasurer's office, and naturally, Mr. Guilford feels greatly disconcerted and aggrieved over the affair, though by no means could he have anticipated or forefended the crime, which entailed a very considerable loss to him personally. Thus far all efforts to apprehend the guilty persons have proven futile. No iota of blame attaches to any of the county officials, since every reasonable provision and effort were made to safeguard the county funds. It is evident that the robbery was committed by experts, the vault and safe having been reduced to a chaotic mass of wreckage by means of nitroglycerine and other powerful explosives. The county's loss was made good by the insurance company which had indemnified the safe and its contents. Mr. Guilford has for many years taken a prominent part in the political affairs of the county, and is a leader in the local councils of the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and deeply appreciative of the noble and time-honored organization. In 1881 Mr. Guilford was united in marriage to Miss Florence McConnell, daughter of A. W. McConnell, who removed to Fulton county from Medina county, in 1870, and who now resides in Wauseon. He served six years as auditor of the county and is a well-known and honored citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Guilford have two sons, Frank R., who is a student in the Ohio State University, in Columbus, and Clarence A., who is attending the Wauseon public schools.

GEORGE Z. GUNSAULLUS, one of the representative farmers of Royalton township, was born in Richland county, Ohio, March 15, 1840, and is a son of Melvin M. and Isabel (Forbet) Gunsaullus, of German and Irish lineage respectively. The parents came to Fulton county in 1846 and settled in Franklin township, where the father reclaimed forty acres of land from the virgin wilds, becoming one of the well-to-do farmers of the county and standing high in the esteem of all who knew him. Both he and his wife continued residents of Franklin township until their death. Of their eight children seven grew to maturity—George Z., Daniel E., (deceased), Margaret J., (deceased), Anna M., Nancy M., (deceased), Mary E., (deceased), and Elizabeth E., (deceased). George Z. was reared on the home farm, in Franklin township, early became inured to the work

of the pioneer farm, and he secured his educational training in the common schools of the locality. September 10, 1862, he manifested his patriotism by enlisting in Company K, Thirty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he went to the front, taking part in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Jonesboro, Chickamauga, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, and in the Atlanta campaign, and he was with Sherman's forces on the ever memorable "march to the sea." He was in active service nearly three years and received his honorable discharge at Columbus, Ohio. On his return home he found employment as a farm-hand, and in the spring of 1871 he purchased his present fine homestead farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, in Section 28, Royalton township, where he has since made his home, reclaiming much of the land from the wild state and making the best of improvements, including the erection of substantial buildings. He is a stanch adherent of the Republican party. December 16, 1866, he married Miss Lovina Ann Venetten, of Gorham township, this county, daughter of Gilbert and Julia Ann (Depew) Vanetten of Ulster County, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Gunsaullus have no children.

EPHRAIM GORSUCH, a representative farmer and pioneer citizen of Clinton township, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, December 20, 1835. His father, Nathan Gorsuch, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., whence he came to Wayne county, Ohio, when a young man, being there married and there continuing his residence until 1854, when he came to Fulton county, settling in Section 15, Clinton township, and later establishing his residence in Section 16, where he died on the 3d of March, 1886. He served in the War of 1812 and represented Wayne county in the State legislature for one term. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Ayers, and she was born and reared in Wayne county, and she died in Clinton township, Fulton county, November 29, 1872. This honored pioneer couple became the parents of seven sons and seven daughters, and of the number five are living. One son, Mordecai, was a member of an Ohio regiment in the Civil war, being taken prisoner and having been held in captivity for some time at Belle Isle and later at Jackson, where he died. Ephraim Gorsuch passed his boyhood and youth in Wayne county, in the common schools of which he secured his early educational training, and he was about nineteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Fulton county, where he has ever since resided and where he has attained to a high degree of success in temporal affairs. He is the owner of five well-improved farms in Fulton county, four of them being operated by his sons, and the aggregate area of his landed estate is four hundred and five acres, making him one of the exten-

sive land-holders of the county. He is a man of liberal views and much public spirit, and is held in unqualified esteem in the community in which he has so long maintained his home. Mr. Gorsuch is now living essentially retired, having an attractive little place of five acres, improved with a fine residence and other buildings, and is here making his home near the scene of his former indefatigable labors as an agriculturist. After his marriage he located on a tract of eighty acres of land, of which only seven acres had been cleared, the remainder being covered with a dense growth of timber. In the reclaiming of the farm he utilized an ox team, a number of years passing before he secured horses, and in the early days he was accustomed to utilize his oxen in driving to the church which he and his good wife attended. He has contributed his quota to the development and progress of the county and is known as a worthy citizen. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church. On the 3d of March, 1862, Mr. Gorsuch was united in marriage to Miss Maria Cantleberry, daughter of David and Louisa (Davenport) Cantleberry, who settled in Fulton county in 1844, here residing until death. He passed to his reward in 1886 and his wife died in 1895. David Cantleberry was born in Pennsylvania, in 1807, and as a young man he removed to Holmes county, Ohio, where he followed the trade of gunsmith, also engaging in farming. He was married in that county, and after his removal to Fulton county made farming his principal vocation. Mr. and Mrs. Gorsuch have four sons, each of whom has been provided with a good farm, through the providence and kindness of their father. Edwin L., who resides in Section 30, Clinton township, married Miss Margaret Mohr; Nathan N., whose farm is in Sections 4 and 33, Pike township, married Miss Lucy Becker; David W., whose farm is in Section 30, York township, married Miss Ida Bryant; and Frank P., who resides on the old homestead, in Clinton township, married Miss Henrietta Genter. The sons received good educational advantages and are numbered among the representative young farmers of the county.

GEORGE B. HEISE, a prominent and well-known lawyer of Wauseon, is a native of Pickaway county, O., where he was born on November 6, 1862. He is the son of Solomon S. and Olivia (Coontz) Heise, both natives of Pickaway county. Solomon Heise is a representative of a very early established family in that section of the State. The father of Solomon Heise was George Heise, a native of Bucks county, Pa., who came to Pickaway county at the age of eighteen years and entered government land, a portion of which has remained in the family for nearly a hundred years. George Heise was a soldier in the War of 1812, being a member of a Kentucky regiment that participated in the campaign against Detroit. Martin Heise, the father of George Heise, was a Revolutionary hero. This family has been represented in America for more than two hundred years, the founders of the American branch being natives of Germany. The

mother of George B. Heise was a daughter of Henry Coontz, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Pickaway county in young manhood, with his wife, a Miss Wall, a descendant of the well-known Wall family, who emigrated to America with Lord Baltimore. The Walls were a prominent and wealthy family whose influence did much towards establishing the right of Americans to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Henry Coontz, a native of Virginia, was a teacher in the early history of that commonwealth, and a man of influence and prominence. The parental home of George B. Heise is still in Pickaway county, about twenty miles from that on which his father was born. George B. Heise grew to manhood on the parental home, near Circleville, receiving his elementary education in the public schools of his native county. He prepared for teaching at the Central normal school, Worthington, O., supplementing this by a course of study at the Fayette Normal University. Then for twelve years he taught in the schools of Fulton and Pickaway counties and earned the reputation of being a successful educator. But like most young men who enter the teachers' profession, he did not consider that calling permanent. Under the tutorship of John W. Roseborough, the nestor of the Fulton county bar, he read law and was admitted to practice on June 8, 1893. In September following he began his professional work at Wauseon, where he has since resided. Though engaged in general professional work, he has given special attention to probate business and the settlement of estates, and has built up a large and lucrative practice. George B. Heise easily ranks among the foremost lawyers of the Fulton county bar, being a thorough student and indefatigable worker and the possessor of a valuable professional library. In politics he is an earnest Democrat and he wields a potent influence in the counsels of that party as an organizer of great strength. He was the prime mover in the organization of a successful opposition to a clique of corrupt politicians who for years dominated politics in Fulton county, dictating nominations and elections, and resorting to the worst questionable means to carry out their nefarious ends. The confidence of the people in the sincerity and honesty of Mr. Heise brought to his standard well-meaning men of every political faith, and through their energies the county was purged of its political leprosy and brought to a system of honest caucuses, honest conventions and honest elections. Being an earnest adherent to the principals advocated by the National Democratic conventions of 1896 and 1900, he believes that if any faction of the party needs "reorganizing," it is the one that followed strange gods and allied itself with the so-called party which came into existence for the purpose of defeating the nominees of the "regular" Democratic party. He is a thoughtful, careful writer upon political subjects, expressing himself in language that cannot be miscontrued, and has no patience whatever with ambiguous political platforms. Recently Mr. Heise has become interested in the organization of the Mercer Co-Operative Department Store in Wauseon, of which corporation he is the treasurer. The purpose of this establishment is to make the stockhold-

ers participants in the profits arising from the sale of goods. A wide distribution of the stock of this concern is assured by the fact that it is non-transferable and limited to one hundred-dollar shares. A competent manager is employed to supervise the details of the business. As the experimental stage has been successfully passed, the promoters of the enterprise are planning to establish similar stores at suitable places throughout the United States. Mr. Heise, while at school at Fayette, became a member of the Good Templars, and he still adheres to the principles of that fraternity, using neither tobacco nor intoxicants in any form. He is treasurer of the local camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, recorder of the local camp of the Court of Honor, and a member of the Encampment and subordinate lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his religious views he is quite liberal, being nominally a Methodist, though not wholly in accord with the discipline of that church. George B. Heise chose for his helpmeet on life's journey Miss Minnie E. Reiger of Franklin township, a daughter of George and Barbara Reiger, both of whom are deceased. Two promising sons have come to bless this union. They are: Roscoe S., a student at the Ohio State University, and Bryan, a pupil of the Wauseon city schools.

FREDERICK HELFRICH, mayor and prominent merchant of Swanton, Fulton county, O., is a native of Lucas county, having been born in Richfield township, nine miles northeast of Swanton, on October 18, 1859. Frederick and Mary (Pitzen) Helfrich, his parents were both natives of Germany, the former of Hesse Darmstadt and the latter of Prussia. They emigrated to America with their parents and were married in Perrysburg, Wood county, O. From there they removed to Richfield township, Lucas county, Ohio, where Frederick Helfrich spent his life farming, dying in 1874, aged fifty-nine years. His widow, who survived him many years, died in November, 1903, at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. To these parents there were born seven children, of whom six are yet living. Their names follow: Frances, the wife of Adam Myers, a farmer of Lucas county, O.; Barbara, the wife of Henry Langenderfer, also a farmer of Lucas county; Anthony, an undertaker and furniture dealer of Lorain, O.; Frederick; Mary, unmarried and living with her relatives; Stephen, a merchant of Raab's Corners, Lucas county; and John, the eldest, who was killed when thirteen years old by a vicious animal. Frederick Helfrich was reared on a farm and received his education in the public and parochial schools of his native county. For some years after attaining to his majority he followed farming. Then he was employed for one year as salesman in a dry-goods store in Toledo, O. In 1886 he came to Swanton and engaged for the next nine years in the livery business. Quitting the livery business, he established the only exclusively crockery store in Swanton, in which business he has met with marked success. This establishment carries a full line of crockery-ware, tinware, lamps, notions, etc. In connection with this business he is also ticket-agent of the Toledo and Indiana Electric railroad. In 1903 he was elected mayor of

Swanton, his term expiring January 1, 1906. In political views he is liberal, not controlled by party lines, though he usually supports the Democratic ticket in national elections. He has served several years as a member of the board of health and one term in the village council. He is a past chancellor commander of the Swanton lodge of Knights of Pythias and with his wife a member of St. Richard's Catholic church. On May 5, 1892, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Elida Reed, a native of Swanton and the daughter of A. A. and Sarah Reed, pioneer settlers of this locality. To Frederick Helfrich and wife have been born two children. They are: Ruth, aged twelve years, and Fern, aged ten years.

WILLIAM HILL, retired farmer and highly respected citizen of Swanton, is a native of Tuscarawas county, O., where he was born on June 5, 1844. He is a son of Capt. John Hill, a native of Ohio, his mother in maidenhood being Elizabeth Buffington of Pennsylvania. In early life John Hill was a canal-boat captain, operating on the Miami and Erie Canal and the Wabash river, and to a limited extent on the Great Lakes. When the canal was superseded by the railroad he was forced to give up his avocation. He died at the home of his son, William, in his seventy-third year, his wife having died just one month before. They were the parents of seven children, of whom only three are now living. Those living are: William; James, a farmer of Fulton county; and Alice, the wife of James Berry of Swanton. Charles died at the age of seventeen and the other three in childhood. William Hill accompanied his parents to Fulton county when he was ten years old. His education was quite limited, as his father put him to work on the canal-boat immediately after the removal of the family to this county, depriving him each year of a mother's care and attention during the eight months of the boating season. Tiring of this monotonous work, he ran away and enlisted in the Union army. After having once failed to pass the required examination, he finally succeeded in getting into the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio volunteer infantry and served three years. His regiment was for a time under the command of General Brailey. He participated in fourteen battles, among which may be mentioned the following: Bowling Green, Ky., Resaca, Ga., Campbell's Station, Tenn., Siege of Knoxville and Dandridge, Tenn. At the last named engagement he received a disabling wound and was sent to the hospital at Lancaster, Ky. While convalescing at the hospital, he with others of different regiments and companies was organized into a company to take part in the race after the Rebel raider, Morgan. In 1865 he was discharged from the service at Cleveland, O., and at once returned to his parental home near Swanton. For the first two years after his return from the war he was an employee of the American Express company. At the age of twenty-five, after his marriage, he located permanently at Swanton. After being engaged in different lines of work for many years, he has laid aside everything else except that of looking after his garden and fruit orchards. In politics Mr. Hill

is a stanch Republican. For twelve years he served as constable and for four years as deputy-sheriff of Fulton county. He is a member of Quiggle Post, No. 289, Grand Army of the Republic, having filled the various chairs in that organization, and with his wife a member of the Baptist church. In 1870 he chose as his life partner Miss Mary Lucinda Berry, a daughter of Isaac and Arminda (Frost) Berry, pioneer settlers of this community. Of the five sons that have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hill three are still living. The names of those deceased were John L. and Bert. Walter I., the eldest, is master-mechanic of the American Tin-Plate company, located at Monessen, Pa. His position is as lucrative as it is responsible, and it is needless to state that he is filling it to the entire satisfaction of his employers. The maiden name of his wife was Miss Carrie Benz, a native of Fayette. Pearl D., the second of the living sons, is a member of the Regular Army, and holds the position of First-Sergeant, and is stationed in Arkansas. Louis G., the youngest child of the family, is foreman of the machine shops of the American Tin-Plate company at Monessen, where he is living a happy married life. William Hill is a progressive, public-spirited citizen. By industry and sobriety he has earned a fine home, where he and wife enjoy the pleasure of perfect domestic harmony. Their lives have been congenial and happy, and the parental home is still the dearest place on earth to the devoted sons whose business life has called them to other localities. For the disabilities incurred in army life, Mr. Hill is now drawing a liberal pension. William Hill and his most estimable wife have just cause to be proud of the achievements of their sons, all of whom have attained prominence.

JOHN P. HOLLAND is a progressive farmer and honored citizen of Royalton township, where he has resided from the time of his birth, and it was his to represent Fulton county as one of the valiant "boys in blue" who followed the old flag on the battlefields of the South during the greatest Civil war known in the annals of history. Mr. Holland was born on the homestead farm, in Royalton township, on the 26th of December, 1844, and is a son of Thomas R. and Deborah M. (Thompson) Holland, both of whom were born and reared in Buckinghamshire, England, being representatives of sterling old English families, long settled in that section of the "right little isle." They came to America in 1832, and the father made his way to Toledo, Ohio, where he was employed until about 1835, when he came to Fulton county and settled in Royalton township, as one of the early pioneers of this section, which was then a part of Lucas county. He took up eighty acres of government land, the same being still covered with the native timber, and he reclaimed the greater portion of this tract to cultivation, the same being located in Section 24, and there the family home was retained until 1861, when he removed across the line into Fairfield township, Lenawee county, Mich., where he made his home for a score of years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He then removed to the village of Weston, that county, where he lived retired until his death,

October 24, 1904, at the patriarchal age of ninety-three years. His first wife, the mother of John P., died in 1849, five children having been born of the union, namely: Annie M., deceased, wife of Henry Ritchey; Ezekiel U., a resident of Amboy township; Louisa A., wife of Joseph Southworth; John P., to whom this sketch is dedicated; and Esther J., deceased wife of Lewis Miller. For his second wife Thomas R. Holland married Mary A. Boyce, and after her death he married Elizabeth C. Hindee, who survives him. John P. Holland was reared to manhood in Royalton township, his memory links the pioneer era with these latter days of opulent prosperity and advanced facilities in the section where his life has been passed, and his early education was secured in the common schools of the locality. On the 9th of August, 1862, when but seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a private in Company H, One Hundredth Ohio volunteer infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Ohio, and he was with his command in the battle of Limestone, Tenn., September 8, 1863, being there taken prisoner and being taken to Libby prison, Richmond, Va., and later to Belle Isle, where he remained in captivity until March 13, 1864, when he was paroled, reaching City Point four days later and rejoining his regiment in the following June, at Big Shanty, Ga. He took part in the battles of Jonesboro, Ga., Wilmington, N. C., and Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., besides many minor engagements, and continued in the ranks until the close of the war, having received his honorable discharge June 20, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C., and the regiment was mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 1st of the following month. After the termination of his military career Mr. Holland returned to Fulton county, and in the spring of 1868 he settled on his present farm, comprising eighty acres. In Section 13, Royalton township, having reclaimed the greater part of the tract from its wild state and having made excellent improvements of a permanent nature, so that it is now one of the attractive and valuable farmsteads of this section of the county. In politics Mr. Holland is an uncompromising Republican, he has ever shown a loyal concern in local affairs of a public nature, and he has served in various township offices. He and his wife are prominent members of the First Baptist church of Weston, Mich., about ten and one-half miles distant from their home. January 5, 1868, Mr. Holland was married to Miss Ann E. Sprague, daughter of Charles and Rebecca (Herrick) Sprague, natives of New York and New Hampshire, respectively, who settled in Royalton township, this county, in the autumn of 1857, here passing the remainder of their lives. Mr. Sprague improved a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and the property is now owned by his daughter Ann, wife of Mr. Holland, subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Holland have one son, Rupert, who is engaged in the practice of law in the city of Toledo.

ELMER W. HOLMES, who is incumbent of the office of trustee of Royalton township, is one of the progressive farmers of this section of the county. He was born in Fairfield township, Lenawee

county, Michigan, on the 14th of September, 1865, being a son of John and Lucretia (Packard) Holmes, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in the State of New York. John Holmes was one of the early settlers of Lenawee county, having first located in the city of Adrian and having later taken up his residence in Fairfield township, where he was engaged in farming for many years. He died in Royalton township, Fulton county, Ohio, May 8, 1893, at which time he was sixty-two years of age. John and Lucretia (Packard) Holmes reared three children, Henry, who is a resident of North Dakota; Elmer W., who is the subject of this sketch; and Amanda, who became the wife of Ernest Spencer and who is now deceased. Elmer W. Holmes was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm, in Fairfield township, Lenawee county, Michigan, and his vocation throughout life has been that of farming, in connection with which he has attained marked success, and he has been a resident of Royalton township since 1891. He has a well improved farm of 160 acres, is one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of the county, and he is held in high esteem in the community. In politics he is a stanch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and he is now serving his first term as a member of the board of trustees of Royalton township. On the 15th of December, 1886, Mr. Holmes was united in marriage to Miss Wilda Onweller, daughter of Samuel and Amanda (Hilton) Onweller, of Royalton township, and they have three children: Frank, Ralph and Mabel.

CHARLES C. HOLT is one of the largest land owners and one of the most progressive and successful farmers of Royalton township, where he made his home from the time of birth. He was born in this township, on the 26th of May, 1858, and is a son of Frederick and Jane (Gilmore) Holt. The father was born and reared in Prussia, whence he immigrated to America in 1837, passing the first two years in Rochester, N. Y., and then coming to Toledo, Ohio. About 1842 he took up eighty acres of government land in Royalton township, Fulton county, reclaiming the same from the virgin forest, and thereafter, as his affairs prospered, he continued to add to his original purchase until he accumulated a landed estate of four hundred and eighty acres, of which he retained possession until his death, a large part of which he personally cleared and improved, and his success was entirely due to his own thrift and industry. His name was a synonym of integrity, and no man in the community commanded more unqualified esteem and confidence. He died in 1896, at the age of seventy-four years, and his devoted wife passed away the same year, aged sixty-two. The latter was a daughter of Ambrose Gilmore, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and who settled in Royalton township in 1839, one of the earliest pioneers, passing the remainder of his life on the farm of eighty acres which he reclaimed from the wilderness. Frederick and Jane Holt became the parents of six children, of whom the following named attained maturity: Oliver, who is the present sheriff of Lenawee county, Mich.; James, who is a prominent farmer, owning land in Lenawee county,

Michigan; Charles C., who is the subject of this review; and Hattie, who is the wife of Perry Carpenter, a leading merchant of Lyons, this county. Charles C. Holt was reared on the old homestead farm, received his education in the public schools of the vicinity, and he continued to reside upon the home farm until 1904, when he removed to the village of Lyons, though he still maintains a general supervision of his extensive farming and stock interests. After his father's death, through inheritance and purchase, he came into possession of the home farm, being the owner of five hundred and seventy acres of most arable and well-improved farming land, all in one body, and he also owns his attractive residence in Lyons. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and is at the present time serving as trustee of Royalton township. He is affiliated with Lyon Lodge, No. 622, I. O. O. F., and both he and his wife are prominent and zealous members of the Christian church, in which he is a deacon. November 18, 1880, Mr. Holt was married to Miss Mary Naylor, who was born May 7, 1858, in Ashland county, Ohio, and reared principally in Royalton township, being a daughter of James and Priscilla (Deibler) Naylor, and the two living children of this union are Pearl and Mabel, both daughters being still at the parental home.

MONTRAL B. HOYT, of York township, is employed by the National government in the capacity of general agent in the rural free mail-delivery service and is held in high esteem in this section of the county, where he has lived from the time of his birth. He was born on the homestead farm, in York township, November 15, 1858, and is a son of John and Rebecca (McLaughlin) Hoyt, the former of whom was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, and the latter in the state of Pennsylvania. Their marriage was solemnized in Fulton county and they located on a farm two miles west of the present home of their son, Montral B., subject of this sketch, where both passed the remainder of their lives. The father passed away when Montral B. was but one year of age, and the death of the mother occurred in 1882. Mr. Hoyt was reared to maturity on the farm which he now owns, his widowed mother having come to the place to reside with her mother, Mrs. Susan McLaughlin, who then owned a portion of the farm. Mr. Hoyt duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native township and also attended the graded school in Delta. That he made good use of his opportunities is evident when we revert to the fact that he engaged in teaching in the schools of his native county, following this vocation at intervals for fifteen years and meeting with marked success in his pedagogic labors. For three years he gave his attention to farming and in 1889 he was elected county surveyor, in which office he served about seven years. In his official capacity he was identified with many important internal improvements in the county, notably the Bean Creek enterprise, which resulted in protracted litigation and was finally settled by the supreme court of the State. In September, 1896, Mr. Hoyt retired from the office of surveyor and thereafter gave his supervision to the operation of his farm until 1900, when he was appointed route-

inspector in the rural free mail-delivery service, later being promoted special agent and finally to his present position, as rural agent. His field of labor thus far has covered nearly every State east of the Mississippi river. When he entered the service there were but two hundred rural mail-routes in the Union, and at the present time the number is fully thirty-five thousand. He has proved an able and discriminating executive and has found his work agreeable and profitable. In politics he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and in a fraternal way he is identified with Fulton Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M.; Waters Chapter, No. 154, R. A. M.; Delta Lodge, No. 460, I. O. O. F.; Fulton Encampment of the last mentioned order; and with the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. In 1881 Mr. Hoyt was united in marriage to Miss Addie Allman, who was born in Lucas county, in 1860, being a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Allman, well-known residents of Swanton. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt have an adopted son, Rollo D., a promising and popular youth of sixteen years.

JOHN M. HULL, manager of the Fulton County Co-operative company, of Fayette, is one of the representative business men and popular citizens of this place, and it is largely due to his executive ability and unflagging energy that the enterprise over which he is placed in charge has forged to the front rank in prestige and success. He was born in the township of Venice, Seneca county, Ohio, on the 9th of November, 1849, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Resh) Hull, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, January 21, 1802, and the latter was born in Pennsylvania. The father was a child at the time of his parents' removal from New Jersey to Franklin county, Pa., where he was reared to manhood and where his marriage was solemnized. In 1846 he removed to Seneca county, Ohio, purchasing a farm in Venice township, where he made his home until 1863, when he disposed of the place and removed to the city of Van Wert, Ohio, where both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. John M. Hull has the invigorating discipline which is ever involved in the life of the farm, having been reared until ten years of age on the homestead in Seneca county, and his educational advantages were those of the public schools, though his attendance was somewhat irregular. When ten years of age he went to work in a general store at Benton, Crawford county, where he remained one year, passing the ensuing three years in Chatfield, that county, having been with his brother, Michael R., in both places. His father then sold the farm and engaged in the grocery and provision business in Van Wert, and John M. was employed in the store for the ensuing four years, at the expiration of which his father disposed of the business. John M. thereupon joined his brothers, George W. and Henry S., who had established themselves in the dry-goods business in Wauseon, Fulton county, and he was associated with this enterprise, in the capacity of salesman, until 1870, when he entered into partnership with Jacob M. Longnecker, under the firm name of J. M. Hull & Company, and engaged in the general merchandise business in Delta. He continued thus engaged until 1879, when he disposed of his interest

in the business and removed to Angola, Ind., where he conducted a dry-goods store until 1882, when he sold out and removed to South Dakota, taking up a half-section of land, in Hand county, perfecting his title to the two claims and being still the owner of a quarter section, which has greatly appreciated in value, with the rapid development of the country. After proving up on his farm he engaged in buying grain for the firm of G. W. VanDusen & Company, having charge of their elevator at New Ulm, Minn., for three years. The following decade he maintained his home and business headquarters in Canby, Minn., where he had charge of the flour-mills of the same company, for whom he continued to buy grain. He thereafter was engaged in the grain and coal business for himself, in the same town, where he remained until 1898, when he purchased a stock of dry-goods and engaged in business at Delta, disposing of the business in 1901, and taking up his residence in Fayette, where he engaged in the general merchandise trade. In 1903 he effected the organization of the Fulton County Co-operative company, to which he turned over his stock, becoming manager of the concern. This represented the first co-operative store in the county, and the success of the enterprise has been most gratifying, a dividend of five per cent and eight per cent interest on capital invested having been declared the first year. The company is incorporated with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, with shares at one hundred dollars each, no stockholder being entitled to more than one share and to only one vote. The company store is large and well-equipped, being conducted on the department plan and having a select line of general merchandise, and the business is conducted on a strictly cash basis. Mr. Hull is a member of the common council of Fayette and is one of the town's most liberal and public-spirited citizens. He is a Republican in politics, and is affiliated with the lodge and chapter of the Masonic order and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. April 13, 1871, Mr. Hull was united in marriage to Miss Telitha C. Jones, of Wauseon, daughter of the late John Jones, an honored citizen of Fulton county. Mr. and Mrs. Hull became the parents of four children: Edwin C., born March 1, 1872, is agent for the Toledo and Western Railroad at Blissfield, Lenawee county, Mich.; Dora died at the age of two years, and Ora at the age of five; and Blanche W. was born March 6, 1896.

ARBY JOHNSON is a representative of one of the well-known families of Fulton county, where he has lived from the time of his birth, and he is numbered among the prosperous farmers and popular and loyal citizens of Dover township. He was born in Amboy township, this county, on the 3d of March, 1851, and is a son of Sullivan and Adelia (Worden) Johnson. His father was born in the State of Vermont, where the family was early founded, the date of his birth having been July 1, 1814. He came to Ohio as a young man, having received a good common-school education, and his marriage was solemnized in Toledo, which was then represented by only three buildings. He came with his wife to Fulton county in 1838, and became the owner of a farm of one hundred and twenty acres,

in Amboy township, having reclaimed the greater portion of the tract from the virgin forest. He impressed himself deeply upon the civic and public life of the community, ever holding the unqualified confidence and regard of his fellow-citizens, and being called upon to serve in various offices of public trust. He held, at different intervals, practically all of the township offices, including that of justice of the peace, of which he was incumbent about thirty-six years, and he served as sheriff of the county four years, giving an admirable administration and one that called forth unqualified popular approval and commendation. For a number of years prior to his death he lived retired, in the village of Metamora, where he died on the 17th of May, 1897, at the venerable age of eighty-three years. His wife was born in the State of New York, on the 21st of April, 1818, and died, August 7, 1905. Following is a brief record concerning the eight children in the family: Falena is the wife of Thomas Whitney, of Lorain county, Ohio; Roba is the wife of Myron Richardson, a farmer of Fulton county; Ann is the wife of Joseph Warren, of Tedrow; Alice is the wife of Levi Chamberlain, of Ypsilanti, Mich.; Jennie became the wife of Alphonso Covill and died in Colorado; Hattie is the wife of David S. Brown, of Lyons, Fulton county; George is a successful farmer of Amboy township; and Arby is the immediate subject of this review. Arby Johnson grew to manhood on the home farm and was accorded the advantages of the common schools, and his vocation throughout his independent career has been that of agriculture and stock-growing. In 1895 he took up his residence on his present well-improved farm, which comprises eighty acres. He gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and though he has never been ambitious for office, he served four years as deputy-sheriff under the regime of his father and two years under that of Sheriff Alfred F. Shaffer. He is affiliated with the Tedrow lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Masonic lodge in the village of Lyons. In 1878 Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Effie A. Sellers, who was born and reared on the farm where she and her husband now reside, the date of her birth being August 16, 1859. She is a daughter of Elias and Emeretta Sellers, the former of whom was born July 15, 1834, the latter in Summit county, Ohio, October 4, 1836, and she was about twenty years old at the time of coming to Fulton county, where she met and married Elias Sellers, who was one of the honored pioneers of Dover township and who was one of the representative farmers of the county, his death here occurring on the 17th of May, 1904. His wife now resides in Tedrow. They became the parents of two daughters, of whom Mrs. Johnson is the elder. May, born April 27, 1866, is the wife of Frank A. Potts, and they reside in Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Sellers served three years as a soldier in the Civil war, having enlisted as a member of Company H, One Hundredth Ohio volunteer infantry, of which he was corporal at the time of receiving his honorable discharge. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have seven children, whose names, with respective dates of birth, are as follows: Davis B., December 30, 1881; Floy, December 13, 1883; Marvin E., February 1,

1885; Otis, November 15, 1887; Sullivan, November 12, 1891; Ruth, April 19, 1893; and Beulah, February 19, 1904.

GEORGE DANIS JOHNSON, who is one of the representative farmers and stock-dealers of Amboy township and also the owner of a finely-equipped carriage and wagon emporium in the village of Metamora, was born on the old homestead farm where he now resides, in Section 15, Amboy township, on the 16th of April, 1853, the date bearing its measure of significance in that it indicates that his parents must have been early settlers in this section. He is a son of Sullivan and Fidelia (Worden) Johnson, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively, and both represented families long identified with the annals of America. Sullivan Johnson settled in Amboy township in 1844, this section at that time being a portion of Lucas county, and his original homestead was the one now owned and occupied by the subject of this review. The original farm comprised eighty acres, the most of which was covered with a heavy growth of native timber, and the father cleared and improved the property, to which he later added an adjoining forty acres, developing one of the best farms in this part of the county. He continued his residence on the homestead until 1896, when he removed to Metamora, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred on May 18th of the following year, at which time he was in his eighty-third year. His devoted wife passed away August 7, 1905. They became the parents of eight children, namely: Philena, wife of Thomas Whitney; Roby, wife of Marvin D. Richardson; Ann, wife of Joseph B. Warren; Jennie, deceased wife of Alfonso A. Covell; Alice, wife of Levi Chamberlin; Hattie, wife of Davis Brown; Arby, a resident of Fulton county; and George D., subject of this sketch. For more than half a century Sullivan Johnson was prominently identified with the civic and industrial history of Amboy township, and no man in the township was held in higher confidence and regard. He held practically every office of importance in the gift of the people of the township, including that of justice of the peace, of which he was incumbent many years, making the office justify the name and wisely adjudicating difficulties for his friends and neighbors, who had confidence in his integrity, fairness and discrimination. He served two terms of two years each as sheriff of Fulton county, and his record in the office is recalled as one of the best made in the annals of the county's history. He was at first a Whig and later a Republican. George Danis Johnson was reared to manhood on the home farm, was afforded a good public-school education, and he was signally favored also in having the guidance of a loving and intelligent father and mother. He early began to assume personal responsibilities in connection with the work of the home farm, and ever since he was fourteen years of age he has been engaged in the buying and selling of live-stock, being one of the best judges of stock in the county and being still one of the extensive buyers and shippers of this section. For several years also he was identified with the wholesale butchering business in Metamora and Toledo. In 1904 he engaged in the retail

carriage and wagon business in Metamora, as a member of the firm of Johnson & Scheuer, and in March, 1905, he became the sole owner of the business. He purchased the old homestead of his father in the year 1896, and has made the place his home from the time of his birth. In politics Mr. Johnson is a loyal and uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and he served two terms as trustee of Amboy township. He is affiliated with Royalton Union Lodge, No. 434, Free and Accepted Masons; Lyons Chapter, No. 75, Royal Arch Masons; and Toledo Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar, taking deep interest in and showing marked appreciation of the time-honored Masonic fraternity. Mr. Johnson has been twice married. November 2, 1879, he wedded Miss Margaret Biehl, daughter of Conrad and Catherine Biehl, of Amboy township, the parents having been born in Germany and having come to Fulton county in an early day. Mrs. Johnson was summoned into eternal rest on the 31st of July, 1901, having borne six children, of whom one survives, Carma, who still remains at her paternal home. February 12, 1903, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Cora Jones, daughter of John and Arabella Jones, of Hillsdale county, Mich., where she was born and reared.

JOHN HOWARD JOHNSON, a prominent and highly-successful physician and surgeon of Wauseon, was born in Springfield, O. He is the son of W. S. Johnson, who makes his home with him. The subject of this sketch received his literary education in the Cleveland, O., schools where he made an enviable record as a brilliant student. He was one of a class of ninety-one to graduate from the medical department of the University of Cleveland in 1897. For one year he practiced his profession in the city of Cleveland, when he removed to Wauseon, where he has built up a large and lucrative business, his practice calling him to all parts of Fulton county. Doctor Johnson has always taken an active interest in public affairs. At present he is serving as president of the board of education, having been elected first to the board in 1900. The same year he was appointed to the office of coroner of Fulton county, to which office he was elected in 1901 and re-elected in 1904. In politics he is identified with the Republican party and is now serving as a member of the county executive committee. In 1901 he was appointed surgeon for the Montpelier division of the Wabash railway, a position which he still holds. In fraternal matters he is identified with the Masonic fraternity. His repeated election to office and his appointment to such an important office as that of division surgeon of a great railway system speaks volumes for the push and energy of the subject of this sketch. He holds these important positions because he merits them, and not because of the influence of prominent and influential friends. By his rapid advancement he has shown clearly what a young man can accomplish if he will but apply himself and strive with all his might to succeed in anything he may undertake. He married Miss Christine Bollmeyer, the daughter of John C. Bollmeyer, deceased, who at the time of his death was editor of the Democratic Expositor. During the

second administration of Grover Cleveland, Mr. Bollmeyer was postmaster of Wauseon. He was prominent for many years, not only in Wauseon but also in Fulton county. The subject of this sketch and wife have two children, John Gordon Johnson and Howard B. Johnson by name. Surely Dr. Johnson deserves to be proud of the record he has made, and it is to be hoped that his rise in the profession will continue until his death.

S. M. JONES, local representative of the general produce firm of The Smith & Jones Company of Cleveland, O., at Wauseon, was born in Cleveland. He was educated in the public schools of that city and afterwards thoroughly trained for the business he is now engaged in. The firm which Mr. Jones represents established a branch office at Wauseon on July 21, 1904, locating opposite to the depot of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, a very desirable place for that line of business. In the brief period of six months the Wauseon branch did a business of fifty thousand dollars. The subject of this sketch, a brother of one of the members of the firm, has removed to Wauseon with his wife and intends to make it his permanent home. His ability as a business man is recognized by the members of the firm for which he operates, and so thoroughly does he enjoy their confidence that he is given full control of the Wauseon branch. His judgment is accurate and he makes no mistakes in his dealings with his customers, all of whom respect him both as a man and a business man. To stand so high in the estimation both of his employers and his customers means much to him and he has just cause to be proud of the enviable record he has made. Certainly no mistake has been made in the matter of entrusting the business of this branch entirely to him. The main office of the firm of The Smith & Jones Company is at No. 100 Broadway, Cleveland, O. The commercial rating of this firm is highly satisfactory, showing that it has met with success in its operations. It deals in everything that the farmer has to sell, paying the highest market prices. Mr. Smith, the senior member of the firm, is recognized as one of the oldest and best known produce merchants in Cleveland, where he has been engaged in that business for the past fifty years. Mr. Jones, the subject of this sketch, has had a large experience in the business of buying and selling produce, and prior to coming to Wauseon was for many years connected with the main office. During the coming year he hopes to do a business of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for his firm, and nothing short of that amount will satisfy him. All produce is shipped directly to New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Newark and Cleveland. The farmers of Fulton county now have an opportunity to dispose of their produce at the highest market price in cash, and they, no doubt, cordially welcome the establishment of a branch of the firm at Wauseon.

MILES A. KAHLE, one of the substantial farmers of Amboy township, and vice-president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Banking company, of Metamora, claims the old Keystone state of the Union as the place of his nativity, since he was born in Butler county, Pa., on

the 4th of February, 1851, being a son of James and Mary (Gates) Kahle. The former was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, now a portion of the German empire, and his wife was born in Clarion county, Pa. The father was a stone-mason and plasterer by trade and immigrated to America in 1828, taking up his residence in Pennsylvania and being married in Clarion county, that State, where he resided for a term of years. In 1849 he removed to Butler county, Pa., where he continued to follow his trade until 1864, when he came to Fulton county, settling in Dover township, where he purchased a farm of 135 acres and also a saw-mill. He resided on his farm four years and then removed to Lucas county, where he purchased a farm of 150 acres. Six years later he purchased a farm of eighty acres, one mile east of Metamora, and about the same time purchased the farm of ninety acres on which Miles A. now resides, on which he resided about seven years. Some years later he broke up house-keeping and resided then among his children until his death, which occurred in Fulton county, March 28, 1889, at the venerable age of eighty years. He became the owner of several farms in this locality, and all but one of the same are still held by his children. His devoted wife passed away in 1888, at the age of sixty-eight years, both having been consistent members of the Lutheran church. They became the parents of nine children, namely: Henry, deceased, Catherine A., deceased, Daniel A., deceased, William, George, Rose, deceased, James, deceased, David M., Miles A., John and Samuel. Catherine is the wife of Archibald D. Robinson, of this county, and Rose was the wife of Lewis Blair. Miles A. Kahle was about thirteen years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Fulton county, having thus received his rudimentary education in the schools of his native State of Pennsylvania. He was reared to manhood in Fulton and Lucas counties, and in initiating his independent career he engaged in the stove and lumber business in Blissfield, Mich., and three years later he purchased the farm where he now resides, its area at the time being eighty-eight and one-half acres, but by subsequent purchase he has brought the estate up to one hundred and sixty-eight and one-half acres, all in one body, and well improved, making it one of the valuable farms of the township and one whose appearance indicates the thrift and prosperity which well-directed effort has brought. He was one of the founders of the Farmers' and Merchants' Banking company, of Metamora, of which he has been vice-president from the time of organization, in 1899. In politics he supports the principles and policies of the Democratic party, he served two terms as trustee of Amboy township, and he has been incumbent of minor offices in his township. He is affiliated with the tent of the Knights of the Maccabees at Metamora. April 8, 1880, witnessed the marriage of Mr. Kahle to Miss Lanah Clarke, daughter of Sanford and Adelia J. (Champion) Clarke, of Metamora, and they have five children: Lulu, Zellah, Clarke, William H. and Nelson A. Lulu is the wife of Asbury Loar, of Amboy township, and Nelson A. was graduated in the Boxwell examination in the spring of 1905, when but twelve years of age, being the youngest graduate in the county.

ADAM KANAUER is fortunate in being the owner of one of the fine farm properties of Gorham township, and he is known as an upright and liberal citizen and is an honored veteran of the Civil war. He was born near Shelby, Richland county, Ohio, June 15, 1840, and is a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Fenicale) Kanauer, both of whom were born in Berks county, Pa., whence they came to Richland county, Ohio, as pioneers of 1837. In 1849 they removed to Williams county, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The father was a tailor by trade, but after coming to Ohio gave his attention to farming as a vocation. His children were seven in number, namely: Franklin, a resident of Pioneer, Williams county; Barbara, the wife of Samuel Glime, deceased; John, deceased; Adam, subject of this sketch; Andrew, who died at Nashville, Tenn., during the Civil war, having been a member of Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio volunteer infantry; Harriet, wife of John Smith, deceased, of Hillsdale county, Mich.; and Willard, a resident of Pioneer, Williams county. Adam Kanauer was nine years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Williams county, in whose common schools he completed his early educational training, being there reared to manhood. His entire active career has been one of successful identification with agricultural pursuits, and he has resided on his present fine landed estate, in Gorham township, since 1862. In 1864 he enlisted as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served in the Army of the West, having assisted in the building of a fort at Nashville, Tenn., where he was stationed at the close of the war and where he received his honorable discharge, on the 10th of June, 1865. He and his wife own four hundred acres of fine land, the greater portion being under effective cultivation, and the improvements are of the best order, including a commodious and substantial residence, large barn and other farm buildings. Mr. Kanauer gives his attention to diversified farming and to the raising of high-grade live-stock, and is one of the prominent and aggressive farmers of the township, standing high in the esteem and good will of the community in which he has so long maintained his home. He is a stockholder in the Fulton County Co-operative company, and has other capitalistic interests aside from his farm. He is a stanch Republican, has held various local offices, and for several years he was a member of the board of directors of the Fulton County Agricultural Society. Mr. Kanauer is a member of the Methodist and Mrs. Kanauer of the Presbyterian church. He is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. July 10, 1862, Mr. Kanauer was married to Miss Leoline Beilhartz, daughter of Martin and Mary Beilhartz, both of whom were born in Germany. They resided in Seneca county, N. Y., until 1846 and then came to Fulton county, Ohio. Mrs. Kanauer having been a child of two years at the time, her birth having occurred in Seneca county, N. Y., in 1844. The father was a shoemaker by trade and had followed the same until his removal to Ohio, and here also he found ample demand for his services in the work of his handicraft. He bought a tract of wild land

in Section 35, Gorham township, erecting a frame house on the property and working at his trade, and he hired men to fell the timber and clear his farm. On this homestead, to which he greatly added in the passing years, he passed the remainder of his life, and the place is the present home of Mr. and Mrs. Kanauer, the latter having been an only child. Her father died at the age of seventy-six years and her mother at the age of eighty-three. To Mr. and Mrs. Kanauer was born a son, Martin A., born February 15, 1876, on the old homestead where he was reared and educated. On May 31, 1899, he was married to Miss Etta Miller, daughter of Christopher K. and Alice (Ritter) Miller, whose sketch appears in this work. Martin A. Kanauer owns a fine farm of 100 acres in Gorham township, and assists his father in managing the old homestead farm. To these parents have been born one child, Gwendolin, born May 26, 1904.

DAVID KELSEY.—Among the most prominent and successful farmers and stock-raisers of Swan Creek township is David Kelsey, who was born in Huron county, O., on September 19, 1839. His parents were John and Cornelia (Morris) Kelsey, both natives of Canada. About the year 1837 they removed from New York, to which State they had previously come from their native country, to Huron county, where they engaged in general farming and spent the rest of their days, both dying in middle life. David Kelsey has been self-dependent practically since his ninth year, his mother dying when he was only three years old. For about eleven years he made his home with the family of F. C. Payne, and during that time acquired such an education as the common schools afforded. On October 2, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Frances A. Glasford, who was born near Ogdensburg, St. Laurence county, N. Y., on October 27, 1836. She is the daughter of John and Cynthia (Hodges) Glasford, both natives of Canada, who removed in an early day to Huron county, O., and there ended their days, the former dying July 5, 1854, aged sixty-five years, and the latter in February, 1874, aged eighty-one years. Of the twelve children born to these parents, the only ones now known to the living are Mrs. Kelsey, the youngest, and Mrs. Anna Potter, who resides at Bowling Green, O., aged ninety-three years. After their marriage David Kelsey and wife located on the Glasford homestead, where the latter spent forty years of her life. In 1881 they removed to Henry county, O., where they spent three years. For the next nine years they resided on a farm near Wauseon, and about 1893 removed to their present farm in Swan Creek township. While living near Wauseon Mr. Kelsey operated a fruit and garden farm with unusual success, which business he is to some extent still following. Since the marriage of their youngest son, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey have been left alone for the first time in fifty years, as the mother of the latter had made her home with them for some years after their marriage. In politics David Kelsey is a straight Republican. He never sought or held public office except that of school director and clerk of the board in Huron county. Both the Kelsey and Glasford families, the

former of Irish and German extraction and the latter of Scotch and German stock, have long been established on American soil. John Glasford, the father of Mrs. Kelsey, was a soldier in the Canadian army in the War of 1812. To Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey there have been born three sons. They are: Charles K., who married Miss Mary Ann Baker, a sister of A. D. Baker of the Baker Manufacturing company; Timothy Hodges, an insurance agent of Toledo, O., who married Miss Maude G. Harrison, and Frederick C. of Swanton, a rural free delivery mail-carrier, who chose as his wife Miss Adeline Harrison, a sister of his brother's wife. The grand-children are: Harrison David, son of Timothy Hodges, and Laurence, the son of Charles K.

ELIAS KESLER is properly accorded a memorial tribute in this publication, for he was one of the honored pioneers of Fulton county and is here represented by many descendants. He was born in the State of Virginia about the year 1819, and while he was a boy his parents removed from the Old Dominion State to Ohio, settling in Fairfield county, where he was reared to manhood, securing such educational advantages as the primitive schools of the locality and period afforded. His vocation throughout life was that of farming, though as a young man he devoted several years to teaming or freighting, driving a five-horse team to Cincinnati, Columbus, Chillicothe and other Ohio cities. In 1847 he removed to that part of Lucas county which is now included in Fulton county, taking up his residence upon the southeast quarter of Section 20, York township, where he resided two years, after which he purchased the southeast quarter of Section 29, same township, where he passed the remainder of his life, reclaiming his land from the virgin forest and developing a good farm. The entire section (29) had been entered from the government by his father-in-law, George Pontius, who had served in the War of 1812 and who had thus been granted a soldier's privilege of entering claim to one hundred and sixty acres of land for each of his children. Mr. Kesler died in 1866, honored by all who knew him. He was a stanch Republican in his political adherency and his religious faith was that of the United Brethren church, of which his wife also was a devoted member. In Fairfield county was solemnized his marriage to Miss Sarah Pontius, daughter of George Pontius, previously mentioned, and she survived her husband by many years, passing away in 1902, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. This worthy pioneer couple became the parents of five children, namely: Margaret, who died at the age of one year; Laura A., who is the widow of Calvin Williams and who resides in Wauseon; Delilah C., who is the wife of Hugh Murray, of York township; Clara Ellen, who is the wife of Samuel A. Biddle, of York township; and George, who is a successful farmer of York township.

ISAAC R. KINDALL, D. D. S., a successful dentist and highly-respected citizen of Swanton, is the representative of a distinguished family that located in Monroe county, O., in an early day, his grand-

father being Reason Kindall. On the maternal side his ancestors came to Ohio from Maryland, also locating in Monroe county. He is the son of Elias and Elizabeth (Scarborough) Kindall, the former a disabled war veteran and pensioner, living a retired life at Harrietsville, Noble county, O., and the latter dying when Isaac R. was an infant nine months old. Isaac R. Kindall was born in Monroe county on July 23, 1869, reared in the family of his maternal grandparents and educated in the public schools of his native county. Dr. Kindall's professional history is somewhat peculiar. He mastered the required curriculum of study without a preceptor. Being successful in his chosen profession, he was easily enabled to comply with the legal requirements and was enrolled on the list of practitioners in the State in November, 1902. He first engaged in practice in 1889 at Tedrow, a village of Fulton county, where for nine years he met with unusual success. Then he removed to Toledo and for five years conducted a very extensive practice. In 1904 he sold his practice at Toledo and located in Swanton, where he has succeeded by once his most sanguine expectations. Being a skillful artist and a thorough master of his profession, success has naturally crowned his efforts. In political views he is untrammeled by party lines, supporting men rather than measures, especially in local elections. He is actively identified with the organizations of the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen. On February 27, 1896, he was wedded to Miss Mamie A. Hay, orphaned when a child, and reared in the family of her uncle, the Rev. Robert Shepherd of Tedrow. Mrs. Kindall has one brother and one sister living. They are: Edward, an engineer in the State of Oregon, and Lillian, the wife of Collin Brown, a coal-mine operator of Scranton, Kas. John Kindall, an only brother of the subject of this sketch, is a well-to-do farmer of Monroe county. He was united in marriage with Miss Florence Bates. To this union there have been born four children. Dr. Kindall is a zealous student, both of professional literature and general reading, and is the proud possessor of a large and carefully-selected private library.

ELIAS O. KING.—In the front rank of successful farmers and stock-raisers of Swan Creek township stands Elias O. King, of German extraction and a native of Stark county, O., born on April 28, 1843. He is the son of John M. and Sarah (Baughman) King, both deceased. John King followed the occupation of milling for twenty-two years, after which he devoted all of his time to agricultural pursuits, meeting with unusual success. In 1851 he changed his residence from Stark to Henry county, O., where he spent the balance of his days. He was thrice married, Elias O. King, the subject of this sketch, being a son by his second wife. To this union there were born four sons and one daughter, as follows: Wilson S., a retired farmer residing in Wauseon; Jesse T., a civil engineer of Cleveland; Elias O.; Mahlon P., a farmer residing near Goshen, Ind., and Sarah, the wife of Ira Butt, a farmer of Elkhart, Ind. Mrs. King died September 13, 1851, and on August 15, 1852, Mr. King

was married for the third time, the lady of his choice being Ruth McCullough, who survived her husband many years, dying December 18, 1892. By his first marriage he had ten children. He died September 28, 1858. Elias O. King grew to manhood on the home farm and acquired a fair common-school education in the schools of Henry county. After the Civil war he took a commercial course at Hartsville, Ind. On December 7, 1863, he enlisted as a private of Company G of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry and was honorably discharged on July 17, 1865, by reason of the end of the war. His regiment, a part of the Twentieth Army Corps, was put on detached duty, guarding the prisoners at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, O. After his father's death he remained for one year on the homestead and then devoted his time to various occupations, among them teaching, railroading, clerking in a warehouse and operating a stone-quarry. In 1869 he located on his farm of eighty acres, which he had previously purchased. At the time he bought this land it was wholly unimproved and largely covered with water. By a thorough system of ditching and under-tiling, he has brought it to a high degree of fertility. The fertility of the soil and the substantial residence and out-buildings erected upon it make the farm one of the most desirable ones in the county. With but little assistance from hired help, Mr. King has practically unaided done all of this arduous labor. No labor was too hard and no day too long for him. While in former years he devoted much attention to stock-raising, of late he has utilized his land almost wholly for the growing of grain. In politics he is one of the leading Republicans of the township, having served on the township and county central committees, as assessor for several terms and as trustee for three terms prior to his present term. As a veteran of the war, he is the recipient of a liberal pension from the government that he helped to defend. A "free thinker" by profession, he is not identified with any religious organization. On June 2, 1868, in Swan Creek township, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Baker, born in Tuscarawas county, O., the parental home being located on the line between Tuscarawas and Stark counties. She is the daughter of Henry and Catherine (Bender) Baker. Of the six children that were born to Mrs. King's parents all are still living. They are: George W., a resident of Stark county; Mrs. Elias O. King; Esther, the wife of Amos Mays; Eli, a farmer of Swan Creek township; John and Adeline, twins, the former a resident of Stark county and the latter the wife of W. S. Kline of Fulton township. Mrs. King's mother dying in middle life, her father contracted a second marriage, and this union was blessed by the birth of three sons. Henry Baker died on November 5, 1904, aged eighty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. King have no children.

ALBERT J. KLINE, V. S., is one of the representative members of his profession in Fulton county and is successfully established in practice as a veterinary surgeon and dentist in Wauseon. The Doctor was born in Ridgeville township, Henry county, Ohio, on the

30th of December, 1872, and is a son of Abraham and Alice J. (Gibbs) Kline, the former of whom was born in Pennsylania and the latter in Wyandot county, Ohio. Joseph Kline, father of Abraham, took up his residence in Henry county in 1849, there purchasing land and engaging in farming. He eventually removed to Missouri, where he passed the remainder of his life. The mother of Dr. Kline was a daughter of John P. and Catherine Gibbs, who came to Ohio from New Jersey, first settling in Wyandot county and later taking up their residence in Ridgeville township, Henry county. Dr. Kline secured his preliminary education in the public schools of his native township and later attended the normal school in Wauseon. Having finally determined to adopt the profession of veterinary surgeon and dentist, he entered upon the work of preparation under the most favorable circumstances. On the 7th of February, 1893, he was graduated in the veterinary dental school in Toronto, Canada, and on the 24th of March, 1894, he was graduated with honors in the Ontario Veterinary College, in the same city, receiving his degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery. He further fortified himself for his profession by taking post-graduate work in "Farmer" Miles' school, a well known institution at Charleston, Illinois, being there graduated on the 8th of June, 1897. In this school special attention is given to teaching the most effective method of castrating ridgling horses, and since completing his course in the school mentioned Dr. Kline has performed successful operations on many fine animals of this class. On the 20th of July, 1897, he passed a most successful examination before the Ohio State board of veterinary examiners, and August 13, 1904, he passed a similar examination before the Michigan board. He is a member of the Veterinary Society of the Ontario Veterinary College, and is also identified with the American Veterinary Medical Association. Dr. Kline initiated the active practice of his profession by locating in Hicksville, Defiance county, Ohio, where he continued in successful practice until July 30, 1896, when he removed to Wauseon, which city has since been his professional headquarters. He has built up an extensive practice, which extends through Fulton and adjoining counties, his reputation being that of a highly-qualified and successful member of his profession. When he located in Wauseon he was the only graduate veterinarian in Fulton county, and though there are now a number of graduate practitioners here his business has steadily increased in scope and importance, indicating the popular appreciation of his skill and ability. He is certainly deserving of much credit for his effective service in popularizing in this vicinity the profession of which he is so able a representative. When he located in Fulton county the veterinary work was largely in the hands of empirics, but the people soon realized the value of skilled service as taken in contra-distinction to that of the self-trained novice, and Dr. Kline has maintained the strongest hold on the confidence and esteem of the local public, both professionally and personally. Dr. Kline is an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Knights of Pythias, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party. On the 8th of

June, 1898, Dr. Kline was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie E. Swingle, daughter of Frank Swingle, a prominent music-dealer of Hicksville, Ohio.

WINFIELD SCOTT KLINE has been a resident of the old Buckeye State from the time of his birth and is numbered among the representative farmers and stock-raisers of Fulton township. He was born on the family homestead, across the road from his present farm, on the 21st of July, 1853, and is a son of Michael and Nancy (Fashbaugh) Kline. He was but three years of age at the time of his mother's death, in 1856, and shortly afterward was taken to the home of his maternal grandmother, in Tuscarawas county, where he was reared and educated. In the spring of 1876 he came to Fulton county and purchased his present farm of seventy-seven acres, where he has thus maintained his home for nearly thirty years. Within this period he has made excellent improvements on the place, erecting his attractive residence, as well as the stock and produce barn and other buildings, and he has developed his farm into one of the fine places of this section. His elder son is associated with him in the operation of the farm, and they make both the agricultural and stock interests of the same profitable sources of income, utilizing progressive ideas and bringing to bear much discrimination and energy. In politics Mr. Kline is a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and he is identified with Swanton Lodge, No. 555, Free and Accepted Masons, and with Berry Grange, No. 1111. It may be said that his father devoted the major portion of his life to farming, his death having occurred August 23, 1894, at which time he was a resident of Stark county, O. The Kline family is of stanch German extraction, the original American ancestors having located in Pennsylvania. October 16, 1875, Mr. Kline was united in marriage, in Tuscarawas county, to Miss Adeline Baker, who was born in that county, in 1856, and to them have been born four children: Arthur A., who is associated with his father in the management of the homestead farm, married Miss Amanda Ickes, and they have two children—Homer J. and Opal A.; Mahlon is in bad health at home; Clara A. is the wife of Frederick McKimmie, of Sylvania, Lucas county; and Mary died at the age of twelve years. Mr. and Mrs. Kline are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

FRANK MATTHIAS KNAPP, one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of Amboy township, is a native son of Fulton county and a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families. He was born on the farm which he now owns and occupies, the date of his nativity being September 24, 1857, and he is a son of Samuel P. and Fanny M. (Herrington) Knapp, both of whom were born and reared in the State of New York, where their marriage was solemnized. In 1845 they embarked, at Buffalo, N. Y., for Toledo, Ohio, on the steamship "Robert Fulton," and two days after they left port the vessel was wrecked, but they were rescued and continued their way westward. They first settled in Rome Center, Lenawee county,

Mich., and in 1852 they came to Fulton county and took up their residence in Amboy township, locating on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 20. The father cleared and otherwise improved his farm, which continued to be his home until 1892, when he and his wife removed to Lenawee county, Mich., where he died in the year 1895, at the venerable age of eighty-four years, six months and twenty-four days. His widow still survives him, and is eighty-seven years of age (1905). They reared six children: Miles A. is a resident of the West; Samuel W., who was a member of the Sixty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry in the Civil war, died as the result of disease contracted while in the service; Fanny is deceased; Emma is the wife of George H. Nelson; Frederick H. is a resident of Pike township, Fulton county, and Frank M. is the youngest of the family. Frank M. Knapp was reared to manhood under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the homestead farm, was accorded the advantages of the public schools of the locality, and his entire life has been one of intimate identification with the great basic art of agriculture. In 1895, by inheritance and purchase, he came into possession of the old homestead, which is endeared to him by the associations of the past, and he is keeping the farm up to the highest modern standard, being one of the enterprising farmers and loyal citizens of his native township where his friends are in number as his acquaintances. He is a Jeffersonian Democrat, is identified in a fraternal way with the Foresters of America, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Knapp has been twice married. May 12, 1878, he wedded Miss Ella E. Johnston, who died April 11, 1880. February 18, 1883, Mr. Knapp was united in marriage to Miss Della A. Wilber, daughter of William M. and Julia (Murry) Wilber, of Amboy township, and four children have been born of this union—Fanny A., Frank A., Della A., and Samuel A.

JACOB KRAUSS is incumbent of the office of postmaster at Pettisville, where he is also engaged in the general merchandise business, being one of the prominent and popular citizens of this section of the county. He was born in Wayne county, Ohio, November 15, 1842, being a son of Frederick and Catherine (Leinniger) Krauss, the former of whom was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 31, 1814, the latter in Alsace, France, now a portion of Germany, on the 18th of March, 1818, and she came to America with her parents, in 1836, the family locating in Wayne county, in which county Frederick Krauss took up his residence in 1841, his marriage being solemnized in that year. In 1844 he came with his family to Fulton county, becoming one of the pioneer farmers of German township, and he also worked at the shoemaker's trade in early years. He died on the 14th of February, 1892, and his wife passed away in October, 1891. They were devoted members of the German Lutheran church. Frederick and Catherine Krauss became the parents of ten children, namely: Jacob, subject of this sketch; Margaret and Mary, both deceased; Kate, wife of Frederick

Markt, of Toledo; Pauline, wife of Jacob Siggs, of Clinton township; George, deceased; Simon, a farmer of this county; Christopher, a resident of Toledo; Caroline, wife of Jacob Nidhardt, of German township; and Frederick, deceased in infancy. Jacob Krauss was about two years of age at the time of his parents' removal from Wayne county to Fulton county, and he grew to manhood under the invigorating discipline of the home farm, in German township, where he secured such advantages as were afforded in the common schools. In initiating his independent career he continued in the line of enterprise to which he had been trained, becoming the owner of a well-improved farm in German township and giving his attention to the cultivation of the same until 1893, when he took up his residence in the village of Pettisville, where he operated a grist-mill for three years, and he has been postmaster of the town during practically the entire period of his residence here, having received his appointment in 1893; and in 1897 he engaged in the general merchandise trade, having a select stock, which is in the same quarters as the postoffice. He is a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and he served nine years as justice of the peace, two terms as constable of German township, five years as township assessor, and as land-appraiser in 1900. Both he and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church. November 27, 1866, Mr. Krauss was united in marriage to Miss Christena Stiriz, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 11th, 1846, being a daughter of Gottfried and Elizabeth (Richtley) Stiriz, the former of whom was born January 1, 1815, and the latter October 28, 1809, and they immigrated to America in 1850, settling in Fulton county, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Of their two children Mrs. Krauss is the elder. Her brother, Gottlieb, is a successful farmer of York township. Mr. and Mrs. Krauss became the parents of ten children, namely: Frederick, who died in infancy; Katie, who resides in Toledo; Frederick, who is a farmer of Clinton township; Caroline, who remains at the parental home; Charles, who resides in Huron, Ohio; Albert, who is a resident of Toledo; Otto, who resides in Pettisville; Emma, who is the wife of Charles Wenger, of Wauseon; Edmund, who remains at the parental home; and Cora, who died in childhood.

ELMER ELLSWORTH KUEBLER is one of the prosperous and progressive young farmers of Fulton township, and was born on the farm where he now lives, on the 28th of August, 1879, being a son of Martin and Anna (Estell) Kuebler, the former of whom was born in the fair little republic of Switzerland and the latter in Germany, and their marriage was solemnized in Fulton county, Ohio. They forthwith located on the fine farmstead which is represented in the Kuebler estate at the present time. Martin Kuebler was well and favorably known in Fulton county, having been a man of sterling integrity and one of marked industry and productive energy. At the time when he located on the homestead the same was wholly unimproved, much of the land being under water, and no road had been constructed to afford access to the place. The farm is now

effectively tiled, the system of drainage being entirely adequate, and the land is specially productive. The improvements are of the best, including a handsome modern residence, most attractively situated, and with other good farm buildings. A well-improved gravel road now passes the farm, which is located two and one-half miles northwest of Swanton, and which is essentially one of the model places of the township. In politics Martin Kuebler was a stanch Republican, and he was a consistent member of the United Brethren church, as is also his widow. He died April 11, 1905, honored by all who knew him, and his remains rest in the Fulton Union cemetery. His widow now resides in Swanton, where she has a pleasant home, having purchased the property. Five children survive the honored father—William, Florentine, Elmer E., Frederick and Gertrude. William is a traveling salesman, with headquarters in the city of Toledo; Florentine conducts a meat-market business in Mayville, North Dak.; and Frederick and Gertrude remain with their mother, in Swanton, the former being a student of civil engineering in the Ohio Northern University, at Ada. Elmer E. Kuebler passed his boyhood days on the home farm, duly taking advantage of the privileges afforded in the district school and thereafter continuing his studies in the high school at Swanton. He left school in the beginning of his senior year, his services being needed at home, because of illness in the family, and he has ever since been actively concerned in the work and management of the home farm, which is now operated under his sole control. In politics Mr. Kuebler is one of the loyal young Republicans of his native county, and fraternally he belongs to Swanton Lodge, No. 588, Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed the official chairs, and to the uniform rank of the same order, of whose auxiliary, the Rathbone Sisters, both he and his wife are valued members. Mr. and Mrs. Kuebler are most popular in the social circles of the community, and their pleasant home is ever pervaded by a spirit of gracious hospitality, being a favorite rendezvous for their large circle of friends. April 19, 1905, there was solemnized in the home of the brides' parents a most interesting double-wedding, and at that time Miss Lily Scott became the wife of Elmer E. Kuebler, and her younger sister, Daisy, became the wife of Frederick Shaffer. Mrs. Kuebler is a daughter of Christopher and Phoebe (Chard) Scott, both of whom were born in England. They came to Fulton county in 1880 and located in Swanton, where the father has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, that of veterinary surgeon. Dr. and Mrs. Scott have had eleven children, of whom eight were born in England and the other three in Swanton. Seven are living as follows: Minnie is the wife of Frank Seaton, of Swanton; Christopher resides in Redfield, North Dak.; Otto is a resident of Swanton; Ada is the wife of Edward Whitmire, of Fulton township; Bernal remains at the parental home; Lily is the wife of Mr. Kuebler; and Daisy, as already noted, is the wife of Frederick Shaffer, their residence being in Swanton.

JOHN GYPE.—It is a matter of gratification that in this publication it has been found possible to accord representation to so large a

number of the leading farmers of Fulton county, for in every community the sturdy yeomanry still constitute the basic force for advancement and stable prosperity. One of the prominent and prosperous farmers of Dover township is John Gype, whose fine homestead is located four miles northeast of the city of Wauseon, and further propriety in according him specific recognition is given in the fact that he is a native of the county and a member of an honored pioneer family. He was born in Franklin township, December 2, 1848, and is a son of John and Christina (Brown) Gype, both of whom were born and reared in Germany. Soon after their immigration to America they came to what is now Fulton county, Ohio, where the father purchased ninety acres of wild land, which he reclaimed and improved, both he and his wife passing the remainder of their lives on this homestead, in Franklin township. They were devoted members of the German Lutheran church and were folk of sterling character. They became the parents of eight children, the eldest of whom died in Germany. Peter died in middle age; Christine and Jacob reside in Archbold, this county; John was the next in order of birth; Christopher is a farmer in Dover township; Adam resides in Manchester, Tenn.; and Elizabeth makes her home in Wauseon. John Gype passed his boyhood days on the home farm, under the conditions and environments of the pioneer era in this section. He duly attended the district school, and recalls the circumstance that in going to and from the primitive educational institution he walked a mile and one-half over the roadway made of hewed logs, which were laid end to end to afford a walk, the land being practically undrained at the time, and being thus covered with water much of the time. Upon initiating his independent career he continued to be identified with farming for a number of years, after which he learned the carpenter trade, being about twenty years of age at the time. He followed his trade for a time, and about 1873 he engaged in the operation of a saw-mill, in Franklin township. He purchased the mill, which was finally destroyed by fire, and he erected and equipped a good modern mill, continuing its operation until 1889, when he sold the same and moved on to his present homestead, which he had purchased in 1884. The place originally comprised one hundred and twenty acres, and in 1901 he purchased eighty acres adjoining on the north, so that his farmstead is now a fine estate of two hundred acres, well drained and practically all available for cultivation, and the improvements are of a very superior order, including the fine residence, erected in 1889, and the large and well-arranged barn, built in 1893. In politics Mr. Gype is one of the representative Republicans of his township, and on the party ticket he was elected township trustee in 1892, serving three years, and in 1900 he was land appraiser of the township. Both he and his wife are zealous and valued members of the German Lutheran church, and have contributed materially to religious work, Mr. Gype having aided in the erection of four churches. On the 16th of February, 1882, Mr. Gype was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Leininger, who was born in this county, October 3, 1862, being a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Kutzley) Leininger, who came from Switzerland and lo-

cated in Fulton county in 1848, their respective parents also taking up their residence here. Jacob Leininger became one of the successful farmers of German township, where he died in 1887, and his widow now resides with her daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Gype have three children, all of whom remain beneath the parental roof-tree, namely: Charles F., Nettie and Albert.

ALFRED M. HALL, machinist and gunsmith, is one of the honored business men of the village of Lyons, is a veteran of the Civil war and is a scion of one of the pioneer families of the old Buckeye State. He was born in Dover, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, October 22, 1836, and is a son of Edwin and Abigail (Hubbard) Hall, the former of whom was born in Berkshire county, Mass., and the latter in New Haven, Conn., and both families were established in New England in the Colonial era. Moses Hall, father of Edwin, took up his residence in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in the early pioneer days, and from that county went forth to do valiant service as a soldier in the War of 1812, after which he there continued engaged in farming until his death, his wife, Lydia, also dying in that county. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a sea captain, sailing from Connecticut, and he lost his life while in pursuit of his vocation on the Atlantic. Edwin Hall was reared to manhood in Ashtabula county, and in early manhood he settled in Dover, Cuyahoga county, where he followed the cooper trade for a number of years, also engaging in farming in that locality. In 1849 he came with his family to Fulton county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Pike township, developing the same into a productive farm and there remaining until 1858, when he took up his residence in the village of Delta, where he died, at the age of seventy-nine years, his wife also passing away at the age of seventy-nine years. They reared a family of five children: Elydia became the wife of Ephraim Hallett; John M. served three years in the Civil war, as a member of Company I, Thirty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, and is now living in Dayton, Tenn.; William B. is a resident of Kendallville, Ind.; Alfred M. is the immediate subject of this review; and Nettie became the wife of Henry Davidson. Alfred Millard Hall was thirteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Fulton county, his rudimentary education having been secured in Cuyahoga county, and he attended the pioneer schools of the former county as opportunity permitted, principally during the winter months, his services at other seasons of the year being demanded in connection with the work of the home farm. Prior to the Civil war he began his apprenticeship at the trade of gunsmith, but he was among the first of the county to respond to President Lincoln's initial call for volunteers. In 1861 he enlisted, for a term of three months, in Company H, Fourteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he took part in the battles of Philippi, Laurel Hill, Carrick's Ford and Cheat River, receiving an honorable discharge at the termination of his term of enlistment. He forthwith veteranized, since, on the 4th of August, 1861, he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company I, Thirty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which command he par-

ticipated in the battles of Wildcat Mountain, Mill Springs, Pittsburg Landing (often designated as Battle of Shiloh), Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Eutaw Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, covering in his service some of the most notable campaigns of the great conflict. He was honorably discharged, at Chattanooga, Tenn., December 29, 1863, on account of disability, being mustered out at army headquarters, by Lieutenant Samuel J. Dick. After his discharge Mr. Hall still continued in the government service, as recruiting officer of his regiment, at Chattanooga, acting in that capacity while the regiment was being reorganized from veteran volunteers. The mustering officer, Leutenant Samuel J. Dick, finally ordered that his discharge should be recognized by him and he returned home with his regiment, which later returned to the field. In the spring of 1864, at his own expense, he rejoined his regiment at Ringgold, Ga., being determined to continue in the service, but, on account of illness, he was not accepted, returning home in September, 1864. Thereafter he followed the machinist trade at intervals, in Fulton county and in Lenawee county, Mich., for a number of years, passing about eight years in the latter county, though he has considered Fulton county his home at all times. In 1890 Mr. Hall took up his residence in Lyons, where he has since conducted a gunsmith and machinist shop, his skill and personal popularity gaining to him a profitable business. He is an honored member of Baxter Post, No. 238, Grand Army of the Republic, at Lyons, and is also identified with Lyons Lodge, No. 622, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and he has served in various township and county offices. In January, 1870, Mr. Hall married Miss Phoebe Burdick, daughter of Aruna and Cornelia (Crosby) Burdick, of Fairfield township, Lenawee county, Mich., and they have three children: Edith B., wife of Fred D. Barnes; Edwin A., a resident of Lyons; and Elsa M., who remains at the parental home.

DAVID S. HALL, a retired farmer of Fulton county, now residing in the pleasant little village of Ai, in Fulton township, is a veteran of the Civil war and a citizen who has been true to duty in all the relations of life, even as he was loyal to the Republic when its integrity was placed in jeopardy through the armed rebellion of the Confederacy. Mr. Hall was born in Seneca county, Ohio, February 28, 1836, and is a son of Reuben S. and Almira (Wheaton) Hall, the former of whom was born in New Jersey and the latter in Connecticut, and their marriage was solemnized at Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, the respective families having been numbered among the worthy pioneers of the Buckeye State. Reuben S. Hall devoted the major portion of his active life to agricultural pursuits, and in 1865 he came to Fulton county and located on a farm two miles northeast of the present village of Ai. He later disposed of this property and purchased one hundred and forty acres one mile west of Ai. His wife, who was born in 1801, died on the farm previously mentioned, in 1865. He was born in 1795 and his death occurred in 1875. This honored pio-

neer couple became the parents of eight children, of whom six are living: Sallie Ann, born June 19, 1822, became the wife of Russell Twiss, and her death occurred in 1902; Eliza Jane, born August 31, 1825, married Joseph George, and she died in Sandusky county, Ohio, when still a young woman; Anson W., born May 3, 1827, is a farmer of Spencer township, Lucas county; Washington J., born February 3, 1829, resides in the village of Ai, a retired farmer; Amos W., born April 21, 1831, also is a retired farmer of the same village; Mary, born March 15, 1833, is the widow of Hiram Root, who was a soldier in an Ohio regiment during the Civil war and was killed in an engagement at Hatcher's Run, Va., and she now resides on a part of the old homestead, in company with her daughter, Mrs. Lovall Sheldon; David S., of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; and Rebecca, the youngest of the children, is the wife of Horatio C. Sloan, a farmer of Richfield township, Lucas county. David S. Hall was afforded the advantages of the common schools of Seneca county, where he was reared to maturity and where he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, becoming a skilled workman, and throughout his active career he continued to give more or less time to his trade, while carrying on the operation of his farm. August 22, 1862, Mr. Hall tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio vounteer infantry, which was assigned to service in West Virginia and which was for a short time attached to the Army of the Potomac. At Petersburg, West Va., Mr. Hall was captured by a detachment of Mosby's guerillas, having been on picket duty at the time. He was paroled on the field and sent to the parole camp at Columbus, Ohio, where he received his honorable discharge before his exchange had been effected. His discharge was received in the summer of 1863, on account of physical disability, and he now receives a pension by reason of the permanent effects of the physical disorders entailed during his army service. After his return to his home, in Seneca county, he was a confirmed invalid about six years, being unable to do physical labor, though he engaged in contracting and building, employing men to do the work, which he superintended. In the meanwhile, in November, 1864, Mr. Hall had come to Fulton county and located on a farm which had been previously purchased by his father, in Fulton township. He inherited forty acres of the paternal homestead and secured by purchase an adjoining forty acres which had been inherited by his brother, Amos W. Hall, and here he resided from 1864 until 1900, when he and his wife took up their abode in a pleasant home which he had previously purchased in the village of Ai, where he has since lived practically retired, and in the community he is surrounded by tried and true friends and finds that his lines are cast in pleasant places. Mr. Hall was reared in the Democratic faith and supported the party ticket until about six years ago, when he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, whose policies more closely represented his views. He served about eighteen years as clerk of Fulton township, where he also gained uniform commendation during his incumbency of the office of justice of the peace. He and his wife were active members

of the Baptist church for many years, but the organization of this denomination in Ai has been defunct for several years, and they attend the services of other churches. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since early manhood and is now affiliated with Fulton Lodge, No. 248, in Delta. He was primarily instrumental in effecting the organization of Robert O. Nobbs Post, No. 521, Grand Army of the Republic, at Ai, and this post was a vital and flourishing one until its ranks became so depleted by death that it could no longer be maintained, the organization having lapsed about 1902. He and his wife, as well as most of their children, were members of a lodge of Good Templars in Ai until the same was abandoned, after having done a most effective work, having been largely instrumental in making Ai a prohibition village, no saloon having been maintained here for many years, and public sentiment is such that the village is certain to have continued immunity in this line. At West Lodi, Seneca county, Ohio, in 1857, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Keen, who was born in Wayne county, this state, January 22, 1839, being a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Engall) Keen, natives of Pennsylvania. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Keen were two sons and four daughters, the eldest son, Samuel, dying in childhood. John was in service from the beginning to the end of the Civil war, having first served in Company K, Seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, for three months, and thereafter in Company K, Third Ohio volunteer cavalry, and he died shortly after the close of the war, from the effects of the hardships and privations endured in his long and arduous military career. Of Mrs. Hall's three sisters two are living. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hall the following is a brief record: Frances Estella, born February 15, 1858, became the wife of William G. Fleming, and she died in Swanton, this county, September 8, 1895, being survived by her husband and three daughters. Stephen D., who was born in Seneca county, April 3, 1860, is engaged in farming in Erie county, Ohio. He married Mrs. Sarah J. (Smith) Huntley, widow of John Huntley. Jesse H., born in Seneca county, March 16, 1863, remains at the parental home. Mary R., who was born March 15, 1866, died on the 9th of March, 1871. Lewis K., who was born October 10, 1867, resides on his father's old homestead farm, one-half mile west of Ai. He married Miss Mabel Mawer, and they have one son, Price. Burton F., born February 22, 1871, is now clerking in a drug store at Delta, Ohio. The children all received excellent educational advantages, and Frances Estella, Lewis and Burton made successful records as teachers in the public schools. Lewis is a graduated optician and followed his profession as such for several years.

JAMES HALL, who is engaged in the livery and transfer business in Metamora, was born in Amboy township, this county, on the 23d of May, 1857, being a son of William L. and Sarah (Young) Hall, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, the former being a son of Washington Hall, who came from the Keystone State to Fulton county, Ohio, in the early '50's, settling in Section 11, Amboy township. He later returned to Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his

life. The maternal grandfather, Adam Young, came to Fulton county from Pennsylvania about the same time as did the Hall family, and settled in the same part of Amboy township, where he reclaimed the farm now owned by Richard A. Young. He was a valiant soldier in the Civil war and died while in the service. William L. Hall took up his residence in Amboy township about 1855, and he cleared and improved a farm of forty acres, in Section 11. He sold this property in 1864, but he continued to live in Amboy township the greater portion of his life thereafter, his death occurring in 1895, at which time he was sixty-three years of age. His first wife, Sarah (Young) Hall, died in 1863, having borne four children, of whom two grew to maturity—James, subject of this sketch, and Mary, who became the wife of Edgar Simpson and is now deceased. For his second wife William L. Hall chose Susan Young, a sister of his first wife, and of the second marriage four children were born: John, a resident of Fulton county; Lily, the wife of Lewis Beihl; Maggie and Hattie (twins), the former being the wife of Elmer White and the latter of George Shull. Reared on the home farm and early beginning to assist in its work, James Hall secured his educational discipline in the common schools of Amboy township, and after attaining his majority he engaged in teaming, doing a large amount of contract work and making the enterprise a profitable one. He continued in this line of business until 1902, when he engaged in the livery business in Metamora, where he has a well-equipped stable and controls an excellent trade, enjoying much popularity in the community which has ever been his home. He is a Republican in his political proclivities, and he served four years as constable of Amboy township. He is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees. March 18, 1880, Mr. Hall married Miss Mary Berry, daughter of Peter and Phoebe (Blain) Berry, of Amboy township, and they have four children: Della L. is the wife of Henry Schmitz; and Goldie, Gladys and Wildia remain at the parental home.

JULIUS ADELBERT HANNA, a prominent manufacturers' agent of Cleveland, was born in Chesterfield township, Fulton county, January 5, 1863. He is the son of Julius J. and Celestia (Jones) Hanna, both natives of Ohio. Julius J. Hanna enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war and was killed in a battle in April, 1864. His widow, Celestia Hanna, the daughter of Isaac Jones, a highly respected citizen and a pioneer of Chesterfield township, died in September, 1864. In 1869 Isaac Jones removed to Wauseon with the subject of this sketch and his brother, Elmer. J. A. Hanna graduated from the Wauseon high school when seventeen years old and taught for a time in the schools of Fulton county. He began his career as electrician by putting in acoustic telephones in the towns and cities of Southern Michigan. He then went to New York City and shipped on a whaler for a cruise of three years, but abandoned the ship at Fayal and served on Atlantic coasters for one year. In 1883 he conducted a hotel under a tent in South Dakota, and the year following worked in the Coeur d'Alene gold mines. He entered the street railway car business in 1884 and has continued in the same up to this date, 1905. At

the exposition at New Orleans he had charge of the exhibit of J. G. Brill & Co., with whom he remained until 1892, serving in various capacities. Then for five years he was in the employ of the McGuire manufacturing company, with offices in New York City. In 1896 he was appointed agent at Chicago for the Peckham Trunk Company. In 1901 J. A. Hanna established an office at No. 312 Electric Building, Cleveland, where he is now in business. As the representative of the Niles Car and Manufacturing Company he handles their entire output of electric railway cars. He also looks after the interests of the Peckham Manufacturing Company throughout the Central West. With every change that Mr. Hanna has made in the past twenty years he has bettered his condition and he now ranks among the foremost of those engaged in this business. This is largely due to his business ability, tact and genial nature. In secret society affairs he takes a deep interest, being a Mason and a Shriner. He married Mrs. Lydia Williamson, a native of Peckway Valley, Lancaster county, Pa. She is the daughter of Jacob Docterman of Philadelphia. There has been born to them one child, Inez Hanna.

EZRA S. HARROUN, M. D., merits recognition in this compilation by reason of his standing as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Fulton county. He is successfully established in the practice of his profession in the village of Lyons and is a scion of one of the well-known pioneer families of this part of the county. He was born in Royalton township, February 22, 1853, and is a son of Levi and Amanda (Wolfinger) Harroun, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts and the latter in Bucks county, Pa. The descent in the agnatic line is traced back to the ancient rulers of Egypt, and the surname indicates this in no indefinite way. During the French Huguenot persecutions ancestors of the line left France and went to England, and later representatives settled in Ireland, where the family is still numerous and one of prominence. Prior to the war of the Revolution three brothers, John, Alexander and David Harroun, came from the Emerald Isle to America, the first-named being the one from whom Dr. Harroun traces his descent in a direct agnatic line. Levi Harroun was reared in Genesee county, N. Y., and for a number of years he was engaged in teaching school in Canada. About 1835 he came to Ohio, locating in Sylvania, Lucas county, where he followed the shoemaker's trade for the ensuing fifteen years. In 1851 he located in Royalton township, Fulton county, this section at that time being a portion of Lucas county, and here he took up a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of government land, a portion of which he reclaimed from the forest, in the meanwhile teaching school during the winter months.

In 1854 he returned to Lucas county as now constituted and purchased a farm of forty acres, in Richfield township, clearing this farm from the wild state, with the aid of his sons, and eventually making substantial improvements on the place. He passed the closing years of his life in the village of Sylvania, where he died in 1887, at the age of eighty years. He was twice married—first to Dorcas Hollister, of Sylvania, who died after becoming the mother of two children, Harriet, who is the wife of Henry Hubbard, and Henry, who is a resident of Elm Hall, Mich. His second wife, Amanda, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Harpel) Wolfinger, was born in Pennsylvania, as already noted, and was a child at the time of her parents' removal to Richfield township, Lucas county, Ohio, where they were pioneers. The date of the mother's death was March 22d, 1891. Five children were born of the second marriage, namely: Ira W., Ezra S., Harper M. (deceased), Charles F. and John F., all but one of whom are living. Dr. Harroun was reared to maturity in Lucas county, his rudimentary education being secured in the district schools, and his ambition to secure more liberal training was quickened to action while he was still a boy. In 1873 he engaged in teaching in the district schools, in the meanwhile continuing his own studies in a private way, and finally he entered the Toledo high school, also attending a business college in that city, and he completed his literary or academic education in the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio. In 1877 he began the study of medicine, in the meanwhile continuing to teach school at intervals, and he finally was matriculated in the Physio-Medical College, in Cincinnati, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year he began the practice of his profession in Hamersville, Brown county, Ohio, where he remained a short time, coming to Lyons in the autumn of the same year. Here he has built up a representative professional business, his practice being extended throughout a wide section, and he is held in unqualified esteem both as a citizen and as a physician. He is a member of the Ohio State Physio-Medical association, as well as that of Lucas county, and also of the National Physio-Medical association. He is examining surgeon for the Woodmen of the World, the Northwestern Ohio Masonic association and the Milwaukee Accident association, and also the Royal Neighbors, and is attending surgeon to the Buckeye Stave company of Lyons. In politics his allegiance is given to the Republican party, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees. He and his wife hold membership in the Christian, or Disciples' church. March 22, 1884, Dr. Harroun married Miss Clara A. Jones, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Boys) Jones, of Clermont county, Ohio, and they have three children, Mary A., Edith O. and John T.

ALFRED D. HARRISON, one of the representative farmers of York township, was born on the homestead upon which he resides, the date of his nativity being March 14, 1852. He is a son of John

and Elizabeth (Wardley) Harrison. The former was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to America when twelve years of age, being reared to manhood in the State of New York, where he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed as a vocation until the time of his settling in Fulton county, about the year 1840. He located on the farm now operated by the subject of this review, reclaiming the same from the wilds and also conducting a blacksmith shop on the farm, finding his services much in requisition in the earlier years of his residence in the county. He died in Wauseon, Ohio, in 1893, honored by all who knew him. His wife was born in Lyons, New York, where was solemnized their marriage, and she survives her husband, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Nort, in the city of Toledo. Alfred D. Harrison was reared on the home farm, in whose reclamation he assisted, and he has ever continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in his native township. He was afforded the advantages of the public schools of the locality and period, and is a citizen of worth and prominence in his community. He is a stanch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. Both he and wife are members of the Baptist church at Wauseon, Ohio. In November, 1874, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage to Miss Saphrona Halsey, who was born and reared in Fulton county, being a daughter of Isaiah and Rebecca (Wells) Halsey, honored pioneers of the county, where both passed the closing years of their lives. Mr. Halsey was a native of England, whence he came to America in 1808. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have four children: Maud, who is the wife of Timothy Kelsey, of Toledo; Adaline, who is the wife of Frederick Kelsey, of Swanton, this county; Alfred H., who married Miss Beulah Lincoln, a representative of the same family as was the late President Lincoln, and he is a resident of Toledo, Ohio; and Bertha, who is the wife of Henry Roberts, of Elyria, Ohio, near Cleveland.

GEORGE W. HARTMAN, M. D., one of the able and popular physicians and surgeons of Wauseon, is a representative of a family whose name has been identified with the annals of Fulton county from the beginning of its political existence. John C. Hartman, a native of Hanover, Germany, immigrated to America when a lad of sixteen years, valiantly setting forth to seek his fortune in the new world. He remained for a time in Richmond, Va., and in 1844 came to what is now Fulton county, Ohio, becoming a prosperous and influential farmer of Clinton township. His father, John Hartman, was a soldier under Napoleon and participated in the attack upon the city of Moscow. Charlotte Haughtby, daughter of John Haughtby, came with her parents from Lincolnshire, England, when fourteen years of age, and the family located in Delta, this county, where she was reared to maturity. She became the wife of John C. Hartman, and the young couple forthwith located on the farm on which their son, George W., subject of this sketch, was born, the old homestead being located in Clinton township. There the honored parents remained during the residue of their lives, the mother passing away in 1881, at the age of fifty-four years, and the father was summoned to his reward in 1901,

at the venerable age of eighty-three years. Concerning their children the following is a brief record: George W. is the immediate subject of this review; Charles is superintendent of the Fulton County Infirmary; Harvey is engaged in the harness business in Wauseon; Frederick and Thomas are residents of Toledo; Mrs. Melinda Lozer and Mrs. Charlotte Yarnell reside in Wauseon; and John and Joseph are residents of the State of Michigan. Dr. Hartman was born on the homestead farm, on the 9th of January, 1852, and in the public schools of this county he secured a good practical education, after which he took a normal course and qualified himself for the pedagogic profession, having been successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools of Fulton county about eleven terms, though he took up his vocation as a means to an end, having early decided to prepare himself for the medical profession. He began his technical studies in a private way and then entered the medical department of the famous University of Michigan, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1881, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He initiated the practice of his profession in his native county, locating in the village of Archbold, where berland and took an active part in all of the battles from that of ness, and gaining high recognition as a skilled physician and surgeon. He continued in practice in Archbold until 1892, when he removed to Wauseon, the county-seat, where the sphere of his usefulness has been somewhat broadened and diversified, and his success here has been of unequivocal and gratifying order, his position being that of one of the leading members of the medical profession in Fulton county, and he keeps well abreast with the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery, being a close student of the best standard and periodical literature of the profession, giving much time to original research and being allied with the State and county medical societies and also the American Medical association. He is medical examiner for several fraternal insurance orders. In politics he gives an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party, is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, and he and his family hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. While resident of Archbold he held the office of coroner for four years, but such has been his devotion to his profession that he has had no inclination to seek official preferment of any description. In 1881 Dr. Hartman was united in marriage to Miss Emma E. Stotzer, of Archbold, a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth E. (Schneider) Stotzer, early settlers of that section, whither they came from Switzerland. Dr. and Mrs. Hartman have three children. Carl Floyd, the only son, has recently entered upon a six years' course in arts, science and medicine at his father's alma mater, the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Florence E. is the wife of Ray Wells, who is engaged in the livery business at Archbold. Helen E. is a student in the Wauseon high school.

DR. ALFRED FULLER HASSAN, a prominent physician of Wauseon, was born in Perryopolis, Fayette county, Pa., August 2, 1858. He is the son of Dr. Samuel Thomas Hassan and Rachel Jane

(Shepherd) Hassan, both natives of Pennsylvania. Dr. Hassan belongs to a family whose members took a more active part in the wars of our country than any other family, perhaps, in the country, his great-grandfather being in the War of the Revolution and one of his antecedents (Colonel Hassan) commanding the famous regiment known in history as the Congre Zones, which fought under the direct command of General Washington. Dr. Samuel Thomas Hassan was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., April 26, 1817, and died at the home of his son, Dr. Alfred F. Hassan, at Wauseon, Ohio, March 11, 1905. He read medicine with Dr. John Hassan of West Newton, Pa., and for more than fifty years practiced medicine successfully in the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio. His wife was born in Fayette county, Pa., and was the daughter of Joseph and Jane (Mattox) Shepherd, the former being a Quaker and a pioneer settler of Pennsylvania. Two of her brothers, Colonel Soloman Shepherd and Captain Wilson Shepherd, served with distinction in the Civil war. The children of Dr. Samuel Thomas Hassan are named as follows: Captain (Brevet) Frank Hassan, a soldier of the late War between the States, who enlisted in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania cavalry, better known as the Ringgolds, and who now holds an important position in the government printing department at Washington, D. C. He was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, was captured by the Rebels near Morefield and taken to Libby Prison, where he was held as prisoner for about nine months. While the Confederates were conveying prisoners from Libby to Andersonville, Georgia, he made his escape by jumping from the cars. Traveling by night and hiding by day, being fed by negro slaves, he finally reached the Union lines, near Little Washington, Norfolk county, Virginia, after being on the road about eight weeks. Silvanus Hassan enlisted in the Eighty-fifth infantry, Pennsylvania Reserves, and served with his regiment as orderly sergeant for three years, participating in all the battles of his regiment. James Hassan served three years in the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves Infantry, re-enlisting when discharged in the Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, in which he served to the end of the war. He was wounded at Antietam and lost a finger at Gettysburg. J. W. Hassan is a printer by profession, on the Davenport Gazette, Davenport, Iowa. Samuel T. Hassan, of Uniontown, Pa., is a farmer, and Dr. Alfred Fuller Hassan is the subject of this sketch. After completing his literary education, our subject took up the study of medicine, beginning the practice of his profession with his father in Washington county, Pa. He removed with him to Ohio and located at Bryan, where he practiced successfully for several years. From Bryan he removed to Wauseon, where he has built up a lucrative practice, and being thoroughly equipped for the work, his success has been phenominal and is growing every day. He married Miss Olive Mae Haverstock of near Wooster, Ohio, her father having come from Germany to America in an early day. Three children have blessed their marriage. They are, David Bruce, Clarence Manson and James Raymond, all at home and going to school.

CHARLES W. HATTON, who is successfully established in the business of handling wool and other produce in the village of Delta, has built up a most prosperous enterprise and is one of the representative business men of the town. He was born in Seneca county, this State, on the 13th of February, 1842, and is a son of Robert and Julia A. (Keeley) Hatton, both of whom were born and reared in Ohio. The father was born in Stark county, in 1820, and his active career was devoted to farming and merchandising. He died in Delta, in 1895, honored as one of the sterling citizens of the community. His wife was born in Medina county, in 1823, and she passed away in 1897, having been a resident of the village of Delta for a number of years prior to her demise. They came to this county in the pioneer days and were numbered among the prominent and honored citizens of the community, living lives of signal usefulness. They became the parents of three sons and one daughter, Charles W. being the eldest of the number. Frank is employed in the State insurance department at Columbus, Ohio; James W. is engaged in the drug business at Carroll, Iowa; and Jennie F. is the wife of Frank Snyder, of Spring Arbor, Mich. Charles W. Hatton was reared and educated in the town of Republic, Seneca county, where he remained until 1867, when he joined his parents in Fulton county, whither they had removed about two years previously. Prior to coming to this county Charles W. had served for a brief interval as a member of the military organization known as the Squirrel Hunters, the same having been called into service by Governor Tod at the time when General Edmund Kirby Smith threatened to invade the city of Cincinnati. Both of his brothers were in active service as members of Ohio regiments during the Civil war, James having been on active duty as a soldier for four years of the great internecine conflict. As a boy Charles W. Hatton gained his initial business experience as a clerk in a dry goods store, and for twenty-five years he was engaged in the general merchandise business in Delta, building up an excellent trade and gaining and retaining the confidence and respect of the community. For the past fifteen years he has devoted his attention to his present line of business, handling large amounts of wool each year and also buying and shipping eggs and poultry. In the season of 1905 he shipped one hundred thousand pounds of wool. His business building was destroyed by fire in March, 1905, and has been replaced by a larger and more substantial structure. He is one of the leading produce men of this part of the country, and his earnest and able efforts have brought to him a due measure of success and financial independence. In politics Mr. Hatton is a stanch Republican, taking a vital interest in the party cause and having served in various local offices of public trust. He was formerly clerk of York township and is at the present time village clerk of Delta. He is affiliated with Fulton Lodge, No. 248, F. & A. M.; Octavius Waters Chapter, No. 154, R. A. M., being secretary of each of these bodies; and is also an appreciative member of Toledo Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar. His wife and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. March 13, 1874, Mr. Hatton was united in marriage to Miss Julia M. Butler, who was born

and reared in Delta, being a daughter of Martin H. and Julia M. Butler, who were numbered among the early settlers of this village, whither they came from the State of New York. Mr. Butler became one of the leading citizens of Delta, having been the editor and publisher of the Delta Press, and he served a number of years as a member of the board of county school examiners. Both he and his wife died in Delta, having become the parents of two daughters, of whom Mrs. Hatton alone survives. Mr. and Mrs. Hatton have one daughter, Miss Grace Bee, who has been cashier of the Bank of Delta for the past four years, being not only one of the popular young ladies of her home town but being recognized as a specially capable business woman.

GARRETT E. HAWLEY is a prominent and highly-successful liveryman of Wauseon. He is the son of Bradley and Catherine (Haughtlen) Hawley, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of New York. His grandfather, Isaac Hawley, served as a soldier in the War or 1812. Six generations of Hawleys, including the sons of this sketch, have been born in America. His mother, Catherine (Haughtlen) Hawley, is the daughter of Isaac C. Haughtlen of New York, near Cooksocee. The names of the children of Bradley Hawley and wife here follow: Garrett E., the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, the wife of John Morrison, of Wakeman, Huron county. Garrett E. Hawley was reared on a farm and educated in the schools of his native county. In 1858 he came to Ohio from Starkey, Yates county, N. Y., locating in New London, Huron county. In 1861 he enlisted in the Third Ohio cavalry and saw three years of active service. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland and took an active part in all the battles from that of Stone River to the fall of Atlanta. He was wounded no less than four times. After the close of the war he returned to New London and six years later removed to Fulton county. He has prospered to such an extent as to be the owner of two highly-productive farms, located in Pike and Dover townships, Fulton county. For fourteen years he followed teaming and farming combined and was, as usual with him, very successful. In 1895 he embarked in the livery business in Wauseon, in which he is still engaged. His long and successful experience in teaming and farming fits him well for the livery business, as is shown by the large patronage that he enjoys. There are few people more popular and more highly respected in Wauseon and Fulton county than the subject of this sketch. He married Miss Ellen McGraw, a native of Dublin, Ireland, the daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Gaughen) McGraw, who came to America when the daughter was ten years old. Garrett E. Hawley and wife have had nine children, five of whom are living, viz: Charles, a resident of Spencer, O.; Timothy, of Wauseon; William, of Wauseon; Catherine, of Cleveland, O., and Sarah, the widow of William Findley, of Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE B. HAYES, a prominent and highly successful liveryman of Wauseon, was born in Grant county, Iowa, in 1852. He is

the son of Marcus Harvey and Caroline (McKenzie) Hayes, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Connecticut. Marcus Harvey Hayes came to Wauseon in 1854, and two years later became stock-buyer and contractor for the company building the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern air-line from Delta to Wauseon. Then he embarked in the grocery business, which occupation he followed for several years. When he quit the grocery business, in 1861, he bought a farm of eighty acres, lying partly in the present corporate limits of Wauseon. After disposing of the valuable timber he erected a fine brick residence on the place. In 1857 he was elected sheriff of Fulton county, being the third sheriff since its organization as a county. So well did he perform the duties of the office that he was re-elected by a largely increased majority. He died at Lynhaven, Va., April 9th, 1895, having reached the ripe age of seventy-three years. The subject of this sketch, George B. Hayes, was educated in the public schools of his native county. Having fitted himself thoroughly for a business man, he embarked about fifteen years ago in the livery business. Being of a genial nature and an accommodating disposition, he is well fitted for his chosen business, in which he has met with remarkable success. His thorough knowledge of horses, and how best to care for them, enables him to conduct the business with profit. Everybody who has occasion to use a horse in his business knows Mr. Hayes and patronizes him liberally. As a matter of course the traveling man is one of his most profitable customers. So well has he succeeded in his business that he has been enabled to buy a fine farm in Royalton township, Fulton county. He married Miss Mary Mull, daughter of Adam Mull, a farmer of German township, who came from Germany in an early day. Two children have blessed this marriage. They are: Harvey B. Hayes, a resident of South Carolina; Iva L. Hayes, who still resides at home. Gen. E. L. Hayes, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, at present a resident of New York City, was a resident of Wauseon at the breaking out of the Civil war. He was the first man to engage in the mercantile business, and his daughter was the first young lady to be married in that city. Entering the service as a captain, E. L. Hayes at the close of the war had attained to the rank of Brigadier-General. He had the misfortune to be confined several months in Libby prison, where so many brave men perished of hunger and disease. Mention is made of General Hayes because the name of a brave and patriotic soldier adds luster to the annals of Fulton county.

EDGAR EDSON HAYNES was born in Fulton county on September 5th, 1875. He is the son of George H. and Olivia (Koder) Haynes, both natives of Ohio. George H. Haynes, son of Jacob Haynes, is a farmer and fruit-grower by occupation, and resides at Swanton, Ohio. He and his wife are the parents of four children, Edgar, Myrtle, William and Leona. Edgar E. Haynes was reared and educated at Swanton. In April, 1895, he entered the employ of A. D. Baker, of Swanton, manufacturer of traction engines, as machinist, remaining in his employ until September, 1898. On that date

he started a machine and general repair-shop of his own, remaining at this until September, 1904, when he secured a position with the Toledo & Indiana Railway Company, as engineer of the power station at Delta. September 20th, 1905, he was transferred by the company to their new power station at Stryker, Williams county, Ohio. He has been remarkably successful in everything which he has undertaken. Out of his earnings he has purchased a comfortable home in Swanton, Ohio. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party, but in no way aspires to public office. The liberal salary he now receives is evidence of the fact that his true worth is fully appreciated by his employers. In 1898 he was married to Miss Elsie Knight, a daughter of Mr. J. C. Knight, a farmer living two miles south of Delta. They have four children: Hilda, Clifford, Dorman and Helen.

CHARLES H. N. HEFFRON, M. D., one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Fulton county, has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Metamora since 1894, having located in this attractive little city on the 14th of December of that year. He was born in Royalton township, this county, January 18, 1871, a son of Henry and Mary (Rynd) Heffron, both natives of Ireland, the former having been born in county Carlow. Martin Heffron, grandfather of the Doctor, came to America in 1851, locating in Brooklyn, Ohio, which is now a part of the city of Cleveland, there passing the remainder of his life. Henry Heffron was born in the year 1845, and was reared to manhood in Cuyahoga county, Ohio. At the outbreak of the Civil war, when but sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, serving two years and then re-enlisting, as a veteran. His entire term of service in the Union ranks covered four years and four months—the first two years having been passed with the Army of the Cumberland and the last two with the Army of the Potomac. He received a scalp wound in the battle of Gettysburg, but was never disabled and never applied for a pension in later years. After the close of the war he located in Seward, Fulton county, being employed four years on the farm of Eli Phillips and within this time effecting the purchase of a farm of forty acres in Royalton township. This property he cleared and improved, developing one of the valuable places of the township, and on this homestead his death occurred, February 6, 1890, his residence there having been continuous except for a period of three years, when he and his family resided in Adrian, Mich., in order to afford his children desired educational advantages. He was an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, respected by all who knew him, and was but forty-five years of age at the time of his death. His wife, who died three years previous, was a daughter of Charles and Ann (Coulter) Rynd, who came from Ireland to America when she was a child, settling in Fulton county in the pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Heffron became the parents of four children, of whom the Doctor is the eldest. Minnie is the wife of Charles Colvin; Anna remains unmarried; and Jessie is the wife of Walter Lutz. Dr. Heffron was reared to the age of fifteen

years on the homestead farm and then, in 1886, the family removed to Adrian, Mich, where he attended the high school of that city until 1889, when he began his independent career as salesman in a general store at Seward, Fulton county, being thus engaged until 1891, when he entered the medical department of the University of Wooster, in Cleveland, where he was graduated, August 14, 1893, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice of his profession in Seward, where he remained until December, 1894, when he came to Metamora, as before stated, and here he has built up a large and representative practice, extending into adjoining counties in this State and Michigan. He is a member of the Fulton County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical association. In politics the Doctor is a stalwart Republican, and fraternally he is identified with Royalton Union Lodge, No. 434, F. & A. M.; Lyons Chapter, No. 175, R. A. M.; Wauseon Council, No. 68, R. & S. M.; and Metamora Lodge, No. 875, I. O. O. F. He has farming interests in his native county and has been president of the Merchants' and Farmers' Banking company, of Metamora, from the time of its organization, in 1902. November 7, 1892, Dr. Heffron was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Cagwin, daughter of Hamden and Delight (Shepard) Cagwin, of Rome, N. Y.; and they have two sons, Harold and Howard.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT, a member of the Delta Milling Company, is a native of Bellevue, O., where he was born on September 16, 1857. He is the son of Benjamin F. and Susan (Taylor) Lambert, the former a native of Seneca county, N. Y., and the latter of Sandusky, O. Benjamin F. Lambert was a mechanic by occupation and died in August, 1901, aged seventy-two years. His widow survives him and is now a resident of Wauseon. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters, of whom five are still lving. The names are: William H.; Mary, now Mrs. Jennings of Cleveland; George T. a miller of Delta; Samuel, who died at the age of twenty-seven years; Edward L., an expert paper-hanger and decorator; and Gertrude, employed in clerical work in Toledo, where she holds a responsible and highly lucrative position. William H. Lambert was reared and educated principally at Wauseon. Having learned the millers' trade, he was for twelve years in the employ of Lyon, Clement & Greenleaf. He next operated a mill for Scott & Powell at Bryan, O., for four years. In 1889 he removed to Delta and with A. H. Smith bought the old Charles Cullen mill and operated it until it was destroyed by fire in April, 1900. He then assisted in organizing the Delta Milling Company, his partner being A. H. Smith. The mill, whose capital stock is twenty thousand dollars, has a capacity of seventy-five barrels a day, and is equipped with a full roller process. The product of this mill is sold to local dealers and throughout the East and South. Mr. Lambert is one of the principal officers of Fulton Lodge, No. 248, Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Octavius Waters Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of the Knights

of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican, being a zealous worker in the party's interests. For six years he has been serving on the Delta city council. On April 25, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Griffin, to which union one daughter, Alma, was born. His second marriage occurred on August 29, 1897, the name of the bride being Miss Sylvia P. Keith. They are the parents of two daughters, named Helen Ruth and Josephine.

HARMON A. LEE, a retired farmer of Wauseon, was born in Holmes county, Ohio. He is the son of Josiah and Nancy (Stickle) Lee, both natives of that State. His grandfather was James Lee, a pioneer settler in the land of the Buckeyes. Josiah Lee was born in Holmes county, in 1825, and came to Fulton county in 1845. Ten years later he bought a farm in Chesterfield township of that county, where he spent the remainder of his life. In public affairs he took quite an active part, serving as township trustee and assessor. In religious matters he was actively identified with the Christian church. He married Miss Nancy Stickle, a native of Holmes county, her parents having come to that county from Pennsylvania. The marriage of Josiah Lee and wife was blessed with the following children: Mary Ann, who married Silas Barton of Chesterfield township, both deceased; Wesley, who enlisted as a soldier in the Civil war and died in a hospital in New York City; J. C., of Chesterfield township; Harmon A., the subject of this sketch; Martha J., the widow of Frank Gray, who died in Fayette, Fulton county. Josiah died at his home in 1890, aged sixty-five years. Harmon A. Lee was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of his native county. Seven years ago he came to Wauseon from his farm in Dover township. As a farmer he has been so successful that he has been enabled to retire from active work and to enjoy his well-earned wealth. In a financial way he is looked upon as one of the most solid men of the county, enjoying the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens. In the Spanish-American war he enlisted in Company G of the Sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, with the rank of head-quartermaster and sergeant of the company, but was taken sick at Chickamauga Park and discharged from the service. As a member of the Spanish War veterans he takes an active part in the work of that organization. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias. He married Miss Ester J. Wood, the daughter of Gilbert and Dellia (Griffin) Wood of Dover township. Gilbert Wood was born and reared near New London, Huron county, O., his people having come to that county in 1836. Coming to this county, in 1865, he bought a farm, on which he died March 11, 1902, aged seventy-one years. His wife, the daughter of Ezekiel and Esther (Rose) Griffin, was born in Green county, N. Y., and died February 21, 1891, aged fifty-nine years. J. R. Griffin, an uncle of Mrs. Lee, lives at Brailey, this county. The Wood family came from near Rochester, N. Y. Grandmother Wood was a Reynolds and her mother a Lyon, both prominent families in the Empire State.

CAPT. JOHN S. LAVER,
Co. B, 182nd O. V. I.

JOHN S. LAVER, a well-known pioneer citizen of Pike township, is particularly worthy of representation in this publication. He went forth from Fulton county to do valiant service in defense of the Union during the War of the Rebellion, has here maintained his home for more than half a century, following the vocation of carpenter as well as farmer, and being now practically retired, though he still resides on his well improved farm, which comprises eighty acres. Mr. Laver was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, on the 12th of April, 1833, and was there reared to the age of fourteen years, having in the meanwhile attended the excellent schools of his native province. His mother died before he had attained the age noted, and he faced the responsibilities of life with the self-reliance and courage of maturity. He was not yet fifteen years old when he boldly severed the ties which bound him to the fatherland and came to America, alone and with practically no financial resources. He landed in New York city, whence he made his way to Stamford, Connecticut, where he found employment in a chain-pump factory, remaining thus engaged about three years. He then came to Ohio, and it was his good fortune to make Fulton county his destination, his arrival here dating back to the year 1850. Here he supplemented his educational training by attending school at intervals, and he gave his attention to learning the carpenter trade, becoming a skilled workman and continuing to follow his trade, largely as a contractor, until 1855. He has resided on his present farm since 1865 and has developed the same into one of the valuable places of this part of the county. In June, 1863, Mr. Laver enlisted in Company F, Eighty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, and upon the organization of the regiment he was made its commissary sergeant, serving as such during his six-months' term of enlistment and then receiving his honorable discharge. In 1864 Governor Brough commissioned him second lieutenant and detailed him to the duty of recruiting a company. He successfully accomplished the work and the organization became Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio volunteer infantry. He was made first lieutenant of the company and was later promoted its captain, in which position he served until the close of the war, having been mustered out and having received his honorable discharge in July, 1865. He took part in a number of minor engagements and was present at the battle of Nashville, though his regiment did not participate in the same. His interest in his comrades of the Civil war is shown in his retaining membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics Mr. Laver is an uncomprising advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and he has been prominent in public affairs in his township. He served two terms as township

assessor, for eighteen consecutive years was the able incumbent of the office of justice of the peace, and he served as United States census enumerator in both 1880 and 1890. Captain Laver is identified with the Masonic fraternity. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Alwood, daughter of Peola Alwood, who settled in Pike township in 1835. Mrs. Laver died in 1859, leaving one child, Mary, who is now residing at home. In 1864 Captain Laver married Miss Paulina Alwood, sister of his first wife, and her death occurred in May, 1883. She is survived by five children, namely: Grant S., who is a farmer in Fulton township; Solomon, who has charge of his father's farm; Philip, who is agent of the Toledo & Indiana Electric Railway, at Pettisville; John, who is employed in the milk-condensing plant in Delta; and Ura, who remains at the paternal home.

AARON KUNEY is the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of land, in Gorham and Franklin townships, the estate being in one body, and the residence is located in the latter township. Mr. Kuney is a veteran of the Civil war and is a citizen of sterling worth, commanding the esteem of those who know him. He was born in Fayette township, Seneca county, N. Y., May 28, 1846, and is a son of Henry and Rachel (Landis) Kuney, both of whom were born in the State of Pennsylvania. In 1855 they removed to Fulton county, Ohio, and settled in Gorham township, one mile north of the present homestead of their son Aaron, who was a lad of nine years at the time. There Henry Kuney purchased land, which he reclaimed and improved, and he passed the remainder of his life in this county, his death occurring in 1898, at which time he was eighty-four years of age. His wife preceded him into eternal rest by about one month, having been eighty-one years of age. They became the parents of thirteen children, of whom ten attained maturity: Martin resides in Fayette, this county; Polly is the wife of William Smith, of that place; Catherine is the widow of Lorenzo Downer and resides in Archbold, this county; Henry is a resident of Morenci, Mich.; William is a farmer of Gorham township; Aaron was the next in order of birth; Sarah remains on the old homestead; Lucinda became the wife of Jacob Smith and both are deceased; Levi is a farmer of Gorham township, as is also Lawson. Aaron Kuney attended the common schools of New York and Ohio and remained at the parental home until he had attained the age of fourteen years, when he secured employment in connection with construction work on the Lake Short & Michigan Southern Air-Line railroad, being identified with this line of work until March 28, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Sixtieth Ohio volunteer infantry, at Columbus, Ohio, whence the command finally went to the national capital and over into Alexandria, Va., arriving in season to take part in the battle of the Wilderness. Other important engagements in which Mr. Kuney participated were as follows: Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, North Anna river, Gaines' Mills, Weldon Railroad, Yellow Tavern and Poplar Grove, as well as several engagements incidental to the siege of Petersburg.

The regiment was encamped within a mile from that city during the winter of 1864, and was present at the surrender of the city. Mr. Kuney was twice wounded while in service, having received a gunshot wound in the right leg and another in the arm, both wounds having been inflicted by sharpshooters. He remained at the post of duty until victory crowned the Union arms, having been mustered out of the United States service, at Washington, D. C., on the 28th of July, 1865, and having then proceeded with his command to Cleveland, Ohio, where he received his honorable discharge from the State service, August 5, 1865. He then returned to Fulton county, where he was variously employed for the ensuing four years, after which he served an apprenticeship at the trade of wagon-making, in Morenci, Mich. He then opened a shop of his own at Handy, Fulton county, Ohio, where he remained three years. Since that time his vocation has been that of farming ,in which he has met with much success. In 1889 he purchased eighty acres of land in Gorham township, and later he purchased eighty acres lying contiguous on the south, in Franklin township, thus having one of the valuable farms of this part of the county. In his political allegiance Mr. Kuney is a stanch Democrat, and he is affiliated with Stout Post, No. 108, Grand Army of the Republic, at Fayette. July 27, 1876, Mr. Kuney was married to Miss Alice Nathnaugle, daughter of Benjamin Nathnaugle, a pioneer of Gorham township and now deceased. Of this union have been born three sons, two of whom are living: Carey S. and George L, the former being engaged in farming in Franklin township and the latter in Gorham township. The youngest son, Bird D., is deceased.

ALBA A. LATHROP, a prominent farmer and influential citizen of Fulton township, was born in Berkey, Lucas county, Ohio, on the 25th of April, 1861, and is a son of Clark C. and Louisa (Tuttle) Lathrop, both of whom were born in the State of New York. The former came with his parents to Ohio in 1834, having been twelve years of age at the time, and he was reared and educated in Lucas county, where his parents continued to reside until their death. The Lathrop family is of English ancestry, was established in America in the Colonial days, and representatives of the same were found as valiant soldiers in the Continental line during the Revolution; also in the later wars in which the nation has been involved members of the family have manifested their loyalty in a similar way. The parents of Louisa (Tuttle) Lathrop were early settlers in Lenawee county, Mich., where she was reared and educated. Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop settled on a farm near Berkey, Lucas county, and there they continued to make their home, sharing the sunshine and shadows which checker every human life, until death severed the silver cord of love and devotion, Mr. Lathrop having been summoned to the life eternal on the 23d of April, 1904, and his widow still remains on the old homestead, which is endeared to her through the gracious memories and associations of many years. In the family were three sons, of whom the youngest is Alba A., of

this review. Dr. Arthur B., the eldest, is engaged in the practice of medicine at Swanton, and Edgar E. remains on the old homestead farm, of which he has charge. Alba A. Lathrop was reared to manhood on the homestead farm, early familiarizing himself with the details of the art of husbandry, and he received excellent educational advantages. After duly attending the public schools in the vicinity of his home he continued his studies in the Ohio Northern University, a well-equipped normal school, at Ada. He thereafter taught one term in the district schools, and since that time he has given practically his undivided attention to agricultural pursuits. He operated a farm in Lucas county until 1896, when he sold the property. In the meanwhile, in 1895, he had purchased the farm where he now lives, the same comprising one hundred and twenty acres, and the property was but little improved at the time when he acquired the same. He has reclaimed the farm and developed it into one of the valuable places of Fulton township, sixty-five acres being now under effective cultivation, and the farm is equipped with a fine system of tile drainage. In 1897 Mr. Lathrop erected a substantial, modern barn, forty by eighty feet in dimensions, and his model farm residence, one of the most attractive in this section, was built in 1903. Thrift and prosperity show forth on every side, and indicate that the owner of this fine farm is a man of energy and progressive spirit. In addition to his general farming he gives considerable attention to the dairy feature of the farm enterprise, keeping about ten milch cows and selling the product to the cheese factory in Swanton, and he is also taking up the cultivation of sugar beets, to which he devoted about eighteen acres for the season of 1905. In his political allegiance Mr. Lathrop has always been a stanch Democrat, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Patrons of Husbandry, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which last he is past grand. April 8, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lathrop to Miss Eva A. Printup, who was born in Sylvania township, Lucas county, being a daughter of John Printup, a prominent and prosperous farmer of that county. Mrs. Lathrop completed a course in the high school in Sylvania, and was successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools for several terms, prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop have two daughters, Irma and Ila, both of whom are attending the Swanton high school.

SOLOMON LEININGER, who owns and operates a well improved farm of eighty acres, in Clinton township, is a member of one of the well known pioneer families of Fulton county, which has been his home from the time of his birth. He was born on the old homestead farm, in German township, on the 9th of February, 1850, and is a son of John and Mary (Binder) Leininger, the former of whom was born in the province of Alsace, France, now a portion of the German empire, on the 19th of March, 1821, and the latter was born in Switzerland, in 1822. Their marriage was solemnized in Fulton county, Ohio, in 1841. The death of Mrs. Leininger occurred in February, 1903, and her husband died in 1905 on his old

homestead farm, in German township, being one of the venerable and honored pioneers of the county. This worthy couple became the parents of twelve children, of whom eight are living. Solomon Leininger was reared to manhood on the home farm, early beginning to lend his aid in its cultivation, and his educational training was secured in the district schools of German township. After his marriage, in 1872, he located on his present farm, which he reclaimed from the forest, having developed the property into one of the fine places of Clinton township, practically all being under cultivation, and the improvements are of substantial order, including good buildings. In politics Mr. Leininger is aligned as a stanch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church, in whose faith they were reared. On the 25th of August, 1872, in Defiance county, Mr. Leininger was united in marriage to Miss Anna U. Seyfang, who was born in Weidenberg, kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, on the 25th of August, 1851, being a daughter of Jacob T. and Anna Barbara (Hesch) Seyfang, the latter of whom died in Germany, whence the father came with his children to America in 1864, settling in Defiance county, Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Leininger have six children: George S., who married Miss Minnie Brant, is a successful farmer of German township; Charles F., who married Miss Bertha Sourwine, resides in the city of Toledo and Philippine, John S., Otto and Barbara remain at the parental home.

PETER J. LENHART, M. D., a prominent and highly successful physician of Wauseon, was born near New Bedford, Coshocton county, Ohio. He is the son of Peter and Magdalena (Deitz) Lenhart, the former a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., and the latter of Tuscarawas county, O. Peter Lenhart took great interest in public affairs, having held office both in the township and the county. He died at his home in 1867, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife was the daughter of Henry Deitz, who originally came from Pennsylvania. Dr. Lenhart was reared on a farm and received his elementary education in the public schools of his native county. Having chosen medicine as his profession, he entered the medical department of Wooster university, from which he graduated in 1875, ranking among the foremost in his class. Immediately after graduating he began the practice of his profession in Tuscarawas county, where he remained for several years, doing a profitable business. In 1878 he removed to Wauseon, where he has built up as extensive and profitable a business as is enjoyed by any other physician of the city or county. His services are in demand throughout Fulton county. His close application and his determined effort to keep abreast of the times have given him a reputation that few men enjoy. He is still a close student and will remain such until the day of his death. Dr. Lenhart served for a number of years on the board of pension examiners. Being a physician of great prominence, he is actively identified with all the medical associations represented

in his home city. Among these are the county, the state, the North Western and the American medical associations. He married Miss Ida Pfeifer, a native of Fremont, O. They have had two children. The older, Carl Henry Lenhart, is an interne at Lakeside hospital, Cleveland. In 1901 he graduated from the literary department of the Western Reserve college of Cleveland, and in 1904 from the medical department of the same school. It is his purpose to begin the practice of medicine in 1905. Henry Hull Lenhart, the younger son, has been a student of Adelbert College, Western Reserve university, from which he was graduated in 1905, and is now engaged in teaching in the High school of his native town.

WILLIAM H. LEPARD resides on the fine old homestead farm which was the place of his birth, in Gorham township, and is one of the popular and representative agriculturists of his native county. He was born on the 15th of March, 1854, and is a son of Abram and Hannah (Forrest) Lepard, the former of whom was born in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, and the latter in Seneca county, N. Y., and both families were numbered among the pioneer settlers of Ohio. Abram Lepard was reared in Fairfield county, whence he came to Fulton county about the time of its organization, which occurred in 1850, settling on the farm now owned and occupied by his son William H., to whom this article specially pertains. Here he continued engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his active career, and he still resides with his son on the old homestead, having attained the venerable age of eighty-two years (1905). His loved and devoted wife passed to the world beyond in 1880, aged sixty-two years. Of their three children William H. is the eldest. Nancy is the wife of George Crits, of Jackson, Mich.; and Wesley resides in Charlotte, that State. William H. Lepard received his educational discipline in the public schools of Gorham township, and practically his entire life has been passed on the farm which is now his home and which comprises seventy-nine acres of most productive land, and the place is well improved and under effective cultivation. Mr. Lepard is a Democrat in politics, and the religious faith of the family is that of the Christian church. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Grange, of which latter his wife also is a member, as is she of the Rathbone Sisters, auxiliary of the Knights of Pythias. July 6, 1879, Mr. Lepard was united in marriage to Miss Ellen McNabb, who was born in Paulding county, Ohio, being a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Hart) McNabb, both of whom were born in Ohio, and they now reside in Butler, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Lepard have four children: Alta, who is the wife of Edward Hull, of Blissfield, Michigan; Willard, who resides in Toledo; and Dora and Mary, who remain at the parental home.

GEORGE O. MEEKER, one of the representative farmers of York township, was born in East Cleveland, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on the 18th of October, 1840, and is a son of John O. and Mary (Hendershott) Meeker, the former of whom was born August 20, 1816, in the State of New Jersey, and the latter was born on the 6th of December, 1819, their marriage having been solemnized in East Cleveland, Ohio, September 5, 1834. The father was an excellent mechanic and was employed as such for a considerable time, but the major portion of his active career was devoted to farming, in which he met with a due measure of success. In 1868 he came with his family to Fulton county and located on a farm in Royalton township, where his death occurred in April, 1888. His devoted wife survived him by a number of years, continuing her residence on the homestead farm until her demise, which occurred in February, 1905, a zealous member of the Disciple church. They became the parents of four sons—George Oliver, Walter Smith, Clarence Henry, and Frank E. Walter and Clarence were soldiers in Ohio regiments during the Civil war, and the latter died as the result of disabilities incurred while in service, his death occurring December 28, 1863, at which time he was aged twenty years, six months and twenty-eight days. Walter and Frank are prosperous farmers and popular citizens of Royalton township. George O. Meeker was reared to maturity in his native county, receiving a good common-school education, and he accompanied his parents on their removal to Fulton county, in 1868. Here he assisted for some time in the operation of the homestead farm of his father, after which he engaged in the same line of enterprise on his own responsibility, eventually becoming the owner of a farm in Royalton township, where he continued to reside until 1884, when he sold the property and purchased his present fine homestead, in Section 9, York township, the same comprising seventy acres and being equipped with excellent improvements. Mr. Meeker has never been an aspirant for public office but has always taken a loyal interest in public affairs, and has exercised his franchise in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He served for a time as school director. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church and are active in its work. On the 1st of November, 1864, in Morenci, Mich., was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Meeker to Miss Hattie McQuillin, daughter of David and Lydia McQuillin, early settlers of this county. Mrs. Meeker's father and mother became the parents of five sons and six daughters. One son, James A., was first lieutenant in Company I, Thirty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, in the early part of the Civil war, being later promoted to captain of his company and dying from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Missionary Ridge. His body was brought to the old home, in Fulton county, and was interred in the Salisbury cemetery, where his former comrades erected a handsome monument to his memory. John and Thomas McQuillin also were soldiers in the Civil war. Edward, Thomas and William are deceased, and of the sisters of Mrs. Meeker the following is a brief record: Eliza is the wife of John Hefflebower, of Michigan;

Nancy is the wife of Jeremiah Miller, of Delta, this county; Delilah is the wife of Levi Alwood, of Tennessee; Rachel is the wife of William Daily, of York township. Mrs. Meeker is the youngest of the children. Mr. and Mrs. Meeker have one child, Abbie Mary, who is now the wife of John F. Hettinger, county surveyor of Fulton county. They reside in the city of Wauseon and their only child is Hattie Louisa, named in honor of her two grandmothers.

R. J. KUMP.

REUBEN J. KUMP has been a resident of Fulton county since his childhood days and is numbered among the representative farmers and stock-growers of Franklin township. He was born in Berlin, Mahoning county, Ohio, June 23, 1856, and is a son of Levi and Sarah (Kime) Kump. The former was born in Dover township, York county, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1832, and he died on his homestead farm, in Franklin township, Fulton county, Ohio, September 17, 1904. When he was about one year old his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Mahoning county, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood and where his marriage to Sarah Kime was solemnized, May 17, 1855. In the spring of 1860 he came with his family to Franklin township, Fulton county, where he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until his death. In early life he became a member of the Lutheran church, in whose faith he was reared, but after removing to Fulton county both he and his wife united with the Methodist Episcopal church, becoming faithful and zealous in the work of the same. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Gross) Kump, were both born in Pennsylvania, of stanch German descent, and both died in Mahoning county, Ohio, being interred in the cemetery at North Berlin. Sarah (Kime) Kump, mother of the subject of this review, was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, April 11, 1832, being a daughter of Henry Kime, who was a blacksmith by trade, a native of Pennsylvania and a pioneer of Mahoning county, Ohio, where he died. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Kemp has resided in the home of her daughter Ella D. Sayers, near West Unity, Williams county. Of the six children in the family Reuben J. is the eldest; Ada is the wife of Noah W. Bowser, a farmer of Franklin township; Oliver F. is engaged in farming in Gorham township; Sylvanus D. is deceased, as is also Orpha E.; and Ella D. is the wife of Artwell Sayers, a farmer near West Unity, Williams county. Reuben J. Kump was four years of age at the time when his parents took up their residence in Fulton county, and he was reared to maturity on the homestead farm, in Franklin township, in whose public schools he secured his early educational training. He remained associated with his father in the management of the home farm until he had

attained the age of thirty years, and he then located on his present farm, which he purchased ten years later. He has one hundred and fifteen acres of most fertile and productive land, he has been successful in both the agricultural and stock-growing departmnets of his enterprise, and he has made excellent improvements on his attractive farmstead. He has given much attention to the breeding of high-grade cattle, swine and sheep, and has had the best of breeding lines of full-blooded sort. Mr. Kump is a stanch Republican and is a loyal and liberal citizen, commanding uniform confidence and esteem in the community which has been his home from childhood. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with its adjunct, the Daughters of Rebekah, of which latter his wife also is a member. January 1, 1887, Mr. Kump married Miss Sarah Catherine Punches, who was born in Gorham township, this county, being a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Deal) Punches, who settled in Fulton county in September, 1850. Henry Punches was born in Seneca county, New York, May 21, 1821, and he died in Fayette, February 7, 1895. His parents removed from Berks county, Pennsylvania, to Seneca county, New York, in an early day, having been of German lineage. January 31, 1847, Henry Punches married Elizabeth Deal, who likewise was born in Seneca county, New York, and she now (1905) resides in Fayette, aged seventy-eight years, being one of the honored pioneer women of Fulton county. She is a member of the Reformed church, as was also her husband. Mr. Punches was a carpenter by trade and followed this vocation for a number of years, but he gave his attention almost entirely to the work of his farm after coming to Fulton county. Of the nine children all grew to years of maturity: Frances, who became the wife of William Gamble, resides in Fayette; Edward died July 18, 1888, at the age of thirty-eight years; Lawrence is a resident of Fayette; Mrs. Kump was the next in order of birth; Mary is the wife of Horace Ford, of Fayette; Arthur is a resident of Springport, Michigan; Nathaniel is a farmer of Gorham township; Marion died in Colorado, when a young man; and George resides in Fayette. Mr. and Mrs. Kump have one daughter, Alma Elizabeth, who remains at the parental home, being one of the popular young ladies of the community.

SARAH C. KUMP.

MICHAEL MARZOLF, one of the representative farmers and honored citizens of Franklin township, of which he has served as trustee and treasurer, is a member of one of the pioneer families of Fulton county. He was born in Gorham township, this county, on the 6th of May, 1849, and is a son of Michael and Magdalena (Hagelberger) Marzolf, both of whom were born in Alsace-Lorraine, France,

which is now a portion of German territory. Their respective parents came to America in 1828, the two families locating in Erie county, N. Y., where the parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Marzolf passed the remainder of their lives. In that county Michael Marzolf, Sr., continued to reside until 1840, when he came with his family to Fulton county, locating in Franklin township, and in 1844 taking up his residence on the farm immediately across the road from the present homestead of his son and namesake, the subject of this review. He continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in this township until his death, which occurred February 21, 1888, at which time he was seventy-six years of age. His wife passed to the life eternal December 28, 1894, aged eighty-two years. They became the parents of nine children, namely: Catherine, deceased; Eliza, wife of Christian Allian of Gorham township; Sarah, deceased; Joel, a resident of Hillsdale county, Mich.; Susan, wife of Isaiah Town, of Gorham township; Hannah, wife of Josiah Town, of Hillsdale county, Mich.; Michael, the subject of this sketch; Jacob, a resident of Fayette, this county; and John, likewise a resident of Fayette. Michael Marzolf passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead and was given such educational advantages as the schools of the locality and period afforded. He has been identified with the industry of agriculture throughout his independent career and is now the owner of a well-improved landed estate of 100 acres, the same being devoted to diversified farming and stock-growing. In addition to his farming operations Mr. Marzolf has traveled quite extensively, at varying intervals, as salesman of wire fencing, and he is at the present time an agent for the products of the Adrian Fence Company, of Adrian, Mich. Mr. Marzolf is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, he was incumbent of the office of township trustee for six years, and he served four years as township treasurer, giving an able and faithful administration of the duties of each of these positions, and he has been a member of the school board for several years past. October 12, 1873, Mr. Marzolf was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Stockdale, who was born in Marion county, Ohio, and who was eight years of age at the time of her parents' removal to Gorham township, Fulton county, where her father, Robert Stockdale, passed the remainder of his life; her mother now resides in Franklin township. Mr. and Mrs. Marzolf have three children—William, who is associated in the work and management of the home farm; Clara, who is the wife of Albert Wallace, of Williams county; and Martin, who is engaged in farming in Gorham township.

JACOB J. MATZINGER has resided on his present fine farm, in Fulton township, for nearly thirty-nine years, and is an honored member of one of the sterling pioneer families of this section. He was born in the canton of Schaffhausen, in the Rhine district of Switzerland, on the German border, the date of his nativity having been April 27, 1843. He is a son of Isaac and Rachel Matzinger, who immigrated from Switzerland to America and located on a farm in Lucas county, Ohio, in 1852, the old homestead being just across

the road from the present residence of their son Jacob J., of this sketch, said road constituting the line between Fulton and Lucas counties. On the old homestead the parents passed the remainder of their lives, and the place is now owned by their son John. The mother passed away in 1863, at the age of sixty years, and the father died in 1879, at the age of seventy years. They became the parents of three sons and one daughter. Isaac, the eldest, died at the age of sixty-eight years; Elizabeth is the wife of Jonas Matzinger, a farmer of Lucas county; Jacob J. was the next in order of birth; and John resides on the old homestead, as before noted. Jacob J. Matzinger was about seven years of age at the time of his parents' immigration to America, and his rudimentary education was thus secured in the schools of his native canton in the fair little republic of Switzerland. He later attended the common schools of this section of Ohio when opportunity presented, and his aid was from his boyhood days in requisition in connection with clearing and otherwise improving the home farm. In 1867 he located on his present farm, which was a part of his father's landed estate, and he has made this one of the valuable places of the county, with substantial and well-equipped buildings and with well-cultivated fields, devoted to diversified agriculture. He also raises live stock of good grade and is one of the energetic and substantial farmers of this section, where he commands the high regard of all who know him. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and he has served in minor offices of local trust. Both he and his wife are members of the Reformed church, formerly known as the German Reformed. December 7, 1863, Mr. Matzinger was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Weiler, who was born in France, being a daughter of Erhardt and Barbara Weiler, who came to America and located in Fulton county, Ohio, in 1851, the mother dying in this county, and the father passed the closing years of his life in Richmond, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Matzinger have eleven children, five of whom reside in Bellevue, Huron county, Ohio; two in Frankfort, Mich.; and the remaining four on the home place with their parents. Their names are here entered in order of birth: Erhardt Isaac, John Albert, Louisa Harriet, Mary Martha, Lydia Hannah, Rosa Bertha, Lodema Catherine, Edward Jacob, Freonia Theoda, Amanda Ethel, and Arthur Benjamin.

FRANK C. MERRILL, at present township trustee of Fulton township, and one of the extensive farmers and popular citizens of this section, was born in the township where he now resides, on the 7th of August, 1859, being a son of Osias and Jane (Vaughan) Merrill, the former a native of the State of Maine and the latter of Holmes county, Ohio. They were children at the time when the respective families came to Fulton county and settled in the same neighborhood in Fulton township, about 1838. Osias and Jane (Vaughan) Merrill were reared and educated in this county, the latter dying on the homestead farm in Fulton township. Her husband later consummated a second marriage, and he was a resident of Swan Creek township at the time of his death. Of the four children of the first

marriage Frank C. was the third in order of birth. Horace A. is a successful lawyer in the city of Toledo; James Eugene is the present auditor of Fulton county; and Minnie is the wife of William Biddle, residing on the old Merrill homestead, which was also the Vaughan homestead. Frank C. Merrill passed his boyhood days on the home farm, and after duly taking advantage of the local school privileges he continued his studies in the graded schools at Wauseon. After leaving school he resumed his connection with the agricultural industry, with which he has ever since been prominently identified, save for a period of three years, during which he conducted a general store in the village of Ai. He inherited one hundred and thirteen acres, to which he later added by the purchase of a contiguous tract of fifty-six acres, his farm being one of the best-improved and best-managed in the township of Fulton. Mr. Merrill has always affiliated with the Republican party, and has been a zealous worker in its ranks, usually attending the county conventions and at all times showing a public-spirited concern in local affairs. He has previously been called upon to serve as township trustee, to which office he was again elected in 1904. His honored father was likewise prominent and influential in local matters, and for a period of six years, from 1865, he held the office of county auditor, and he was also a member of the State constitutional convention of 1873, a stanch supporter of the Union during the Civil war and he was an ardent Republican from the time of the organization of the party until the time of his death. His remains were laid to rest beside those of his first wife, in the cemetery at Ai. Frank C. Merrill is a member of Swanton Lodge, No. 555, Free and Accepted Masons, and with Berry Grange, No. 1111, at Ai. In 1882 Mr. Merrill was united in marriage to Miss Etta Nobbs, a daughter of James H. and Anna (Fetterman) Nobbs, representatives of prominent pioneer families of Fulton county, where Mrs. Merrill was born and reared. Her paternal lineage is of English and her maternal of German extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have seven children: Herma, Clayton, Florence, Roy, Lucy, Koryl, and Mildred. Herma is now the wife of William Walters, and they reside on a farm adjoining that of her father. Mr. Walters is a son of Orlando Walters, mentioned elsewhere in this publication.

THOMAS MIKESELL, an honored citizen and retired farmer of Wauseon, is a representative of old and prominent families of Fulton county, and it is fortunate that in this work it is possible to enter a concise genealogical record, in addition to touching the more salient points in his individual career. George Mikesell was the grandson of a German immigrant who settled in northern Maryland early in the eighteenth century. George Mikesell was born near Cumberland, that State, December 15, 1776, and he resided in that locality until he was about twenty years of age, when he removed to the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and a few years later took up his abode in Somerset county, that State. There, about 1794, he married Mary Bayes, daughter of Stephen Bayes, her birth having

occurred April 28, 1773. This worthy couple became the parents of eight sons and four daughters. In the autumn of the year 1830 George Mikesell came with his family to Ohio and located in Holmes county, and in September, 1837, he came to what is now Clinton township, Fulton county, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a stone and brick-mason by trade, and followed this vocation until he was well-advanced in years. In the spring of 1838 he put up a small kiln of brick, and with the product from the same he built a substantial fireplace and chimney for his log house, the brick thus manufactured having been the first made in Clinton township, and perhaps the first in the county. George Mikesell died October 9, 1840, and just one week later his devoted wife followed him to the life eternal. Both were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. William Mikesell, son of George and Mary (Bayes) Mikesell, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1810, and he was there reared and educated, remaining on the farm until he had attained the age of twenty years. In 1830 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Holmes county, Ohio, where he rented land and engaged in farming. In 1832 he went to visit his old home in Pennsylvania, and when he returned the great flood of the Ohio river was on, the steamboats being enabled to run through the streets of Steubenville, Ohio. He was taken across the river in a rowboat, the river being at that time about four miles wide at the crossing point. May 23, 1833, he married Margaret Bayes, who was born June 4, 1811, being a daughter of Thomas Bayes, and she died December 4, 1855. They became the parents of two sons and one daughter. In 1836 William Mikesell, in company with his brother-in-law, Thomas Bayes, Jr., came to the wilderness of what is now Fulton county, and they made entry of fourteen eighty-acre tracts of land, for themselves and certain friends, traveling about much of the time on foot, as they had only one horse, which they rode alternately. In April, 1837, William Mikesell came with his family to their new home, making the trip with an ox team. Their embryonic farm was located in Section 14, Township 7 north, Range six east. The roads were so deep with mud that the trip from Holmes county consumed about three weeks, and they arrived on the last day of the month mentioned. Their little log cabin was erected in a few days' time, and that first spring Mr. Mikesell cleared two acres of his land and planted the same with corn, securing a fair yield. By fall he had cleared five more acres, which he sowed to wheat, securing a goodly crop, having brought sufficient flour with him to last until he could raise grain for further supplies. Deer, wild turkeys, pigeons, etc., were plentiful, and there was never a scarcity of meat in the family larder, for he was a successful hunter. Wild honey was readily secured and a supply was always kept in the house, and wild fruits also offered a valued contribution to the fare of the pioneers. The market town for this locality was Maumee City, which was twenty-six miles distant in a straight line, but which was many miles farther in actual travel, as the primitive roads wound about on the higher ground. Grain had to be hauled to that town to be sold or ground

for family use. Mr. Mikesell also sold many deer hams, as well as the skins of deer, mink and coon, and in 1840 he paid the entire purchase price of a horse through his sale of such commodities. He continued the reclamation of his farm and was prospered in his labors. He never held public office except that he served one term as justice of the peace and two terms as township treasurer. His actual attendance in school covered a period of only six months, and yet he gained a fair education and was well-informed and possessed of mature judgment. He and his wife were converted soon after their marriage, and they ever afterward continued faithful and devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their little home in the wilds of Fulton county was the stopping place of the early-day circuit riders of the church and was the place for holding the services. They were among the first members of the class which developed into the society which comprises the Methodist Episcopal church in Wauseon. Although it was the common custom in the early days to use whiskey freely at the harvest season and in the raising of buildings, Mr. Mikesell never used it or furnished it to others. Notwithstanding his attitude in this respect he never had difficulty in securing help in his farm work. He was an official in his church for many years, thus continuing until within a few years of his death, which occurred July 13, 1883. His first wife died in 1855, as has already been noted, and in the following year he married Mrs. Catharine (Pfouts) Bayes, widow of Meek Bayes, and they became the parents of one son, David, who is now a resident of Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Catharine Mikesell died December 26, 1869. Of the children of the first marriage the daughter died in infancy. John, born July 12, 1837, grew to manhood on the home farm, and in April, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, for a term of three months, serving in West Virginia and receiving his discharge in August, 1861. He re-enlisted, becoming a member of the Sixty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, in which he rose to the position of fife major, serving with this command until after the battle of Fort Donelson, when, through exposure in the storms of February, 1862, he contracted pneumonia, from which he died, on the 12th of March. The other son, Thomas Mikesell, figures as the immediate subject of this review and is duly mentioned later on in this context. William Mikesell continued to reside on the old homestead farm until his death. He was nearly six feet in height, weighing more than two hundred pounds, and was possessed of great strength. He was genial and kindly, tolerant in his judgment, and ever tried to avoid trouble with his neighbors and all others with whom he came in contact in any of the relations of life. Thomas Bayes was born April 30, 1775, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and he died, in Fulton county, Ohio, September 2, 1850. He was a son of Stephen Bayes, of English and Scotch descent. About 1797 he married Ann McMillen, who was born March 31, 1776, and they became the parents of six sons and three daughters. About 1820, in company with his family, Mr. Bayes removed from the old Keystone State to Holmes county, Ohio, where he bought a farm, upon which he lived

until 1837, his wife having died in 1836. He then sold his farm, and in September, 1837, with a large company of relatives, came to Clinton township, Fulton county, this section then being a part of Lucas county, and here he passed the residue of his life. He was a blacksmith by trade, and for a number of years had a shop in this county. He was the first justice of the peace in Clinton township, which was organized in 1838. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, served the public in different capacities, and he was an especial friend of the poor. He was an active Christian from young manhood, being a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose faith he passed to his final reward. He was always found doing good, ever counseling the adjusting of difficulties between his neighbors without recourse to law, and he was humanity's friend at all times, ever holding the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Margaret (Bayes) Mikesell, daughter of the honored pioneer just mentioned, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1811, and accompanied her parents on their removal to Holmes county, Ohio, where on the 23d of May, 1833, she was united in marriage to William Mikesell. She proved a faithful helpmeet, a kind and loving mother, and was a gentle and faithful Christian. She knew the trials, labors and hardships of pioneer life, but hers was the faith that made faithful in all things and her life was one of signal purity and grace. Her health began to fail about 1851, and after much suffering from cancer she passed away on the 4th of December, 1855. Thomas Mikesell, son of William and Margaret (Bayes) Mikesell, was born on the homestead farm, one mile north of the present city of Wauseon, on the 9th of August, 1845, and this farm continued to be his home until 1902, when he sold the property and removed to Wauseon, where he has since lived practically retired. He attended the district school until he was thirteen years old, and thereafter he found amplified advantages in the high school at Wauseon, attending the same during several winter terms, assisting in the work of the farm during the summer months. In June, 1863, Mr. Mikesell enlisted in Company H, Eighty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, for a term of six months, serving until February 10, 1864, when he received his honorable discharge. His command assisted in the pursuit of Morgan during his historic raid through Ohio, in July, 1863, and in the expedition, under General DeCourcey, which resulted in the capture of Cumberland Gap, Kentucky, September 9, 1863. Within his term Mr. Mikesell was detailed and served as fifer of his company. He taught school in his home district during the winter of 1866-7, and the next winter was similarly engaged in Kosciusko county, Indiana. In the autumn of 1868 he went to Jasper county, Iowa, where he taught school that winter, after which he taught a three months' summer school in Sullivan county, Missouri. Returning to the old homestead in the autumn of 1869, he worked on the farm and also taught school during the ensuing two winters. In 1872 he was identified with the operation of a photographic business in Wauseon, after which he returned to the farm. In 1865 Mr. Mikesell began the study of meteorology, and since November, 1869,

he has kept a systematic record of the weather conditions. In October, 1882, when the Ohio Meteorological Bureau was organized, he was appointed one of the observers, and has ever since continued to make reports to Columbus and Washington. In 1902 he was appointed special observer of the corn and wheat region service, and has reported by telegraph each day, from April 1st to September 30th, each year. In connection with the weather observations he has made phrenological observations for many years, these records being very interesting as showing the effect of climate on vegetable growth. In 1875 Mr. Mikesell began the systematic study of the birds of this region, and since 1883 he has kept a record of their habits and of the dates of arrival and departure of the migratory species, and of the relative numbers each year. A summary and discussion of these observations, by Professor J. Warren Smith, was published in 1904 by the United States Weather Bureau. In 1887 Mr. Mikesell was elected secretary of the Fulton County Pioneer and Historical Association, serving in that capacity until 1895, and he has taken much interest in preserving the early historical data of the county. In 1889 he was chosen secretary of the Fulton County Agricultural Society, retaining this incumbency sixteen consecutive years. He has seen the county fair grow from a representation of about fourteen hundred and fifty entries, in 1889, to more than thirty-three hundred, in 1904, and the amount of premiums paid from less than seven hundred to more than twenty-five hundred dollars. In politics Mr. Mikesell is a Republican, he is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, and both he and his wife are zealous and valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been an official since 1887, having been secretary of the official board of the Wauseon church from that year to the present, and he has been treasurer of the board of stewards since 1894. It may be said that in his special studies and observations his purpose has been to increase the sum total of knowledge concerning nature and natural phenomena. November 23, 1873, Mr. Mikesell was united in marriage to Miss Martha Herriman, who was born near Ottokee, Fulton county, Ohio, April 21, 1850, being a daughter of John and Lettie (Wood) Herriman. She was about six years of age at the time of her mother's death, and was reared in the home of Thomas J. Case. There have not been any children born to this marriage.

HECTOR L. MILES, proprietor of a saw-mill and lumber business at Delta, was born in Norwalk, Ohio, August 2, 1852. He is a descendant of a family that has long been established in America, the ancestral farm being located between Lockport and Buffalo, where the Miles' ancestors were very early settlers. He is the son of David T. and Mary (Lee) Miles, both natives of New York State. David Miles removed with his parents to the vicinity of Norwalk when a lad of thirteen years, married at Brownhelm, Erie county, O., and located on a farm near Norfolk. Then he removed to Fulton county, about 1865, locating on a farm in the northern part of the county. After a residence of seven years here he removed to Clyde,

O., and three years later to Williams county, where his wife died. Since her death he has been making his home with his children, and is now living at Delta. There were four sons in this family: Fitch, the eldest, who died at the age of eighteen years; Hector L.; Lewis L., a coal and feed dealer of Delta, and Llewellyn, an electrician at the Spitzer building, Toledo, where he has been employed for a number of years. Hector L. Miles was educated at Clyde and took a business course at Adrian, Mich. He began his business career as a clerk in a dry-goods store in Clyde, where he was employed for three years. Then he embarked in the grocery and notion business in Delta and conducted it very successfully for four years. While he was thus employed he was married, his wife owning an interest in the business in which he now embarked. His partner was A. A. Dumar, whose interest Mr. Miles purchased after three years. Since his purchase of the plant Mr. Miles has greatly enlarged it, conducting for a number of years a brick and tile factory in connection with it. This was subsequently sold, and a general line of lumber and building material, including lime and cement, was added. The plant, which gives employment to an average of ten men, includes a complete planing-mill outfit and does a general custom work besides a large amount of general work in sawing. In politics he is identified with the Republican party, having held the offices of councilman and school director in Delta. Being at earnest advocate of the temperance cause, he desires the supremacy of the principles of the Prohibitionists. Together with his wife he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and takes a deep interest in religious and temperance work, serving at this time as treasurer of the official board of the church. He is a member of Fulton Lodge, No. 248, Free and Accepted Masons, Octavius Waters Chapter, No. 154, Royal Arch Masons, and of the M. W. of A. On November 13, 1879, he was wedded to Mrs. Van Fleet, a widow, whose maiden name was Louisa M. Griffin. Two sons by this union are living. They are: Roy H., who is in the employ of his father, and Dorr L., a carpenter and joiner. Both live at home. An only daughter, Bessie by name, died at the age of nine years.

DAVID R. MILEY is one of the prominent farmers of Clinton township, and has passed his entire life in Fulton county, being a member of one of its well-known and highly-honored pioneer families. He was born in Clinton township, February 13, 1853, being a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Goodrich) Miley. He was reared on the home farm, and after attending the district schools continued his studies in the public schools of Wauseon and Bryan. He has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, bringing to bear marked energy and good judgment and thus gaining success through his operations. His present farm has been his home since 1874, and comprises sixty acres of most productive land, in Clinton township, and the permanent improvements are of excellent order, including an attractive farm residence. In political matters he is a socialist, and is a man of well-fortified opinions as to matters of public policy. He and his

wife are members of the Christian church. In 1873 Mr. Miley was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Doyle, who was born in Toledo, Ohio, August 5, 1851, being a daughter of Charles W. and Deborah (Clayton) Doyle, who removed from the Empire State to Toledo, Ohio, where the mother died. Mr. Doyle passed the closing years of his life in Chicago, where he died in 1899, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Miley have six children, whose names, with respective dates of birth, are as follows: Blanche, November 2, 1876; Leona, May 24, 1878; Encil L., May 4, 1881; Maud E., December 2, 1882; Grace, March 21, 1885; and Mabel M., January 14, 1886. The original American progenitor of the Miley family was John Miley, who was born in Germany, September 14, 1784. His father was a man in most modest circumstances, but was possessed of that sturdy integrity of character which has denoted those of the name in the succeeding generations. In company with his father and one brother, John Miley immigrated to America, believing that here could be found better opportunities for gaining independence through personal effort. They were unable to provide money for the payment of their passage on the ocean, and thus came with the understanding that upon their arrival in the new world the owners of the vessel on which they sailed would be permitted to sell their services to the highest bidders, thus gaining recompense for the cost of passage. John thus was sold to a man in Philadelphia, Pa., serving in the capacity of hostler until he had paid the amount for which he had been bound, and thereafter being retained in the employ of the same man for a few years. He finally married Miss Eva Margaretha Schuler, who was descended from noble stock in Germany, but who was born in Pennsylvania. Her marriage to John Miley was solemnized in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1811. By good management Mr. Miley secured a tract of land in the Chestnut Ridge district of Pennsylvania, later disposing of this property and removing to the Ligonier valley of Pennsylvania, whence he came to Ohio, first settling in Columbiana county and later removing to Holmes county, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, developing a good farm and there passing the remainder of his life, his death occurring September 15, 1845. His widow survived him by many years. She was born November 23, 1784, and died, on the home farm last mentioned, December 10, 1870. They became the parents of eight children, namely: John (2d), born in Lancaster county, Pa., May 30, 1812; Jacob, born in Lancaster county, July 4, 1814; George, born in the same county, December 12, 1816; Rachel, born in Westmoreland county, Pa., February 14, 1819; Matthias, born in Columbiana county, Ohio, March 21, 1821; David, born in the same county, December 4, 1824; Levi, born in same county, February 5, 1828; and Jesse, born in the same county, March 14, 1830. All of the children attained maturity, married and reared children, all continued identified with the farming industry and all left the heritage of worthy lives and worthy deeds to posterity. John Miley (2d), is one of the sterling pioneer citizens of Fulton county. August 15, 1837, he married Elizabeth Peterson, and they became

the parents of five children,—Henry, Thomas, William C., Jacob, and Margaret E. Jacob, second son of John Miley (1st), settled in Fulton county at a time when it was still practically a wilderness, coming here from Holmes county. He was thrice married, first to Delilah Wells, second to Sarah Berry and third to Elizabeth Goodrich, two children being born of the third marriage,—David and Rhoda Josephine. George Miley also came to this county in the pioneer days. He married Letitia Wells, March 21, 1839, and they became the parents of these children: Jesse, Benjamin, William B., Mary E. (deceased), Rufus (deceased), and Levi. Rachel Miley, on the 26th of January, 1837, married William McConkey, who died in 1847. Four children were born to them,—Levi, Margaret (deceased), Adaline (deceased), and Isaiah. July 21, 1853, Mrs. Rachel McConkey married James Wells, and they became the parents of two daughters, Rachel and Sophronia. Mr. and Mrs. Wells were likewise early settlers in Fulton county. Matthias Miley also came to this county in an early day. He married Delilah Cramer, and they became the parents of eleven children,—Josephine (deceased), Catherine, Rachel, Elizabeth, Harvey, George, Mary, Eli, Delilah, and Elmina (deceased). After the death of his first wife Matthias Miley married Catherine Garrett, September 20, 1868, and they became the parents of one child, Amos. After the death of his father David Miley located on the old home farm in Holmes county, and, with his brother Levi, gradually purchased the interests of the other heirs, the two brothers becoming the sole owners of the farm, while their mother lived with them until her death. David married Elizabeth Garrett, November 27, 1849, and they became the parents of four sons,—Harmon, Amos (deceased), Lewis, and Elias. Levi Miley first married Isabelle McFarland, who died January 4, 1861, having borne four daughters,—Sarah E., Eliza, Emma L. (deceased), and Jennie. His second marriage was with Eliza Garrett, March 2, 1862, and they became the parents of three chlidren,—Belinda, Florence (deceased), Leonard S., and Adaline Margaret. Jesse Miley also came to Fulton county, but later removed to Iowa, where he died. May 27, 1852, he married Jane Evans, and their children are Mattie A., Alverda J., Maggie L., Oliver B., and Levi J.

THOMAS MILEY merits recognition in this history by reason of his prominence as one of the representative farmers of Fulton county and also by reason of the fact that he is one of those who represented the county in the Union ranks during the Civil war. He is the owner of a well improved farm of fifty-five acres, in Clinton township. Mr. Miley was born in Holmes county, O., on the 16th of December, 1841, and is thus a member of one of the pioneer families of that section. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Peterson) Miley, the former of whom was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in which State his wife also was born. They came from Holmes county to Fulton county in 1847, and located on a farm in the midst of the forests of Clinton township, where the father developed a productive place, being one of the honored citizens of the community. He died on the

20th of February, 1892, and his wife passed to the life eternal March 28, 1903. The father of John Miley was a native of Germany, whence he came to America in an early day, locating in Pennsylvania, where he became a prosperous farmer. Concerning his children it may be recorded that Rachel is the wife of James Wells (deceased), and resides in Wauseon; Jacob is deceased; Matthias died February 10, 1905; David died in 1903; Levi also is deceased; George is a resident of Spring Hill, this county; Jesse died in Illinois; and John was the father of the subject of this review. The following data are entered in regard to the children of John Miley: Henry, born in 1837, is a resident of Swan Creek township; Thomas is the immediate subject of this review; William C., born in 1844, is a farmer west of Wauseon; Jacob M., born in 1850, resides in Wauseon; Margaret, born in 1852, is the wife of Peter Fister, of Toledo. Thomas Miley was about six years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Fulton county, where he was reared to manhood on the home farm, and his early educational advantages were those afforded by the common schools. He has always been identified with agricultural pursuits and has owned and operated his present attractive farm since 1867. In 1863 Mr. Miley tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, taking part in many important engagements. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and has ever been loyal and public-spirited as a citizen. He served three years as township trustee and for twenty years as road supervisor. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church. In 1866 Mr. Miley was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Doyle, who was born in New Jersey on the 22d of February, 1845, being a daughter of Charles W. and Deborah (Clayton) Doyle, who took up their residence in the city of Toledo, Ohio, in 1847, and who eventually removed to Chicago, where the father died in September, 1900, his wife being also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Miley have four children: John C. is a successful farmer of Clinton township; Cora is the wife of Perry Lawrence, of Delta, this county; Myrtle is the wife of Lewis McCane, of Wauseon; and C. Arthur is associated with his father in the work of the home farm.

WILLIAM C. MILEY, a representative of one of the old and well known families of Fulton county, is a veteran of the Civil war, has held various offices in his community, and he is now the owner of a most attractive and well-improved little farm of forty-three acres, one mile west of the city of Wauseon. Mr. Miley was born in Holmes county, Ohio, on the 22d of January, 1842, being a son of John and Elizabeth (Peterson) Miley, both of whom were born in the State of Pennsylvania, and they were numbered among the pioneers of Holmes county, Ohio, where they remained until 1847, when they came to Fulton county, making the trip with team and wagon and locating on a tract of wild land in Clinton township. The father became one of the well-to-do farmers of the county, and

here passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring February 20, 1892, and his wife passed away March 28, 1903. The father of John Miley was born and reared in Germany, and early came to America, settling in Pennsylvania. Concerning the children of John Miley the following is a brief record: Henry is a resident of Swan Creek township; Thomas is individually mentioned in the preceding review; William C. is the subject of this sketch; Jacob M. is a resident of Wauseon; and Margaret is the wife of Peter Fister, of Toledo. William C. Miley was reared on the home farm, in Fulton county, and completed his youthful education in the common schools of Wauseon. He has made farming his vocation through life and has resided on his present homestead since 1900, having previously been the owner of a farm in Chesterfield township, where he made his home about twenty-five years. In March, 1864, he enlisted in the Union service, becoming a private in Company E, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer infantry, with which he served until the autumn of that year, when he received his honorable discharge. He is a member of the post of the Grand Army of the Republic in Wauseon, and both he and his wife are devoted members of the Christian church. In politics Mr. Miley is a stanch Republican; he served four years as trustee of Chesterfield township, and he was clerk of the school board for the long period of fifteen years. In 1865 Mr. Miley was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Lightfoot, who bore him one son, Harry Mason Miley, who resides in Morenci, Michigan. The latter married Miss Ida Griggs and they have one son. In 1901 Mr. Miley consummated a second marriage, being then united to Lucinda Mikesell, who was born June 12, 1850, being a daughter of Adam and Polly (Jones) Mikesell. Her parents came to Fulton county, from Holmes county, in 1846, and her father conducted a little general store in his house before the present city of Wauseon had any buildings to mark its site. Both he and his wife died in this county, his death having occurred in 1861, as the result of the rupturing of a blood vessel.

CHRISTOPHER K. MILLER is one of the successful farmers of Gorham township, where he has a well-improved homestead of ninety acres, clear of incumbrance and acquired through his own well-directed efforts. He was born in Brady township, Williams county, Ohio, January 14, 1858, and is a son of Adam and Melvina (Green) Miller. The father was born in Richland county, Ohio, being a son of Peter Miller, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, whence he and his wife came to Ohio in the pioneer days, here passing the remainder of their lives, having located in Richland county prior to 1825. Adam Miller was reared and educated in Richland county, being one of a large family of children, all of whom were natives of said county. At the age of fourteen years he initiated his independent career, removing to Fort Wayne, Ind., and about seven years later he located in Williams county, Ohio, where his marriage was solemnized, his wife having been born and reared in Medina county, where her parents were early settlers, her father being of Scotch an-

cestry. Adam Miller was the owner of a good farm in Williams county at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, and, preparatory to going forth in defense of the Union, he sold his farm. He then enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he went to the front. In the battle of Franklin, Tenn., he received a scalp wound, which incapacitated him for a time, but after recuperating he rejoined his regiment, with which he continued in service until the close of the war, having been with Sherman's forces on the ever-memorable march from Atlanta to the sea, and having taken part in a number of the most important battles of the great internecine conflict. After the close of his military career he returned to Williams county, where he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until 1885, when he removed to Michigan, both he and his wife being now resident of Frontier, Hillsdale county, that State, where he is living practically retired, being seventy-seven years of age, in 1905. He and wife became the parents of ten children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered: Jane is the wife of George Finch, of Owosso, Mich.; Ellen is the wife of Samuel Wasnich, of Frontier, Mich.; Christopher K. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Wealthy Ann is deceased; Martha is deceased; Etta is the wife of Byron Miller, of Frontier, Mich.; Emma, deceased; Della, deceased; William B. resides in Frontier, Mich.; and Orpha is the wife of Edward Hukill, of the same village. Christopher K. Miller was reared and educated in Williams county, and as a boy entered upon an apprenticeship at the brick-layer's trade, to which he devoted his attention until his marriage. He then rented land in Gorham township, Fulton county, where he was engaged in farming for the ensuing five years, at the expiration of which, in 1885, he purchased eighty acres of his present farm, going into debt for the property, to which he has since added ten acres, and by energy and good management he has cleared the place from indebtedness, has made excellent improvement and gained a position among the substantial farmers and representative citizens of the township. He is a Republican in his political proclivities and has been called upon to serve in various local offices, and in a fraternal way he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On the 19th of July, 1880, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Alice Ritter, born January 27, 1860, in Gorham township, and she is the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Barr) Ritter, of Gorham township. Her parents were born in Seneca county, N. Y., and were numbered among the honored pioneers of Gorham township, where the father died in 1893, at the age of sixty-four years, his wife passing away in 1901, at the age of seventy-three years. They reared a family of four daughters and one son, all of whom are living. They are: Matilda, who is the wife of George A. Cottner, and resides in Gorham township; Elnora, who is the wife of Fred Feill and resides in Gorham township; Alice, wife of the subject of this sketch; Carlton, who married Miss Clara Reed, and he resides in Onsted, Mich., and the youngest child is Della, who married William L. Moray and are residents of Gorham township. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two children: Elta M.,

who is the wife of Martin Kanauer, of Gorham township; and Carl K., who is associated with his father in the work of the home farm.

DANIEL T. MILLER is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Fulton county, which has been his home from the time of his birth, and it was his to represent the county as one of the valiant soldiers of the Union during the War of the Rebellion. He is one of the well-known and highly-esteemed farmers of Pike township, where he has a fine farm of eighty acres. Mr. Miller was born in Pike township, on the 27th of August, 1844, and is a son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Toms) Miller, the former of whom was born in Maryland and the latter in Pennsylvania, and they took up their residence in Fulton county in 1843. The father was a cabinet-maker by trade, but after coming to Ohio gave his attention principally to farming. He died in 1847 and his widow later became the wife of John Hancock, her death occurring in 1855. The only child of her second marriage was Martha, but of the first union were born eight children: Jeremiah, Mary J., Rachel A., Sarah, Catherine, James, Daniel T., and Alexander. Of the number two are living. Daniel T. Miller was reared on the home farm and has been identified with agricultural pursuits throughout his entire active career. In September, 1862, at the age of eighteen years, he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, having been mustered out in July, 1865. He took part in the battles of Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Wildcat and other important engagements, besides many skirmishes. He is an appreciative member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a Republican in his political faith. In 1871 Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Susan Cowan, who was born in Erie county, Ohio, January 12, 1842, and they have two children,—Sarah E., wife of Elmer J. Murray, of Toledo, O.; and Emmett V., who is engaged in farming in Pike township.

JAMES W. MILLER is a successful farmer and dairyman of York township and holds prestige as one of the representative citizens of this section of the county. He was born in Pike township, a short distance from his present homestead farm, on the 18th of August, 1859, being a son of Jeremiah and Nancy (McQuillin) Miller. His father was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and as a young man came to what is now Fulton county, being numbered among the very early settlers of Pike township, where he reclaimed a farm from the virgin forest. He passed the closing years of his life in the village of Delta, having retired from active labor, and there he died at the age of sixty-eight years. His widow still resides in that village, being a representative of one of the old and honored families of the county, her father, David McQuillin, having settled here in the early pioneer epoch. Jeremiah and Nancy (McQuillin) Miller became the parents of two sons and six daughters: Lydia J. is the wife of Ezra McQuillin, of Delta; Mary is the wife of Hugh Casler, of Bucyrus, Ohio; James W. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Cora remains with

her widowed mother; Hattie is the wife of Dewitt C. Cleghorn, a farmer near Lyons, this county; Morris is a successful farmer of Pike township; and Minnie is the wife of Charles Rollo, of Dune Park, Porter county, Indiana. James W. Miller was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of Fulton county, and he has been continuously concerned in agricultural pursuits from his youth to the present. He was married in 1884 and thereafter lived on a farm in Pike township until 1895, when he and his wife came into possession of the old Thompson homestead, that of Mrs. Miller's parents, and the place of her birth. The farm is one of the best in York township, being eligibly located near the village of Delta, comprised of one hundred and forty acres of most productive land, and the improvements are of a high type, including one of the handsomest country residences to be found within the limits of Fulton county. This residence was built by Mrs. Miller's father and is modern and model in all its equipments and appointments. Mr. Miller devotes his attention largely to the dairying department of his farming enterprise, selling the product to the Helvetia milk-condensing plant, in Delta. He also carries on successful operations in general farming and stock-raising. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, appreciative of the principles and policies which have conserved the success of the party, but never having been a seeker of office of any description. He is affiliated with Fulton Lodge, No. 248, Free and Accepted Masons, at Delta, and both he and his wife are members of the adjunct organization, the Order of the Eastern Star. April 24, 1884, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Cara D. Thompson, daughter of Abraham B. and Susan Thompson, concerning whom due mention is made in a detailed way on other pages of this work, under the titles of Abraham B. and Ira Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have four children, all of whom remain at the parental home, namely: Walter E., Clarence, Ethel, and Louise.

JAY H. MILLER, M.D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Wauseon, was born in Bucyrus, O., on October 16, 1862. On his father's side he traces his genealogy to German ancestors, who established themselves in Pennsylvania prior to the Revolutionary war, and the McBrides, as represented by his mother, are of Irish antecedents, three generations removed. The McBride family located in New York, whence the parents of the mother's family removed to Crawford county in pioneer days. Here Isaac and Elizabeth (McBride) Miller, the parents of Dr. Jay H. Miller, were born and reared. Isaac Miller, who was born in 1834, has devoted all of his productive days to successful agricultural pursuits. His wife died in 1900, aged sixty years. There were born to these parents two children. They are: Mrs. Isadora Watson of Hillsdale county, Mich., whose husband, Philip D. Watson, is engaged in farming and stock-raising; and Jay H., the subject of this sketch. Jay H. Miller, from childhood until he attained man's estate, was a resident of Defiance, O. His literary education began in the Defiance city schools and was supplemented by a teacher's course in the Ohio Normal University at Ada.

At the age of sixteen he taught his first term of school and continued in that profession for thirteen years, teaching in Ohio and Kentucky. At the age of twenty-three he began his preparatory work in medicine under the tutorship of Dr. S. T. Botts of Glasgow, Ky. His preparation for teaching and his successful experience in that profession had familiarized him with some of the elementary work in medicine, particularly along the lines of Anatomy, Physiology and Chemistry. In 1886 he entered upon a professional course in the Hospital Medical college of Louisville, Ky., and was graduated from that institution in 1888. After graduating he engaged in the practice of his profession at Lucas, Ky., where he remained one year, when he concluded to go farther south. For the next eleven years he was located at Denton, Texas, where he conducted a very successful practice. While his sojourn in the South was eminently satisfactory to Dr. Miller, both in a professional and social sense, yet it did not seem entirely like "home," and he decided to return to the North. Coming to Wauseon in October, 1900, he soon after formed a partnership with Dr. Charles E. Bennett, whose personal sketch appears under proper title in this volume. Drs. Bennett & Miller have the best equipped medical office in Fulton county and enjoy an extensive and lucrative practice, both in medicine and surgery. They have the only "X-Ray" machine in the county, an instrument that constitutes an important adjunct to their professional work. The Doctor is still a member of the North Texas Medical Association, with which he identified himself while in the South. Since locating at Wauseon he has become a member of the Fulton County Medical Society and the Ohio State Medical Association. In the discharge of his professional duties, Dr. Miller is careful and methodical, a close student of professional literature, and fully abreast of the onward march of medical and surgical science. He is a member of various social and beneficial societies, prominent among which is the time-honored Masonic fraternity. The Doctor is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Modern Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen of the World. In 1886 Dr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Lillie B. Adams, then a student of Liberty Female college at Glasgow, Ky., her native place. She is the daughter of W. T. and Amanda B. (Carpenter) Adams, both natives of Kentucky. Her paternal family traces their genealogy in direct line to the famous Adams family of Massachusetts, while the maternal ancestors, the Carpenters, were also identified with the American Revolution. Mrs. Miller is a lady of high literary accomplishments, and possesses the maternal characteristics which render her a model wife and mother. This happy union has been blessed with the advent of four children, whose presence gladden the hearts of loving and indulgent parents. Their names are: Mina C., Carl A., W. Paulena and Bessie Ruth. Dr. Miller and wife are members of the Christian church, both taking an active interest in religious work. The family sustains high social relations in the community with which their lot has been cast. The Doctor is a sociable, pleasant gentle-

man, whose cheery presence in the sick-room does much to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and despondent. He possesses a commanding presence and a distinguished personality.

JOHN D. MILLER is one of the progressive farmers and prominent citizens of Pike township, where he has maintained his home since 1877. He was born in Reed township, Seneca county, Ohio, on the 13th of November, 1850, and is a son of Daniel and Maria (Lemmon) Miller, the former of whom was born in Seneca county, Ohio, on the 15th of June, 1824, and the latter was born in Seneca county, New York, on the 20th of May, 1827. Their marriage was solemnized in Seneca county, Ohio, on the 20th of May, 1847, and they reared a family of seven children, namely: Hannah J., John D., Jeanette L., Charles R., Francis, Cassius C., and Lemmon S. The father was engaged in agricultural pursuits during his active career and was one of the honored citizens of Seneca and Crawford counties, and a prominent member of the Grange. He died on the 8th of January, 1892, and his loved wife passed away on the 5th of July, 1898. She was a sister of Judge Reuben C. Lemmon (deceased), of Toledo, Ohio, who was formerly a resident of Fulton county, and also of Mrs. Henry S. Isbell, who now resides in Delta, this county. John D. Miller secured his early educational training in the schools of his native county. He continued to be associated with his father in farming operations until he had attained the age of twenty-four years, when he purchased a half interest in a harness and saddlery business of Bucyrus, Crawford county, continuing to be identified with this enterprise for two years, when impaired health caused him to dispose of his interests in the business. In the spring of 1877 he came to Fulton county and purchased his present farm, which comprises eighty acres and upon which he has made excellent improvements, developing the place into one of the fine farms of the county. Mr. Miller has not hedged himself in with the affairs of a personal import, but has shown himself loyal to the interests of the community and has taken an active interest in public affairs. He is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and he has served as road supervisor, as a member of the school board and as township trustee, having been elected to the last mentioned office in 1902, serving one term. He is a deacon in the Christian church and an active worker in the same, as is also Mrs. Miller, and he is a member of Aetna Grange, No. 310. In Crawford county, Ohio, on the 14th of March, 1877, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Clemma L. Beard, who was born in Seneca county, this State, on the 20th of September, 1858, being a daughter of Philip A. and Lucy (Richard) Beard. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have four children, whose names, with respective dates of birth, are as follows: Roy D., born April 26, 1879; Reuben C., born April 29, 1880; Archie F., born January 8, 1882; and Zelma Joyce, born January 24, 1897.

JOSEPH PETER MILLER, the leading confectioner of Swanton, is a native of Richland county, O., born June 29, 1841. His

parents, Peter and Catherine (Greninald) Miller, were natives of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. Early in 1843 Peter Miller removed to Fulton county and located on a tract of heavily-timbered land lying one-half mile north of the present site of Swanton, then without existence. Here Joseph Peter Miller grew to manhood amid the environments of pioneer life. He assisted in clearing the parental farm and attended the country schools about three months out of each year. The farm embraced one hundred and twenty acres, and a vast amount of labor was required to prepare it for cultivation. His father died at the age of seventy-four years and his mother at the age of seventy-two. The subject of this sketch is the only child born to their marriage. While working for his parents, Mr. Miller acquired a tract of unimproved land. Early in 1861, in response to his country's call for defenders, he enlisted in the Union army for a period of three months, but the term of enlistment expired without his command reaching the scene of conflict. On August 6, 1862, he re-enlisted, joining Company H of the One Hundredth Ohio volunteer infantry, and was sent to Covington, Ky., where General Buell's army was confronting that of his brother-in-law, General Bragg. After his baptism of fire at Fort Mitchell, near Covington, a part of his regiment was stationed at Richmond, Ky., to guard the loyal Tennesseeans while joining the Federal army. This detachment was driven away from that post by a superior force of Confederates. Rejoining his regiment at Lexington, Ky., he was assigned to duty with the Twenty-third army corps, first under General Buell and later under General Burnside. While under the command of the latter his regiment participated in the battles of Strawberry Plains and the battle and siege of Knoxville, where forty thousand Confederates were defeated by twelve thousand Federals protected by fortifications. At the battle of Strawberry Plains, five companies of the One Hundredth Ohio were captured by the Confederates and confined for eleven months in military prisons, when those who survived the hardships of prison life were exchanged and returned to their commands. Mr. Miller and six companions of Company H escaped capture because they had been previously detailed for train-guard duty. The organization of the companies captured was maintained by securing a number of recruits. Unfitted for active duty by chronic diarrhœa and heart disease, Mr. Miller was placed on detailed service at Knoxville, where he remained until July, 1865, the date of his discharge from military service. On returning home he was convalescent for some months, but the tender ministrations of a loving mother and a more healthful diet enabled him to receive a fair degree of health during his young manhood days. With advancing years, however, his infirmities have been augmented, compelling him to seek the lightest labor possible as a means of livelihood. In politics he has been a life-long Republican, and as such has held various offices in the town and township. He is actively identified with Quiggle Post, No. 289, Grand Army of the Republic, of which organization he was post commander for seven years, and his wife held membership in the Women's Relief Corps until it dis-

banded. In religious matters he and wife are affiliated with the Methodist-Episcopal church. On July 12, 1866, he was wedded to Miss Sarah Temperance Farnsworth, a native of Lucas county and the daughter of J. P. and Louisa (Miller) Farnsworth, pioneers of that county, the former now living at Waterville, O., and the latter having died in young womanhood. Three sons were born to this union, two of whom are yet living. Their names follow: Willis, who died at the age of three years; John W., and Ernest Edson of Toledo.

ROBERT D. MILLER is numbered among the prosperous and enterprising farmers of Pike township. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, on the 25th of December, 1867, and is a son of Anthony Wayne Miller and Electa (Wilson) Miller, both of whom were born and reared in the old Buckeye State. Anthony W. Miller was born in Richland county, on the 10th of August, 1834, and his wife was born in Ashland county, their marriage having been solemnized in 1865, after the father had rendered gallant service as a Union soldier in the War of the Rebellion. He enlisted on the 11th of August, 1862, and he continued in service until the close of the war, having been mustered out at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, in July, 1865, and having duly received his honorable discharge. He took part in the engagements of Arkansas Post, Milliken's Bend, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, and in many other engagements of minor importance. In June, 1864, while with his command on the Red river, he was captured by the Confederate forces, and was held prisoner until the close of the war. At the time of his capture he weighed one hundred and eighty-five pounds, and when released his weight was but ninety pounds,—this fact indicating the hardships and privations which he endured in the interim. In 1881 Anthony W. Miller removed with his family from Richland county to Fulton county, locating on the farm where his son, Robert D., now resides. The parents now reside on a homestead in Dover township. Robert D. Miller received his educational discipline in the public schools of Richland and Fulton counties, and as a youth he learned the carpenter trade, becoming a skilled workman and continuing to follow his trade as a vocation for ten years, after which he again turned his attention to farming and stock-growing, in which lines of enterprise he has met with gratifying success, being progressive in his attitude and availing himself of those facilities and methods which foster the maximum returns from the efforts put forth. His farm comprises eighty acres of most productive land and the place is equipped with excellent buildings and other substantial improvements. In his political adherency Mr. Miller is aligned with the Republican party, and while he takes a loyal interest in local affairs of a public nature he has never been an aspirant for office. He was a member of the Ohio National Guard for a period of five years, has served as captain in his camp of the Sons of Veterans, and is affiliated with the Ancient Order of Gleaners and the Patrons of Industry. On the 31st of May, 1903, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Ella Guilford, who was born in Fulton county on the 17th of Novem-

ber, 1880, being a daughter of Lucien and Harriet (Graves) Guilford, the former of whom was born in the State of New York, in October, 1846, and the latter of whom was born in Mercer county, Ohio, on the 26th of November, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have one son, Wayne G., who was born on the 2d of September, 1905.

JOHN MOFFITT, a successful photographer of Delta, is a native of Milan, Mich., having been born there July 11, 1877. He is a son of Horace and Ella (Sundburg) Moffitt, both natives of Michigan, where the former now resides, the latter having died there, December 24, 1886. They were the parents of one son, John, the subject of this sketch. John Moffitt grew to manhood in his native town and enjoyed excellent educational advantages. Having learned the harness-makers' trade, he plied that avocation with marked success for three years. Then he decided to learn the photographers' art, which he has so successfully conducted for the past nine years. On April 10, 1898, he removed to Delta and purchased the business of O. H. Bauch, established there, and he now owns the only art-gallery in the place. It is needless to state that he is an accomplished artist, for the excellent character of the work turned out by him and his unusually extensive patronage speak louder than words. His gallery is equipped throughout with the most modern instruments, and no pains is spared to make the work first-class in every particular, notwithstanding the fact that there is no competition in Delta in his line. His patronage is not confined to Delta, but extends to all parts of the county, successfully competing with all similar institutions in Fulton county. He makes a specialty of children's work, of which many fine specimens may be seen in his art-gallery. In politics Mr. Moffitt is identified with the Republican party. He also holds membership in Fulton Lodge, No. 248, Free and Accepted Masons. On June 9, 1904, at Delta, he was married to Miss Freda E. Bradley, a daughter of E. A. and Martha (Hauble) Bradley, the former deceased and the latter a resident of Delta. E. A. Bradley and wife are the parents of four children, three daughters and one son. They are: Ella, Freda E., Rachel and Joseph, all married except Joseph, and all residents of Delta, except Ella, who resides in Toledo, O.

ALEXANDER Y. MONTGOMERY, agent of the United States Express Company at Delta, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, December 9, 1835. He is the son of James and Mary (Young) Montgomery, both natives of Pennsylvania. James Montgomery grew to manhood on his father's farm and after his marriage to Miss Mary Young removed to Belmont county, O., in 1833. Here he and his wife lived on a farm to a ripe old age, he dying quite suddenly when in apparently perfect health. They were the parents of four children, three boys and one girl. Their names follow: Alexander Y., Ruth Ellen, Leroy and Ross. Leroy is living in Kansas and two of the others died in mature life. Alexander Y. Montgomery attended the district school four months of each year after he was nine years

old, but his education was acquired more by contact with business men and by reading good books than by attendance at school. Growing to manhood on the home farm he followed farming until June 16, 1861, when he enlisted in the Union army. The company to which he belonged enlisted at first for only three months, but was one of the first to respond to the three years' call. He enlisted in Company E of the Second West Virginia infantry. This arrangement was in keeping with the understanding that Pennsylvania and Ohio, even before the establishment of a State government, would assist the embryo State of West Virginia to remain in the Union. His regiment served under Generals Siegel, Milroy, Fremont and Pope throughout West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley, participating in the battles of that valley and the Rappahannock River. After the second battle of Bull Run the regiment was sent up the Kanawha to the salt works at Charleston, where it routed the Confederates while engaged in making salt. Returning to the valley they wintered at Martinsburg. In 1863 the regiment was mounted and sent on scouting duty to West Virginia and Virginia, in which capacity it continued until mustered out of service, June 22, 1864. After a brief visit at home Alexander went to Pittsburg, where for about eight months he was employed in the Beaver Creek oil field. In the spring of 1866 he came to Delta, where he still resides. For about sixteen years he was engaged in the grocery business. Then he was appointed postmaster of Delta under President Hayes, serving eight years, when by virtue of a change of administration he was superseded by a man of different political faith. Before he quit the postoffice he accepted the agency of the United States Express company at Delta, and for fully twenty years he has successfully conducted the company's business at that point. In connection with the express business he also operates a stationery and book store. Being interested in the success of the public schools, he has served as a member of the school board. Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Fulton Lodge, No. 248, Free and Accepted Masons, of Octavius Waters Chapter, No. 154, Royal Arch Masons, of Delta Lodge No. 460, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Fulton Encampment, No. 197, and of McQuillin Post, No. 171, Grand Army of the Republic, being past post commander of the last-named organization. He has passed the principal chairs of all of the above mentioned associations. In politics he is an active Republican and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in Trumbull county, O., to Miss Mary McCorkle, a native of that county. Two daughters have been born to this union, Mrs. Lena Z. R. Koos, of Delta, and Mrs. Harry H. Ham, of Wauseon. The business career of Mr. Montgomery has been an unusually successful one and as a result he has accumulated considerable property. Among his properties are two fine business houses and a handsome residence. By dint of hard, earnest effort and good judgment he has earned well-merited success.

ISAAC LESTER, one of the prosperous farmers of Gorham township and a member of one of the pioneer families of Fulton county, was born on the homestead farm, in the township mentioned, on the 23d of July, 1849, his birth-place being one mile east of his present home. He is a son of Thomas C. and Mary (Lepard) Lester, the former of whom was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., February 22, 1819, being a son of Crandall Lester, a representative of an old and prominent family of the Empire state, and Mary (Lepard) Lester was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, where her parents settled in an early day. The parents of Thomas C. Lester removed from Ohio to Allegan county, Mich., becoming pioneers of that section and passing the remainder of their lives on a farm near Wayland, where both were laid to rest. Thomas C. Lester was a successful school teacher when a young man, and later turned his attention to farming, becoming one of the prominent agriculturists of Gorham township, where he died in 1891, and his wife is still living on the homestead. They became the parents of six children, namely: Isaac, subject of this sketch; Nelson, a resident of Duluth, Minn.; Frank, deceased; Lee, engaged in the operation of the old homestead; Olive, wife of A. D. Way, of Waldron, Hillsdale county, Mich.; and Al, a resident of Duluth, Minn. Isaac Lester passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm, in Gorham township, and after attending the district schools, supplemented the rudimentary discipline by a course in the graded schools of Fayette. In 1875 he purchased thirty-three acres of land, in Gorham township, to which he has since added until he now has a well-improved and highly-productive farm of eighty acres, the greater portion of the tract having been cleared when he came into possession of the property, and he has made excellent improvements on the place, which is one of the handsome rural homesteads of this part of the county. Mr. Lester is a natural mechanic and has worked to a considerable extent at the trade of carpenter, finding his services in much requisition along this line. In politics Mr. Lester is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Christian church. He has held various local offices, including that of township supervisor, and he commands the unqualified esteem of the people among whom his entire life has been passed. January 12, 1875, Mr. Lester was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Snyder, daughter of Jonas and Sarah (Held) Snyder and a native of Morrow county, Ohio. Her father was born in York county, Pa., on the 26th of October, 1825, and in 1835 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Morrow county, Ohio, where he was reared to maturity. October 15, 1861, he came with his family to Fulton county, locating on the farm now owned by Mr. Lester, who purchased the place at the time of his marriage, in 1875. April 17, 1902, Mr. and Mrs. Snyder came to live with their daughter, Mrs. Lester. Mrs. Snyder died, June 30, 1903, at the age of seventy-five years, one month and eight days, and Jonas Snyder died, July 26, 1903, aged seventy-seven years and nine months, so that in death they were not long divided. Mrs. Snyder was born in Lebanon county, Pa., May 22, 1827, and in 1832 her parents removed thence

to Morrow county, Ohio, where she was united in marriage to Jonas Snyder, on the 24th of September, 1848. They came to Fulton county, October 10, 1861, and on the 5th of the following May removed to a farm one-half mile west of the present Lester homestead in Williams county, where they maintained their home many years. Both were devoted members of the Lutheran church. They became the parents of four children: William, who is a resident of Adrian, Mich.; Frank, who resides in Fayette, Fulton county, Ohio; Amelia, who is the wife o fthe subject of this review, and Sarah Jane, the wife of David Kibler, a prosperous farmer of Williams county. Mr. and Mrs. Lester have five children: Jennie M. is the wife of Nelson Brink, of Fayette; Charles T. also resides in Fayette; Miles J. is a resident of Adrian, Mich.; Elmer L. and his wife are associated with his parents in the operation of the home farm; and Nora is the wife of John Soverance, of Adrian, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Lester have one granddaughter, Lois E. Brink, born February 17, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Lester lived on their farm over thirty years, but recently they decided to leave the farm and they purchased a beautiful home in Alvordton, Ohio, where they moved on November 14, 1905, to enjoy the rest of their days.

LEE LESTER, who is one of the well-known citizens and prominent farmers of Gorham township, was born on the old homestead where he now resides, on the 19th of June, 1857, and here he has made his home from the time of birth, and he has proven a worthy successor of his father, who was one of the honored pioneers of this section of the State. His farm comprises ninety-seven acres, is improved with good buildings and is maintained under effective cultivation. Mr. Lester is a Republican in his political adherency and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. January 21, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Alphreta McDaniels, of this county, who was born in Sandusky county, Ohio. They have one child, Crandall. Thomas C. Lester, father of him whose name introduces this article, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., February 22, 1819, and his parents early came to Ohio, becoming pioneers of Seneca county, where they passed the remainder of their lives. He was a son of James and Esther (Crandall) Lester, both of whom were born in the State of New York. Thomas C. Lester settled in Williams county, Ohio, in 1837, securing a tract of wild land, in that portion of the county which is now included in Fulton county, which was organized about thirteen years later. In 1848 he located on the farm which is now the home of his son Lee, in Section 7, Gorham township, developing the place and making it one of the valuable properties of this section of the county. He continued to reside on the old homestead until his death, in 1891, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a stanch Republican and was an influential factor in public affairs of a local nature, having served in various township offices. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for many years. February 10, 1848, in Seneca county, he was married to Miss Mary A. Lepard, daughter of Isaac

and Nancy (Huffman) Lepard. She was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, whence her parents removed to Seneca county, where they made their home until death. Thomas C. and Mary A. Lester became the parents of six children: Isaac, who is a resident of Williams county; Nelson, who makes his home in Duluth, Minn.; Frank, who is deceased; Lee, whose name initiates this sketch; Olive, who is the wife of Albert D. Way, of Hillsdale county, Mich.; and Allen, who is a resident of West Superior, Wis.. The mother is now residing with her son, Lee, at eighty-four years of age.

AARON LEVY, a retired merchant of Archbold and one of the honored pioneer business men of the town, where he is treasurer of the Archbold Milling and Elevator Co., and also has other interests of importance, has been the architect of his own fortune, coming to America from a foreign land and bending his energies to well-directed effort until prosperity finally crowned his labors. He was born January 9, 1842, in France, where he was reared to the age of fifteen years, there receiving fair educational advantages. He then came to America, remaining a few years in New York city, and then coming to the middle West, locating in Butler, Ind., in May, 1867, and for a time going about through various parts of that State, as well as Ohio, engaged in peddling, and he manifested the utmost frugality and showed his good judgment by carefully saving his earnings. In March, 1869, he engaged in the mercantile business in a small way, in Spring Lake, Williams county, whence he came to Archbold in 1871. The town was at that time a mere hamlet, with only two or three stores, and he established himself at the corner of Broadway and Depot streets, opening a small stock of general merchandise. At this location he built up an excellent trade, gaining the confidence and respect of the community and there continuing his general merchandising enterprise until 1891, when he disposed of his well-equipped establishment, having since lived practically retired. He was one of the organizers of the Archbold Milling and Elevator Company, in which he is one of the principal stock-holders and also treasurer. Mr. Levy is liberal in his views and has done his share in furthering the material and social advancement of his home town, taking a lively interest in public affairs and having been a valued member of the village council; and he has contributed to church and charitable work and proven a loyal and helpful citizen. In politics he supports the cause of the Independent party. April 9, 1872, Mr. Levy was married to Miss Caroline Hirsch, of Archbold, and they have eight children: Sarah remains at the parental home; Benjamin is a clothing manufacturer in Chicago; Henry is a resident of Toledo; Ida is the wife of Myer Greenberg, of Toledo, Ohio; Rose is the wife of Lee Dreyfus, of Chicago; Louis also resides in Chicago; Emil is attending school in Terre Haute, Ind.; and Ruth remains beneath the home roof.

AUGUST LINDAU, who is living retired in the village of Archbold, has had a somewhat eventful career and was for many years identified with railroading interests, principally in the capacity of engineer. He was born in Lindau, Standahl, Germany, February 2, 1844, being a son of Christian and Caroline Lindau, and he was about eight years of age at the time of his parents' immigration to America. They settled in Adams township, Defiance county, Ohio, where the father continued engaged in farming until his death, in 1865, his wife also dying in that county, and the remains of both lie at rest in the Ridge-Road cemetery, in Adams township. Of their children the following is a brief record: Caroline became the wife of David Coulter and both died in Wauseon; Louisa is the widow of Christopher Dittmar and resides in Ridgeville, Ohio; Christopher is a resident of Napoleon, this State; Frederick also resides in that village; August was the next in order of birth; Charles is a resident of Archbold; Dora is the wife of Christopher Shultz, of Napoleon; and Minnie died in early childhood. August Lindau secured his elementary education in his native land and supplemented this by study in the public schools of Defiance county, Ohio, continuing to be identified with farming in Adams township, that county, until he was seventeen years of age. He then went to Janesville, Wis., in which vicinity he farmed two years, passing the following eighteen months in Wauseon, Ohio, after which he was engaged in the blacksmith business about one and one-half years, in this county. He then returned to Rock county, Wis., being employed as agent for a brewery in Janesville for one year. The following year he was engaged in business in Rockford, Ill., after which he passed about a year as a merchant in Napoleon, Ohio. He then conducted a hotel about a year in Wichita, Kan., after which he located on a claim which he secured in that locality, but two years later he went to the Black Hills, but found that the conditions of the Indian treaty were such that prospectors could not be allowed in the district, so he made his way to Colorado, whence he returned about a year later to the Black Hills, where he remained about two and one-half years, engaged in teaming and mining. He then went to St. Paul, Minn., where he became fireman on a locomotive engine. In 1873 he was promoted to the position of engineer, working twelve years on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha lines, and being passenger-train engineer between St. Paul and Stillwater for five years. Thereafter he was associated with his brother in a business enterprise at Napoleon, Ohio, for one year, and he was then employed by the Great Northern Railroad company in Minnesota and Wisconsin, working as engineer on the various branches and remaining twelve years. Thereafter he was employed in a similar capacity on the various branches of the Great Northern railroad, running a passenger engine between Duluth and St. Paul for ten years. In his long experience in railroading he had a number of wrecks, but was never seriously injured. He quit the railroading business in November, 1894, since which time he has maintained his home in Archbold, to which place he made his first visit as a boy, more than fifty years

ago, the town being then a little hamlet in the midst of the forest. Mr. Lindau was among the organizers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and was prominent in its ranks, having held various offices in the same and having been a delegate to its national conventions at San Francisco and Minneapolis. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat, taking much interest in the promotion of the party cause. November 20, 1863, Mr. Lindau was married to Miss Nina Hitchcock, of Janesville, Wis., and they became the parents of four children—Charles, Bert, William and Lucius. All are deceased except Charles, who resides in Minnesota. Mrs. Lindau's death occurred November 20, 1900, in Archbold, where she was laid to rest.

JAMES W. LIVINGSTON, a prosperous and honored farmer of Amboy township and a veteran of the Civil war, is a native of the old Keystone State of the Union, having been born in Bedford county, Pa., on the 27th of October, 1834, and being a son of William and Jane (Grove) Livingston, both of whom were likewise born in Pennsylvania, being members of sterling pioneer families of the State. Shortly after the close of the War of the Rebellion they removed to Iowa, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the father having been a farmer by vocation. James W. Livingston was reared and educated in his native county, where he learned the allied trades of stone-mason, brick-mason and plasterer, becoming an expert workman in each branch and thus being well fortified for the battle of life. In 1855 he located in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he followed his trade four years, at the expiration of which he removed to Toledo, where he was similarly engaged until the outbreak of the Civil war, when his intrinsic patriotism led him to offer his services in defense of the integrity of the Union. November 4, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served nearly three years, being discharged by reason of physical disability. On the 30th of June, 1862, he was ship-wrecked on Chesapeake bay, opposite a lighthouse and twelve miles distant from Fortress Monroe. At this time he received the injuries which later resulted in his discharge from the service. He took part in the battles of Winchester and Port Republic, besides several skirmishes, and his military record is one betokening fidelity and valor in all regards. In 1865 Mr. Livingston took up his permanent residence in Fulton county, purchasing forty acres of land in Section 23, Amboy township, where he has ever since maintained his home and where he has the confidence and good will of the entire community. He reclaimed a considerable portion of his land from the wild state and has made good improvements on the place, including substantial buildings, and the farm is devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of live-stock of good grades. He is a valued member of Irvin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Metamora, and served one term as commander of the same, ever showing a deep interest in his old comrades in arms. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican. In 1860 Mr. Livingston was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Welch, daughter of Nathaniel and Drusilla (Phillips) Welch,

who were well-known pioneers of Amboy township, and the children of this union are here designated: Thomas, who is engaged in painting, in Swanton; Tama J., who is the wife of George Wood, of West Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Sarah, who is the wife of Allen Spooner, of Michigan; Susan, who is the wife of Lee Ketchum, of California; William, who is a painter by vocation and a resident of the paternal home; Virginia, who is the wife of Thomas Shaffer, of Amboy township; and Lyman, who remains at the parental home, being associated with his father in the management of the farm.

JOHN LUKE, who is one of the representative citizens and progressive farmers of Fulton township, and who is incumbent of the office of township trustee, was born in this township, on the 15th of September, 1850, and is a son of Jacob and Amanda (Schrock) Luke, the former of whom was born in Holmes county, Ohio, and the latter in the State of Pennsylvania. They were married in Holmes county and, early in 1850, came to Fulton county, and the father purchased a tract of wild land, in Fulton township, and this he has reclaimed and developed into one of the valuable farms of the county, the same comprising one hundred and sixty acres and having excellent improvements. He is one of the well-known and prosperous farmers of the county. His first wife died when their son John was a small child, and he later married his present wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Kreiger. Of the three children of the first marriage two are living, John being the younger. His sister, Malinda, is the wife of Jacob Enfield, of this township. Six children were born of the second marriage—William H., Isaac, Amanda (deceased), Edward, Franklin and Harvey. The sons are all residents of Fulton township, engaged in farming, and the youngest remains at the parental home. John Luke secured a good common-school education and his earliest recollections are in regard to the work and scenes of the pioneer farm, in whose cultivation and improvement he early began to lend his aid. He has always been identified with agricultural pursuits, through the same has gained marked prosperity, and for many years he did a large business in the operation of threshing outfits, having owned several machines, including those operated by steam. In the spring of 1877, shortly after his marriage, Mr. Luke located on his present farm, which comprises one hundred acres, all of which tract is available for cultivation except about ten acres, which are covered with valuable young timber. The improvements on the place are of substantial order, and thrift and prosperity are indicated on every side. Mr. Luke is an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, he has served as trustee of his township since 1899. He has also served as constable, and for many years has been an efficient member of the school-board of his district. He is affiliated with Swanton Lodge, No. 528, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand, and both he and his wife hold membership in Berry Grange, No. 1111. They are regular attendants of the German Reformed church. December 31, 1876, Mr. Luke was united in marriage to Miss Etta Taylor, a daughter of Lucius P. and

Susanna (Ozmun) Taylor, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts and the latter in Ohio, their marriage having been solemnized in the city of Cleveland. They located in Fulton county in 1884, and Mr. Taylor has ever since resided on the same farm, in Pike township, his wife having passed away in 1892. They became the parents of three sons and six daughters: Lucy Ann, Orrin O., Jesse, Charlotte (deceased), Emma, Ida, Etta, Olive and Henry. Orrin met his death while serving in the Civil war, and Jesse, who was likewise a soldier in that conflict, is deceased. All the others reside in Fulton county except Emma, who lives in Cuyahoga county. Mrs. Luke was educated in the public schools, having completed a course in the high school at Wauseon, and she was successfully engaged in teaching in the schools of this county for eleven terms, prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Luke have one son and one daughter. Edith Pearl is the wife of Isaac Everett and they reside in Fulton township, having one daughter, Hope, four years of age. Verne, who is a student in a business college in the city of Adrian, Mich., has been associated with his father in the work of the home place.

GEORGE McGUFFIN, M. D., a successful physician and surgeon of Pettisville, was born in London, Ontario, March 3, 1872. His father died when George was only eight years old, and his mother is still a resident of London. Eleven children were born to the parents, six sons and five daughters. Dr. George McGuffin was reared in London, where he received a liberal education in its excellent schools. After completing the course in the London schools, he entered the Western University located there, in 1896, and four years later was graduated from that institution. His first work after graduation was to serve for three months as physician in an insane asylum. He next located at Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia, where he continued the practice of medicine for about nine months and then returned to London. Soon after this he made a visit to Dr. Baker of Delta, O., an old acquaintance of his, and was so favorably impressed with the country and its thrifty people that he decided to locate in Fulton county and practice his profession there. Returning to London he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Piercy, of the same city, and immediately came to Fulton county, O., locating at Pettisville, in June, 1901, and here he now enjoys a lucrative and rapidly growing practice. Thoroughly posted in his profession and quite skillful in the practice of surgery, the Doctor is an active member of the Fulton county and Ohio State medical societies and the State medical association. His connection with these organizations is not confined to mere membership, but he takes an active part in the discussions that come before them. He is identified with the Masonic and Pythias fraternities. To him and wife there have been born two children, named Kenneth and Marjorie.

J. L. McKimmy.

JACOB L. McKIMMY is known as one of the progressive and able business men of the younger generation in Fulton county, and his initiative and executive powers have shown forth in high relief through his building up of one of the largest brick and tile manufactories in this section. Jacob Luther McKimmy has the distinction of being a native of the beautiful Old Dominion State, having been born in Preston county, Va., on the 6th of May, 1871, and being a son of Perry and Caroline (Wotring) McKimmy, of Irish and Holland Dutch lineage, respectively. In 1874 his parents took up their residence in Lenawee county, Mich., where the father became a prosperous farmer of Ogden township, and he and his wife still maintain their home there. They have eight children, namely: John, Theodore, Nathan, Jacob Luther, Saloma (wife of David Cowel), Frederick, Alva and Addie. Jacob L. McKimmy was reared on the home farm, in Ogden township, Lenawee county, Mich., and he was afforded the advantages of the public schools, making good use of his opportunities and amply fortifying himself for the handling of his business affairs in later years. On attaining his majority he came to Fulton county and purchased a farm, in Amboy township, operating the same two years and then exchanging the property for the brick and tile plant of which he is now proprietor. The following description of the plant was recently published in a local paper and is consistently reproduced in this connection: "The brick and tile plant is located two miles south and one-half mile east of Metamora. It is owned and operated by J. L. McKimmy, who purchased the property of A. H. Crissey, in 1895, and at once began to improve and enlarge the plant, which now has the most modern facilities for the manufacturing of brick and tile. In 1897 Mr. McKimmy erected a shed 30x100 feet, the following year he added 100 feet to this shed, making it 30x200 feet in dimensions, and in 1899 he built another shed, 30x100 feet, while in the following year he erected still another, 30x75 feet, making in all a building 30x375 feet, built throughout of first-class material and utilized only for the drying of brick and tile. The engine room is 30x40 feet, and the machinery is run by a 25-horsepower engine, with crusher and a modern automatic cut-off in

Agnes McKimmy.

the same room. The automatic cut-off is a wonderful piece of machinery, doing its own work and cutting off the tile perfectly and regularly. The machinery conducts the clay from the man who feeds the crusher to the man who sets it on the wheel-barrow, a perfect green tile, without any help from human hands. The daily output of the plant is ten thousand three-inch tile, and the plant is kept in operation usually from April until October. The kilns used are of the Stewart patent, while soft coal is used as fuel. Each of the two kilns has a capacity of twenty-five thousand three-inch tile, and it requires from thirty-six to forty hours to burn each kiln. In each of the seasons of 1904 and 1905 thirty-seven kilns were burned, and the average amount of tile in stock is about 500,000, ranging in diameter from three to twelve inches. Mr. McKimmy has never yet shipped any brick or tile from his plant, the farmers in the surrounding country using the entire output. He employs a corps of ten men during the season of manufacturing, and keeps one man in the yards during the winter season. In 1897 he built a reservoir, 95x300 feet, and this furnishes an adequate supply of water at all times, while in the winter it yields ice not only for the ice-house in the yard, a building 24x50 feet, but supplies many of the farmers in the locality. From the local ice-house also many families are supplied in the summer season. Mr. McKimmy was but twenty-four years of age when he started for himself in the brick and tile business, but by his energy and integrity he has built up an enterprise that is not only of great benefit to himself but also to the farmers of this section." In his political allegiance Mr. McKimmy is a stanch Republican, and in a fraternal way he is identified with Sanders Tent, No. 421, Knights of the Maccabees, in Metamora. January 1, 1893, he was married to Miss Agnes Boyce, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Dumeresq) Boyce, of Delta, this county, and four children have been born of this union—Ora L., Lester I., Ellis L. and Iva M., the last-named being deceased.

HAULCEY MANN, a prominent and successful farmer of Wauseon, is the son of Francis Price and Mary Elizabeth (Lyon) Mann, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of New Jersey. His grandfather, Charles Mann, who was a pioneer settler of Knox county, O., came to that county from New York. He married Miss DeWitt, a native of Knox county. As far as the subject of this sketch knows Charles Mann had no brothers or sisters. Francis Price Mann, born near Mt. Vernon, Knox county, in 1815, came to Williams county, O., from Morrow county, same State, in 1857. In 1862 he removed to Franklin township, Fulton county, where he bought a farm and lived on it for several years. Then he removed to Morenci, Lenawee county, Mich., where he died in 1882, aged sixty-seven years. His wife was born in Essex county, N. J., January 11, 1822. Hale and hearty at the age of eighty-three years, she enjoys the best of health and makes her home with the subject of this sketch. She is the daughter of Haulcey and Harriet (Rose) Lyon, and the granddaughter of Samuel Lyon. The following are the children of Francis

Price Mann and wife: Francis Lyon Mann, of Lenawee county, Mich.; Charles Mann (deceased), who died in Royalton township, Fulton county; Haulcey Mann, the subject of this sketch, and John Borough Mann of Lenawee county, Mich. Haulcey Mann, reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of his home county, chose farming as his occupation. He first farmed in Franklin township and then removed to Dover township, where he bought a farm. Selling this place he bought a farm in Clinton township, Fulton county, which for the past thirteen years he has owned and successfully operated. His farm is in a high state of cultivation and is rated as one of the best in the county. Having been reared on a farm and carefully trained for that work it is no wonder that he is now one of the most prosperous farmers in that section of the State. He married Miss Mary Ann Dennis, daughter of John and Nancy (Dodd) Dennis, both deceased, who came to Fulton county from Delaware county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis are: William Dennis, of Clinton township; Charles Dennis, of Franklin township; Alfred Dennis, of Dover township; Mary Ann, the wife of the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Susan Hittle (deceased).

LUTHER GILBERT MARSH, a farmer and Civil war veteran of Swanton, was born in what is now Swan Creek township, Fulton county, then Lucas county, December 14, 1841. His father, Richard Marsh, was born in Rochester, N. Y., on September 10, 1810, and came in young manhood to Maumee, Lucas county, O., where he married Miss Sarah Barnes, also a native of New York State, who came to Maumee with her parents when quite a child. Richard Marsh was a carpenter and joiner by trade and worked for some years at the Maumee ship-yards. In an early day in the history of this locality he located on a farm and walked to and from his work at Maumee, a distance of twelve miles. This land is now within the corporate limits of Swanton. He enlisted as a private in Company I of the Thirty-Eighth Ohio volunteer infantry and served for more than two years, notwithstanding he was past the age of compulsory military service. The Thirty-eighth Ohio was organized at Defiance, on September 10, 1861, under the command of Colonel Barber, and it was re-organized as a veteran regiment at Chattanooga, Tenn., December 26, 1863. Mr. Marsh's company was once commanded by Gen. M. R. Brailey, whose life sketch appears elsewhere in this work. On his return from the war Mr. Marsh was appointed postmaster of Swanton and served in that capacity for a number of years. Subsequently he was elected justice of the peace. On November 20, 1880, he passed away at his home in Swanton and was survived by his widow, who was born November 9, 1818, and died February 10, 1897. They had a family of the following children: Velina Louisa, who was born May 12, 1837, and died October 19, 1871; William Henry Harrison, born July 16, 1840, and died October 5, 1892; Luther Gilbert, subject of this sketch, who was born December 14, 1841; Julia Maria, born February 19, 1844, and died March 29, 1846; Calvin Chandler, who was born February 19, 1847, and died October 20,

1874; Frederick Alonzo, born July 14, 1853, died April 7, 1875; Willard Arthur, born November 20, 1855, died September 29, 1857; Charles Edgar, a painter of Swanton, born February 2, 1858. Luther G. Marsh grew to manhood on the parental farm, receiving a common school education. On September 13, 1861, when less than twenty years old, he enlisted in the same company to which his father belonged and experienced a very active military career until he was mustered out of service on September 13, 1864. His command served in the Army of the Cumberland under Generals Rosecrans and Sherman and participated in the following engagements: Battle of Wildcat, Ky., Mill Spring Campaign, Siege of Corinth, Miss., Perrysville, Ky., both battles of Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Tenn., Mission Ridge, Tenn., Resaca, Ga., Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., Atlanta Campaign, Jonesboro, Ga., Campaign of Georgia, Siege of Savannah, Campaign of the Carolinas, Battle of Raleigh. Mr. Marsh did not re-enlist because of his disabilities that disqualified him for further military service. On his return to Swanton he took up carpentering and farming, and he has since followed this occupation as far as his health would permit. He owns the old parental homestead at Swanton, having acquired it partly by inheritance and partly by purchase. Under his management the farm has been made very productive, being fully equipped with all the necessary buildings. He is an enthusiastic member of the Republican party; of Quiggle Post, Grand Army of the Republic; of Swanton Lodge, No. 528, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and with his wife and his daughters, is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church. On January 19, 1873, he was wedded to Miss Josephine M. Hood, born in Hartland, Huron county, Ohio, and the daughter of Horace and Maria Lois (Lee) Hood. Horace Hood was born in New York State on October 13, 1815, and died October 2, 1855. His widow, who was born March 6, 1822, survived him until February 14, 1886. Of the eight children born to these parents five are still living. The names follow: Mortimer L., born May 10, 1843; Mable L., born April 6, 1845; Alice J., born August 11, 1846; Emily M., born November 24, 1847; Andrew E., born May 10, 1849; Horace E., born November 24, 1851; Henry L., born September 26, 1854; and Josephine M., born August 11, 1855. To Luther G. Marsh and wife there have been born three children, as follows: Bertha Viola, born Nov. 16, 1875, the wife of George Paschen of Swanton; Vida Belle, born June 27, 1879, now Mrs. Claude Babcock of Swanton; and Beulah Lenore, born February 1, 1892. The names of the five grand-children, all the children of Mr. and Mrs. Paschen, are Arnold Gilbert, Mable Viola, Georgiana Leslie, Martin and Dora May. Mrs. Marsh is an enthusiastic member and deputy president of Fern Lodge, No. 543, Daughters of Rebekah, at Swanton, Ohio.

ALEXANDER C. MOODY, one of the prominent and influential citizens of Delta, is an able solicitor in the employ of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and stands high in the esteem of the community in which he makes his

home, being a man of high intellectuality and sterling attributes of character. Alexander Campbell Moody was born in Wapello county, Iowa, on the 15th of February, 1858, and is a son of Rev. John F. and Mary Ann (Parker) Moody, both of whom were born in Ohio, their marriage having been solemnized in Morgan county, this State. In 1852 they went to Iowa, becoming pioneers of Wapello county, where the father secured eighty acres of government land, near Ottumwa. In 1856 he exchanged this farm for a quarter section of land in Nebraska, about twenty miles west of the city of Omaha, which was then a mere frontier village. On that farm the mother died, in 1859, and her remains were the first interred in the cemetery near the homestead. Of this union four children were born, the subject of this review being the youngest. Rufus G., the eldest, is at the present time assistant postmaster of Topeka, Kansas; Josiah was a teacher for twenty-one years, the greater portion of the time in the State of Nebraska, where he died in October, 1901, at the age of forty-eight years, leaving a wife and one son and one daughter; Rev. Samuel Parker Moody is a clergyman of the Christian church and now has a charge in the city of Clinton, Ohio. After the death of his beloved wife Rev. John F. Moody returned with his children to Morgan county, Ohio, where he still maintains his home, being venerable in years but still doing more or less active service in his noble calling, having been a clergyman of the Christian church since 1866, and having been a faithful and successful worker in the ministry. In 1862 he consummated a second marriage, his wife dying in 1874, leaving no children. In 1877 he married a third time, and this wife passed to the life eternal in 1903, leaving one daughter, Alice, who remains as the companion and housekeeper for her aged father. Alexander C. Moody secured his educational training in the public schools of Morgan and Athens counties, Ohio, having been graduated in the high school at Nelsonville. He initiated his independent career by engaging as a teacher in the schools of Morgan county, and he devoted his entire attention to the pedagogic profession for the ensuing nine years, meeting with much success, and he has since taught a number of winter terms. Since 1882 he has been employed as a solicitor in various lines, and has proven exceptionally successful in this field of endeavor. For the last seven years he has given his attention exclusively to soliciting for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, being one of the valued agents of this strong and well-known company. In Morgan county, Ohio, in the year 1879, Mr. Moody was united in marriage to Miss Louise Price, who had been his childhood friend and school-mate. She is a daughter of William and Henrietta (Walter) Price and was born and reared in Morgan county, being one of a family of three children. Her elder brother, Isaac W., is a mechanic by vocation, and the younger brother, Robert M., remains on the old homestead farm with his parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Moody have been born seven children, concerning whom the following is a brief record: Mary, born May 19, 1880, died December 16, 1884; Martha, born August 18, 1882, died December 8, 1884; the next child, a son, died in infancy; Edna, who remains at

the parental home, is book-keeper and stenographer for the Delta Milling Company; Eva and William are attending the public schools of Delta; and Rex is a fine youngster of three and one-half years at the time of this writing, in 1905. Mr. Moody has long been an ardent worker in the temperance cause, and his fearless opposition to the liquor traffic has caused him to gain the antipathy of the saloon element in his town, a fact in which he takes pride. Though not a political Prohibitionist, he is ever ready to lend his aid in effective temperance work, and in politics he maintains an independent attitude. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, and the family stands high in the best social life of the community. Mr. Moody has been a resident of Fulton county since 1882, having maintained his home in Fayette until 1901, when he removed to Delta, where he owns an attractive home, opposite the Pommert House. He has twenty-two and one-half acres of land, adjoining his residence, and this is utilized for pasturage and small farming.

HIRAM L. MOSELEY, a retired capitalist of Wauseon, was born near Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y. He is the son of Hiram and Hannah (Olcott) Moseley, the former a native of New York and the latter the daughter of Thomas Olcott, an officer of the American navy in the War of 1812. Hiram Moseley was born near Hamilton, in Madison county, N. Y., having been educated at Hamilton, N. Y. Farming was his chosen avocation. Taking a deep interest in public affairs, he served as township trustee and commissioner of the county. He died at his home in 1865, aged sixty-five years. Arannah Moseley, his brother, served throughout the Civil war in the One Hundred and Fortieth New York regiment with the rank of captain. For eleven months he was confined in Andersonville prison, from which he was extremely fortunate to escape with his life. Hiram L. Moseley, subject of this sketch, began teaching school at the early age of seventeen years, which calling he followed with marked success for seven years. He then traveled for several years as a business representative throughout the Southern States. In 1867 he came from Rochester, N. Y., to Wauseon, where he engaged in the mercantile business for eight years. Prior to his election as treasurer of Fulton county he served for twelve years as school-examiner of that county. From 1875 to '79 he served as treasurer of Fulton county, elected the first time by a large majority by the Republican party and re-elected practically without opposition. He administered the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of all parties, thereby gaining their good-will. In 1892 Governor McKinley appointed him probate judge to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Newel. Mr. Moseley married Miss Adelaide Beach, daughter of Spencer and Clementia Beach. Mrs. Beach died in Wauseon at the age of eighty-two years. She was a Christian woman and highly esteemed by her neighbors and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Moseley are actively identified with the Baptist church. The children of the subject of this sketch are: Spencer Beach Moseley, a graduate of Michigan University of the class of 1893, is a civil engineer by profession, and resides at

Kansas City, Mo.; Zella and Nellie, both of whom are still at home. Mr. Moseley is enabled to live a retired life, having accumulated a competency by close application to business and his remarkably successful business and official careers. He has just cause to be proud of what he has accomplished, feeling certain that the world has not been made worse by his living in it. It is to be hoped that he may live for many years to come, enjoying to the fullest extent his well-earned riches.

F. W. MOYER, a prominent and successful merchant of Wauseon, was born in Lehigh county, Pa. He is the son of William and Sarah (Rabenold) Moyer, both natives of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Daniel Moyer, was born in the same house in which William and F. W. Moyer were born, the former's father having in an early day bought a farm of one hundred and forty acres when he settled there. William and Sarah Moyer had the following children: Emeline Rufena, Levy (deceased), Alfred, Isabella, F. W., the subject of this sketch; Charles B., Louisa, Agnes, Peter, Eunie, Ambrose, Morse, Caroline (deceased), and Calvin (deceased), all the living children being residents of Lehigh county, Pa.., except F. M., and Charles B., the latter of whom resides at Saginaw, Mich. At the early age of nine years F. W. Moyer left the parental roof to fight his own battle in life. In 1877 he began his successful business career as a clerk in a store. For ten years he was engaged in the dry-goods business and after that for some years in the hardware business. Since 1893 he has successfully conducted a large grocery store. Having during his clerkship undergone a thorough training for business, he has met with marked success in every line that he has undertaken. In Masonry he has taken a very active part, as is shown by the fact that he is a Master Mason and that he has taken the Royal Arch, the Scottish Rite and the Consistory degrees of that order. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Merchants' National Union. He married Miss Mary Schamp, the daughter of Henry and Catherine (Batdorf) Schamp, of York township, Fulton county, where she was born. Henry Schamp was born in New Jersey and came to Ohio, first settling in Wayne county and afterwards in Fulton county. Grandfather Batdorf also came to this county from Wayne county. The children of Henry and Catherine Schamp here follow: James, of York township; John, of Toledo, O.; George, of York township; Lucy, of Fulton county; Mary, the wife of the subject of this sketch. The children of F. W. Moyer and wife are as follows: Pearl, James H., of Bowling Green, O., a graduate of the Columbus Dental College; Cecil, Florence, and A. D.

CASPAR MURBACH is justly entitled to a feeling of pride and gratification in being the owner of one of the model farms of Fulton county, and he has passed his entire life in this section, having been born in Spencer township, Lucas county, across the road from his present farm, on the 20th of March, 1859. He is recognized as one of the progressive farmers and stock-growers of the county,

where he has a host of friends. His parents, who are now living retired in Swanton, this county, are Jacob and Elizabeth (Rudy) Murbach, both of whom were born in Switzerland, where they were reared and educated and where their marriage was solemnized. Soon after this important event in their lives they immigrated to America, and eventually settled in Lucas county, Ohio, and they have ever since maintained their home in this section, where they have the unqualified esteem of all who know them, the father having followed the vocation of farming during the major portion of his active career. Of the seven children in the family five are living, Caspar being the eldest. Jacob R. is likewise a successful farmer of Fulton township; Lizzie, who has never married, resides with her parents in Swanton; Edward is deceased, his death having resulted from injuries received in being kicked by a horse, and he is survived by his wife and two children; Amelia became the wife of Frank Schaeffer and is now deceased, having left one child; Katie is the wife of Jonas Wicks, a farmer of Fulton township; and Richard is a plumber and electrician, residing in the city of Cincinnati. Caspar Murbach was afforded the excellent advantages of the public schools at Swanton, and he has been identified with the basic art of agriculture from his boyhood days to the present. In his youth he learned the carpenter trade, but his knowledge of the same has never been utilized to any extent save in connection with work on his own farm. In 1884 Mr. Murbach was married, and he forthwith located on his present homestead, in Section thirty-six, Fulton township. The place at that time comprised fifty-three acres, but he has since added to its area until the farm now includes one hundred and seven acres, practically all being eligible for cultivation, and the improvements are of the best, including an attractive modern residence, with slate roof, and a large and substantial barn, which likewise has a roof of slate. Mr. Murbach devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising and is ready at all times to adopt measures and principles which will facilitate and improve the operation of his fine farm. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank in Swanton, in which he is still a stockholder, as is he also in the Pilliod Milling company and the A. D. Baker Manufacturing company, of the same place. His interests aside from his farming enterprise are extensive and important, and his marked capitalistic reinforcement stands as the direct result of his own efforts, as he had but little when he initiated his independent career. His farm is a model in every respect, and it may be noted that he has installed platform scales for the weighing of stock and produce; has a wind engine and elevated tank, so that water may be carried to any part of the farm, and in the connection is supplied a device for modifying the temperature of the water in cold weather. In his political allegiance Mr. Murbach is a stanch Republican, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian Alliance church. February 26, 1884, Mr. Murbach was married to Miss Mary Meister, of Elmira, German township, this county. Her father, John Meister, was an early settler of the county, and her mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Zimmerman, is likewise a member of one of the

old and honored families of this part of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Murbach have one child, Carrie, who is now the wife of Simon Raber, of Graymont, Livingston county, Ill.

WILLIAM R. McMANNIS is the owner of valuable land, eighty-five acres in one farm and forty acres in another, eligibly located, in Clinton township, two miles north of the city of Wauseon, the judicial center of the county. He is a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of the county, where the major portion of his life has been passed, and he was one of Fulton county's representatives in the Union ranks during the War of the Rebellion. He was born in Wayne county, Ohio, September 29th, 1837, and is a son of Charles and Nancy (Jones) McMannis, the former of whom was born in Washington county, Pa., in April, 1808, and his wife was born in the same State, in 1805, their marriage having been solemnized in Wayne county, Ohio, where they maintained their home the greater part of their lives. In 1833 they came to Fulton county, being accompanied by three children, and five more were born after the removal to this county, there having been in the family four sons and four daughters, of whom five are yet living. The maternal grandparents of the subject of this review were William and Elizabeth Jones, and they likewise came to Fulton county with his parents. William Jones was a great hunter, and his old-fashioned flint-lock rifle proved the means of supplying the family larder with much fine game in the early days. The first experience of this family in Fulton county was when there was not a house nearer than nine miles except the Indian huts. Trees were cut and from them puncheons were constructed and used in lieu of chairs. Charles McMannis became a successful farmer of Fulton county, developing a tract of wild land, in Clinton township, and here continuing to reside until his death, in February, 1895, his devoted wife having passed away in 1867. It may be noted, in passing, that the first house of hewed logs to be erected in Fulton county stood near the site of the present fine residence of William R. McMannis. He has made farming and stock-growing his life work, has done his share in the reclaiming and developing of the lands of this county, and also in the civic advancement of its people, and he is held in high esteem in the community which has been his home for so long a term of years. He has resided on his present attractive farm since 1864, and has improved the same and made it one of the model farms of the township. In 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, Mr. McMannis enlisted as a private in Company I, Fourteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, serving nearly four months and then re-enlisting, for a term of three years. About

three months after his second enlistment he suffered a sun-stroke, being confined in the hospital about one month thereafter and then receiving his honorable discharge, as he was considered physically incapacitated for further field service. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, is an adherent of the Republican party, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church. December 22, 1863, Mr. McMannis married Miss Rebecca Bayes, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, March 1, 1841, and who died in July, 1874, having become the mother of three children: Cora D. is the wife of Charles Wright, a farmer of Pike township; Kittie D. is the wife of Joseph Emerling, of Wauseon; and Alfred T., a bachelor, is employed in a hospital at Gallipolis, this State. In 1875 Mr. McMannis married his present wife, whose maiden name was Hattie Peters and who was born in Mercer county, Pa., in 1847. They have four children—Florence M., Ivah I., Effie and Alta M., all of whom remain members of the home circle.

JACOB R. MURBACH.—Fulton county is favored in the fine class of men who represent its agricultural community, and among the leading farmers and stock-growers of Fulton township is numbered Jacob R. Murbach, proprietor of the attractive Clover Blossom Farm. He was born on the old homestead farm, across the road from his present place, in Lucas county, on the 4th of August, 1859, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Rudy) Murbach, both of whom were born in Switzerland, whence they came to America shortly after their marriage, settling in Lucas county, Ohio, as pioneers, and having ever since maintained their home in this section. They now reside in Swanton, and the father is retired from active labor, having gained a competency through his able efforts as a farmer. Of the seven children Caspar, individually mentioned in the preceding review, is the eldest, and Jacob R. is the second in order of birth. Lizzie, who has never married, resides with her parents in Swanton; Edward is deceased, being survived by his wife and two children, his death having occurred on his farm, near Sylvania, Lucas county, in November, 1904, at the age of forty-one years; Amelia became the wife of Frank Schaffer, and her death occurred in 1899; Katie is the wife of Jonas Wicks, a farmer of Fulton township; and Richard is a plumber and electrician, residing in the city of Cincinnati. Jacob R. Murbach not only availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of this locality, but also devoted much attention to study in an individual way, having a distinctive predilection for reading and study and thus making marked advancement in securing a broad fund of information. He has been actively identified with agricultural pursuits from his boyhood to the present day, and he has so ordered his course as to retain at all times the unqualified confidence and regard of the people of the community which has represented his home from the time of his birth. "Clover Blossom Farm," his homestead, comprises one hundred and three acres of most fertile land, is exceptionally well-improved and is under most effective cultivation. In the installing of drain tiles Mr. Murbach has personally drained his farm, of which

he came into possession in 1894. He follows diversified agriculture. raises good grades of live-stock and is engaged in the cultivation of sugar-beets upon an extensive scale, employing from eight to ten men in caring for the crop in the earlier period of its cultivation. In politics he gives support to the Republican party, and his family holds membership in the Mission church at Swanton. May 1, 1884, Mr. Murbach was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Ziegler, of Lucas county, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Ziegler, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Murbach have four children, all of whom still remain at the parental home, namely: Maude, Christina, Herbert and Grace.

GEORGE W. MYERS, who is successfully engaged in farming in Clinton township, his place being located a short distance west of the city of Wauseon, was born in Henry county, this State, on the 27th of August, 1879, and is a son of John and Magdaline (Rich) Myers, concerning whom more specific mention is made in the sketch of the career of their elder son, Lewis J., which immediately follows this review. Mr. Myers secured his educational training in the public schools and accompanied his parents on their removal to Fulton county, in 1891, thereafter living one year in the State of Michigan. He then located on the home farm which he now operates, and was here engaged in the dairy business for three years, at the expiration of which he disposed of this enterprise to his brother, Lewis J., and attended school for a time, in the city of Wauseon. Since leaving school he has given his attention to the cultivation of the farm, which is one of the attractive and eligibly located places of Clinton township. March 16, 1898, Mr Myers was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Hale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hale. When Mrs. Myers was but two years of age her mother died and, in accordance with provisions made by the latter, she was taken into the home of her foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Garman, by whom she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have two children, Floyd and Wanetta. John C. Garman, foster father of Mrs. Myers, is a representative farmer of Clinton township, his farm being located northeast of Wauseon. He was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, November 25, 1843, and is a son of John P. and Elizabeth (Koos) Garman, both of whom were born in Germany, whence the former came to America when eighteen years of age, and the latter was twelve years old at the time of her parents' immigration to the United States, the family locating in Tuscarawas county, where the parents passed the remainder of their lives, attaining advanced age. In 1876 Mr. Garman martied Miss Caroline Gasman, who was born in March, 1846, being a daughter of John Gasman, who was at that time a resident of Findlay, Ohio. Mr. Garman followed the trade of carpenter for thirty years, and then purchased the farm where he now lives, the same comprising one hundred and five acres of good land, and he also owns and operates a saw-mill on his farm. He is a Republican in his political proclivities and served two years as township supervisor. He and his wife have reared two children, one of whom is Mrs. Myers, as already

noted, and the adopted son, Harry Hoff, still remains with them, being twenty-five years of age, and being associated with Mr. Garman in the operation of the home farm.

LEWIS J. MYERS, one of the representative farmers of Clinton township, was born in Ridgeville township, Henry county, Ohio, on the 8th of April, 1869, and is a son of John and Magdaline (Rich) Myers, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, in 1829, and the latter was born in France, in 1843, and accompanied her parents on their immigration to America, in 1855, the family locating in Wayne county, Ohio. In 1843 John Myers removed with his parents from Pennsylvania to Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, and in 1864 he married Magdaline Rich. They thereafter remained in Bucyrus about two and one-half years, at the expiration of which, in 1866, they removed to Henry county, locating on a farm in Ridgeville township, where they maintained their home until 1891, when they came to Fulton county, locating on a farm in Clinton township and there remaining until the spring of 1905, when they took up their residence in Wauseon, where they now make their home, the father having retired from active labor, having accumulated a competency through his well-directed endeavors in past years. Lewis J. Myers was reared on the homestead farm, in Henry county, secured his early educational training in the public schools, and he has been continuously identified with agricultural pursuits from his youth to the present time. After his marriage he remained for a time in his native county and then removed to Defiance county, where he was engaged in farming during the ensuing five years, at the expiration of which, on the 22d of August, 1901, he came to Fulton county, where he has since resided, having a well-improved farm of thirteen acres and devoting special attention to the dairy business, which department of his farming enterprise he has made a very profitable one. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen, and in politics gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees. On the 11th of October, 1888, Mr. Myers was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Oden, daughter of Thomas and Susan (Jones) Oden, the former of whom was born, October 14, 1835, and the latter on August 3, 1836, and came to Fulton county in 1881, Mr. Oden having since been engaged in farming in this county. His wife met her death in a runaway accident, August 13th, 1896. Following is a record of the names and respective dates of birth of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Myers: George A., November 6th, 1889; Stanley J., February 12, 1892; Howard J., March 6, 1894; Enod E., November 20th, 1899; Harold R., March 20th, 1902; and Magdaline A., February 6th, 1905. Mr. Myers deserves the credit for his dairy enterprises, as the quality of milk served to his patrons is of the finest type.

WILLIAM NEVITT is one of the venerable citizens and retired farmers of Amboy township, where he has made his home for half a century, and his is the distinction of being a veteran of each the Mexi-

can war and the Civil war. He was born in East Providence, Bedford county, Pa., March 1, 1826, and is a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Earnesh) Nevitt, natives respectively of Scotland and Germany. They were married in the city of Washington, D. C., and thereafter continued resident of Bedford county, Pa., until death, the father having been a farmer by vocation. William Nevitt was reared and educated in his native county, and was there residing at the time of the outbreak of the Mexican war. In the spring of 1847 he enlisted as a private in Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, and proceeded with his command to the scene of action. He took part in the battle of Galveston, Tex., and in the Rio Grande campaign, including the battle of Palo Alto. His command was then ordered to Vera Cruz, but met with shipwreck at Tampico. where he contracted the yellow fever. After an illness of six weeks he rejoined his regiment, near the city of Mexico, the day before the attack on the city, in which action he took part. At the time when peace was declared he was with his regiment at Taluca, Mexico, and he received his honorable discharge in 1849, in the city of New York. Thereafter he remained principally in Pennsylvania until 1854, when he came to Fulton county, Ohio, and settled in Amboy township where he purchased eighty acres of wild land which he cleared and improved, developing one of the valuable farms of the county. On this old homestead he continued to reside until 1901, when he disposed of the property, but he still continues to make his home in the township, where he is held in high regard by all who know him. In November, 1861, Mr. Nevitt's martial spirit led him to tender his services in defense of the Union. He enlisted as a private in Company A, Sixty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, taking part in the battle of Winchester and in the engagements at Fort Wagner and Fort Sumter, but being principally on detached duty. In the spring of 1865 he re-enlisted, as a veteran, receiving his final discharge in December of that year. Mr. Nevitt, though one of the few survivors of the Mexican war, is still hale and hearty, and finds his evening of life grateful and pleasant. He is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a stanch Republican in politics, having been identified with the party from the time of its organization. He is one of the oldest citizens of Amboy township, and is well known to its people. In 1856 Mr. Nevitt wedded Miss Mary Welch, a daughter of Nathaniel and Drucilla (Chase) Welch, of Fulton county, and their son, George, now a resident of the West, was born in 1861.

JAMES H. NOBBS, a prominent and highly esteemed farmer of Fulton township, is a representative of one of the early pioneer families of Fulton county, with whose annals the name has been identified for seventy years. He was born in the log cabin homestead, one and one-half miles west of his present farm, on the 2d of June, 1836, and is a son of John and Jane (Mason) Nobbs, both of whom were born and bred in England, where their marriage was solemnized. Soon afterward they came to America, and during the first two years they resided in the State of New York. In 1836 they came to Ohio and

settled on the farm on which James H., subject of this review was born. This farm was located on the Ohio side of the Michigan line, in the "disputed strip," which was then in Lucas county, Ohio, now being in Fulton township Fulton county. The parents passed the remainder of their lives here and were held in high regard by all who knew them, having lived lives of signal honor and usefulness. The father was killed by a runaway team, having been seventy-four years of age at the time, and his wife was seventy-nine years of age at the time of her death, which resulted from an attack of typhoid fever. Of the nine children all are living except three: Thomas is a resident of Wood county; Sarah is the wife of Samuel Saeger, a retired farmer, residing in Delta, Fulton county; William died in infancy; James H. was the next in order of birth; John resides in the village of Ai, this county; Robert was a member of the Thirty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, in the Civil war, and died in the general hospital in Mississippi, from disease; Anna is the wife of John D. Halsey, of Bowling Green, Wood county; Jane, who is deceased, was the wife of Edward Vaughan; and Daniel M. resides on a farm adjoining the old Nobbs homestead. James H. Nobbs was reared on the pioneer homestead and had such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. He early became familiar with the details of the agricultural industry, and through his essentially lifelong identification with the same he has found ample scope for intelligent and successful effort. He was engaged in the mercantile business for a short time, soon resuming his allegiance to farming. His present farm, which he purchased in 1865, comprises one hundred and ten acres, well-improved and under excellent cultivation, and devoted to diversified farming and stock-growing. In politics Mr. Nobbs has been identified with the Republican party from the time of its organization, and he has been influential in public affairs of a local nature. He has held the offices of township assessor and supervisor and has also served as school director, his fidelity and able efforts having justified the course of his fellow-citizens in electing him to these positions of trust. During the Civil war he was a member of an independent military company and, by reason of ill-health, supplied a man to go to the front in his place. July 4, 1861, Mr. Nobbs was united in marriage to Miss Anna Fetterman, who was born in Pennsylvania, as were also her parents, George and Maria (Bacon) Fetterman. The mother died in the old Keystone State and Mr. Fetterman later married her sister, the family coming to Fulton county when Mrs. Nobbs was a child of two years. The father and his second wife passed the remainder of their lives in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Nobbs became the parents of eleven children, of whom nine are living, the names and respective dates of birth being as follows: Hattie G., born April 21, 1862; Etta Estelle, November 2, 1863; Cora May, October 7, 1865; Robert Ozza, January 15, 1868; Anna Belle, May 29, 1870; Jennie Luella, July 30, 1873; the next died in infancy, unnamed; Ethel, October 1, 1878; Myrtle Fannie, June 9, 1880; George Lloyd, August 30, 1882; Nellie, August 8, 1885; and Alta Leona, May 18, 1888, deceased. All the children are married and established in homes of their

own with the exception of George L. and Nellie, who still remain at the parental home.

CORWIN F. MILLS properly finds representation in this publication by reason of his standing as a citizen and as one of the prosperous farmers and stock-raisers of Fulton township. Mr. Mills has passed essentially his entire life in this section of the old Buckeye State, having been born on a farm in Lucas county, not far distant from Swanton, Fulton county, on the 22d of August, 1860, and being a son of Arthur and Jane A. (Hogle) Mills, whose marriage was solemnized at Swanton, this county, and who located finally in Swan Creek township, where they continued to reside during the greater portion of their lives thereafter, the father following agricultural pursuits and being one of the well-known and highly-esteemed citizens of this section. He died February 20, 1884, at the age of fifty-eight years and his wife was of the same age at the time of her death, which occurred on the 12th of January, 1894, Corwin F. having been their only child. Arthur Mills had one daughter by a previous marriage, Louisa, who is now the wife of Clarence C. Quiggle, a merchant in Delta, this county. Corwin F. Mills passed his boyhood days on the farm, and he was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of Fulton county. At the age of nineteen years he entered the employ of the Deering Harvesting Machine Company, of Chicago, with which concern he remained six years, operating a turning-lathe in the wood-working department of the great manufactory. He was industrious and provident during these years, and the money which he saved served as the means by which he came into possession of his present fine farm property, and his position is one of definite independence and prosperity. Within the six years he saved from his earnings a sufficient sum of money to pay for forty acres of land in Swan Creek township, this county. He located on the place in 1893, and there continued to reside until March 20, 1899, when he sold the property and purchased his present farm of eighty acres, which is eligibly located two miles northwest of Swanton. The initiative and progressive tendencies of Mr. Mills have led him to engage in a line of enterprise aside from his farming operations, and from each he has reaped good returns, through energy and good management. Since leaving the employ of the Deering company he has given much attention to contracting for the erection of bridges, having built bridges in every township in Fulton county, besides many in Lucas and Henry counties. His home farm is improved with buildings of the best modern type, his fine barn having been erected in the summer of 1905. It is thirty-four by sixty-six feet in dimensions in the main, with an L thirty-four by forty-eight feet, the self-supporting roof reaching a height of thirty-six and one-half feet, and the cost of the structure was fifteen hundred dollars. In addition to his general agricultural operations Mr. Mills gives attention to the raising of Short-horn cattle, Poland-China swine and other live stock of good grades. In politics he is a Republican, and in a fraternal way he is identified with Swanton Lodge, No. 528, Independent Order of Odd

Fellows, and Swanton Lodge, No. 588, Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife are identified with the Rathbone Sisters, auxiliary of the latter order, and also with Berry Grange, No. 1111. Mrs. Mills is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Swanton, and both she and her husband are popular in the best social life of the community. On the 23d of November, 1893, Mr. Mills was united in marriage to Miss Addie M. Purdy, who was born in Huron county, but who was reared and educated in Fulton township, where her parents, Dwight and Fannie J. Purdy, located when she was a child, her father being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have four children—Robert, Fannie, Harold and Arthur.

AUGUSTUS NOBLE is accorded due recognition in this compilation by reason of his position as a representative citizen and prominent farmer of Royalton township, his well-improved homestead being located immediately to the west of the thriving village of Lyons. He was born in Warsaw, Wyoming county, N. Y., July 12, 1841, being a son of Dwight and Eunice (Watrous) Noble, natives respectively of the States of Connecticut and New York, from which latter they came to Ohio, settling in Royalton township, Fulton county, on the 3d of October, 1844, on the farm now occupied by the subject of this review. The original homestead comprised one hundred and sixty acres, and the father reclaimed the greater portion of the land from the virgin wilds, developing one of the excellent farms of this section in the pioneer era and both he and his wife died on the old place, of sixty acres of which he had previously disposed. They became the parents of five children, namely: Electa, wife of Warren Morey, Emily, wife of Philip Roos; Eliza, deceased wife of George Carrel; Catherine, deceased; and Augustus, subject of this sketch. Augustus, the only son, early began to contribute his quota to the work of the old homestead, which has been his place of abode from the time he was three years of age, and he was given such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the locality. His farm is improved with excellent buildings and is under a fine state of cultivation, being one of the attractive rural farms of this section of the county, comprising one hundred acres, and he gives his attention to diversified agriculture and stock-growing, his enterprise and good management making his success of cumulative character. May 22, 1864, when twenty-three years of age, Mr. Noble went forth to do yeoman service in the cause of the Union, enlisting as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he took part in numerous skirmishes and in the battle of Deep Bottom, Va., and he was honorably discharged, at Toledo, Ohio.

September 22, 1864, at the expiration of his term of enlistment. In politics he is numbered in the ranks of the stanch Democrats of this county, and he has served in various offices of local trust, having been trustee of Royalton township several terms, assessor one term and a member of the village council of Lyons one term. He is a member of Baxter Post, No. 238, G. A. R., and Royalton Union Lodge, No. 434, F. & A. M. Mr. Noble has been twice married, his first wife, Delia, having been a daughter of Edward and Betsy (Beebe) Patterson, of Royalton township. Two sons were born to this union, Albert and Edwin. Mr. Noble chose for his second wife Miss Almira Westfall, daughter of George and Lucy (Burnett) Westfall, of Gorham township, and they have four children—Opha, Frederick, Electa and Bernice. Opha is the wife of Floyd Barden, of Royalton township.

JOHN ODELL, M. D.—At the venerable age of four-score years, and after an average lifetime devoted to the arduous and self-abnegating duties of one of the most exacting of professions, Dr. Odell is now living practically retired in a pleasant home in the attractive village of Delta, and his extended circle of friends in the county gives evidence of the popular appreciation of his character and his labors. Dr. Odell is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Windham township, Portage county, Ohio, on the 10th of March, 1825, and being a son of Roswell and Mary (Pedicord) Odell, the former of whom was born in Vermont and the latter in South Carolina, and both families were founded in America in the Colonial era. The father died in Lorain county, Ohio, aged fifty-five, and his wife attained the very venerable age of ninety-three years, passing her latter days in Barry county, Mich. They became the parents of four sons and three daughters—Elizabeth, Nathan, John, William, Roswell, Mary Ann, and Caroline. Aside from Dr. Odell, subject of this sketch, only one is living, Nathan, who maintains his home near Hastings, Barry county, Mich. When Dr. Odell was about fourteen years of age his parents removed from Portage to Lorain county, and in the latter he was reared to manhood, being able to gain more than the average youth from the somewhat meager advantages afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. A receptive mind and a rare power of assimilation aided him even in his rudimentary study. From the age of twenty-one years to the age of twenty-three he farmed in Lorain county. In 1848, in pursuance of his ambition to enter the medical profession, he entered the Cleveland Botanical Medical College, where he secured his technical training, having previously studied in a private way, under the effective preceptorship of Dr. Marshall Chamberlain, his brother-in-law, and he had practiced for two years in Lorain county. In 1850 he located in Delta, Fulton county, the place being at the time a small hamlet in a section which was to a large extent yet unreclaimed from the forest wilds, and his was the lot of the average pioneer physician, in that he was compelled to make his way over almost impassable roads, in summer's rains and winter's snows, pursuing his humane mission with

marked unselfishness and oftimes at great personal discomfort. He continued in active practice for more than half a century, and he now has the distinction of being the oldest physician in the county, even as he is one of its most honored pioneer practitioners. The Doctor recalls with appreciation his early and herculean struggles with the all-pervading ague, or "chills and fever," and in the early days his practice extended for a radius of from twenty-five to thirty miles from Delta, and he did his best to overcome the ravages of the ague and other human ills, the first mentioned being largely due to the swampy condition of much of the land in this section—land which is today as fertile and productive as can be found in the State. For many years he made his visitations almost exclusively on horseback, as the roads, if existing at all, were impassable for vehicles much of the time, in many cases being mere bridle-paths or blazed trails through the virgin forest. The Doctor was successful in his profession and also in the accumulation of property. In the early days Dr. Odell stood at the head of his profession in this section in the matter of treating certain prevalent types of disease, following the Eclectic system largely in his practice. Dr. Odell has always been known as a public-spirited citizen, and from the pioneer days to the present his aid and influence have been given in the promotion of those enterprises and undertakings which have conserved the general welfare of the community. Through industry, economy and good judgment in the making of investments, Dr. Odell has accumulated a competency, though he has never been concerned in any speculative enterprises. He has contributed to the upbuilding and civic advancement of his home town and county, and in the summer of 1905 he gave the latest exhibition of his progressive spirit by erecting a handsome business block on the principal business street of Delta, the same being an ornament to the town, a monument to his memory and a source of definite and merited income to him during his declining years. The Doctor has been identified with the Republican party, as a stanch supporter of its principles, from the time of its organization to the present, and while he has never sought office, he served several years as coroner of the county, and for twelve years was a valued member of the municipal council of Delta. Of him an appreciative acquaintance has written as follows: "Dr. Odell is independent and liberal in his religious views and has never allied himself with any religious organization. He has the deepest reverence for the spiritual and ethical verities and his belief emphasizes only the cardinal principles of right and justice, without the formalities of creeds, dogmas or public professions. He believes that the Golden Rule embraces within its scope all religious essentials, both for personal guidance and salvation and for judgment of the motives and actions of others." It is needless to say, in view of the foregoing, that he is broad, tolerant and charitable in his views, and his life-record stands as the best evidence of his kindly helpfulness. His cherished wife, through a period of more than half a century, has proven a devoted companion and helpmeet, and mutual love and sympathy have brightened their pathway as they passed along through the uncertain journey of life. Mrs. Odell has long been a

faithful and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and her gentle and gracious personality has endeared her to all who have come within the sphere of her influence. Dr. and Mrs. Odell have an attractive home in Delta, and the golden evening of their days is being passed under most grateful surroundings. In Fulton county, in 1852, Dr. Odell was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Ellen Zimmerman, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1833, being a daughter of John and Hannah (McQuilling) Zimmerman, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. Her parents came from Holmes county, Ohio, to Fulton county in 1839 and here passed the remainder of their lives, having been honored pioneers of Pike township. They became the parents of twelve children, all of whom attained maturity and five of whom are still living. Dr. and Mrs. Odell became the parents of three children: Dencie is the wife of Wesley J. Clizbe, of Chicago, and they have three sons: Roscoe J., Floyd Odell, and Harry John; Ida May, the second child, died at the age of twenty-one years, unmarried; John L. married Miss Bell Boughton and they reside in Chicago, having no children, but by a former marriage he has one daughter, Marguerite, who now resides in Wauseon, Ohio.

SAMUEL ODELL, M. D.—No other physician in Fulton county is more highly rated as a successful practitioner than Dr. Samuel Odell, of Swanton. He is a native of Olena, Huron county, O., born September 15, 1853. His parents, Samuel and Margaret (Wickham) Odell, natives of New York State, of English ancestry, were married in Huron county, where their parents had located in pioneer days. Samuel Odell died in his native county at the age of seventy-six years and is survived by his widow, now eighty years old. He was thrice married. By his first marriage there was one child, three by the second, and seven by the third marriage. The child of the first marriage is William, of Milan, Huron county, who served for nearly four years as a soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio volunteer infantry. Those by the second marriage are Joseph, a resident of Norwalk, O., and a farmer by occupation; Mrs. Anson Kellogg, a widow, of Norwalk; and Mrs. D. K. Gauff, a widow of Milan. The two sons above mentioned are widowers. The seven children of the third marriage are Mrs. C. H. Brainard, of Fairchild; Allen, unmarried, who lives with his mother; Samuel, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Jacob Truxell, a resident of Swanton township, Lucas county; Olive and Ida, unmarried, dressmakers of Norwalk, and Mrs. Marion Dowell, whose husband is a prominent farmer of Fulton township. Dr. Samuel Odell was educated in the public schools of North Fairchild, where the parental family lived for some time. He was professionally educated at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, from which institution he received a certificate, and the Toledo Medical College, graduating in 1885. His first professional work was done at Metz, Ind., from which place he soon after removed to the village of Ai, Fulton county, where he practiced about three years. Then he located at Swanton, where he has been in continuous practice ever since. The large and lucrative practice that he now enjoys is the best evidence of

his knowledge and skill. He is actively identified with the Fulton county, the Northwestern Ohio and the Ohio State Medical societies. While his practice is general, he holds a special diploma as an oculist and aurist. Dr. Odell has also for years been largely interested in buying timber-land, establishing saw-mills, cutting the timber, and disposing of the products and lands. His success in business has been as marked as that of his professional career. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and thirty acres, well improved with substantial buildings, and a half-interest in a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Fulton county. To his married son and daughter each he has given a valuable farm. In his fine home place in Swanton there are five acres of land, making it one of the most desirable properties in the town. Dr. Odell is prominent in the councils of the Republican party, having served one term as coroner of the county, as member of the Swanton council four years, and for the past two years as a member of the county central committee, and in November of 1905 he was elected mayor of Swanton. His marriage to Miss Louie A. Travis was solemnized on August 28, 1876. She is a native of Indiana, but was a resident of Huron county, O., at the time of her marriage. To this union there have been born three children. They are: Bertha, still at home; Fred, a farmer of Swan Creek township, and Jennie, the wife of Frederick Neis, a farmer of Swan Creek township.

REV. WILLIAM S. OGLE, the able and honored pastor of St. Mary's church, at St. Mary's Corners, Amboy township, is one of the prominent members of the priesthood of the Catholic church in this section and is eminently entitled to representation in this volume. William Samuel Ogle was born in Cascade, Sheboygan county, Wis., and is of English and Irish extraction. He was reared in the faith of Holy Mother the Church and after attending the public schools entered St. Joseph's College, Dubuque, Iowa, where he completed his classical education, and his theological course was taken in Mount St. Mary's Seminary, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was ordained to the priesthood on the 25th of May, 1902, at the apostolic hands of Bishop Horstmann. Father Ogle was at once assigned to his present parish, taking charge of the church and parish on the 14th of June, 1902. He entered upon the work of his high calling with great zeal, and he has infused marked vitality into all portions of the parish work, advancing the spiritual and temporal welfare of the church and having the earnest and appreciative co-operation of his people. Many improvements have been made during his short pastorate which have greatly increased the beauty and material value of the church property. The congregation now numbers about one hundred and fifty families and the parish is in a flourishing condition. Father Ogle is not only a power in his pastoral relations but is a forceful and interesting speaker and a man of most gracious presence. He has the high regard of the community in general and is doing a worthy work in his field of endeavor.

THE OVAL WOOD DISH COMPANY, with principal offices at Delta, and works at Traverse City, Mich., is one of the leading business enterprises of Fulton county. It was incorporated in 1884 by J. M. Longnecker, of Delta; Henry S. Hull, of Wauseon; and A. S. Flack, of Tiffin, with a capital stock of $50,000. The primary purpose of the company was the manufacture of the oval wood dish, but since it first commenced business its scope has been widened to include among its products wire end dishes, clothes-pins, wooden wash-boards, and certain grades of lumber. As the hard or sugar-maple is the only wood used in the manufacture of the wooden butter-dish the works were established at Traverse City, soon after incorporation, in order to more easily obtain suitable timber. The plant is under the personal supervision of the president, Henry S. Hull, and the offices at Delta, where the general business of the company is transacted, are in charge of Mr. Longnecker and a corps of capable assistants. Over three hundred people find remunerative employment in the various departments of this concern; the original incorporators still control the affairs of the company, and the output has grown to mammoth proportions. The wooden butter-dish came as an innovation and a boon to grocers and dealers in meats. It has been generally introduced to the trade throughout the United States and Canada, and is fast coming into popular favor in European countries. The wooden dish was invented by S. H. Smith, formerly a resident of Delta, but now of Hillsdale, Mich., but it remained for J. M. Longnecker to apply the basic principle underlying its production. It is largely due to his business sagacity that the Oval Wood Dish Company owes its existence, and the great degree of success it has attained is largely due to his unceasing efforts, his business acumen and the high order of his executive ability and of those who he has associated with him. But the establishment of this industry—of itself a great triumph in the industrial world—is not the only line in which Mr. Longnecker has shown himself to be a useful, public-spirited and consequently a highly appreciated citizen of the community in which he lives. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage through Delta and Fulton county of the Toledo and Indiana electric railway, one of the best-equipped electric lines in the State of Ohio. As president of this corporation he has always been a potent factor in shaping its affairs, and with that same quick perception and tenacity of purpose that have distinguished his course in other undertakings, he has placed the road among the popular and successful lines of the country. In 1900 he erected a fine, three-story brick hotel, furnished it throughout and made it ready for guests. The result is that Delta has one of the best-appointed and most popular hotels in Northwestern Ohio, "The Lincoln," comparing favorably with the leading hostelries of some cities twice as large. Mr. Longnecker is a native of the "Keystone State," having been born in Cumberland county, Pa., and there reared and educated. While still in his 'teens he, like many another gallant youth of that great commonwealth, heard the call of his country, and in the dark days of the Civil war enrolled as a musician in Company B, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteer militia. After three months in this service he en-

listed in Company K, One Hundred and Ninety-second Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, where he served until the close of the war. In both organizations his lot was cast with the Army of the Potomac, where he was an active participant in some of the most stirring and decisive engagements of the war. When war against Spain was declared in the spring of 1898 he again offered his services to his country and was made a United States paymaster. In this capacity he was stationed most of the time at Washington, D. C., where he was engaged in paying mileage and allowances to officers and men. His duties in this line of work were discharged with the same thoroughness and fidelity that have marked the conduct of his private undertakings. Mr. Longnecker located at Delta in 1870, and soon became identified with the progress and development of that beautiful little city. Throughout his entire residence, of more than a third of a century there, his career has been distinguished by patriotism, progressiveness and persistence. Always true to his local, state and national institutions, yet filled with a desire to see them keep pace with the world's progress, he never swerves a line from what he conceives to be the highest duties of a citizen. Politically he is a stanch supporter of Republican principles, but has never been a seeker for public office, finding his highest satisfaction in assisting worthy men to positions of trust and responsibility, that his political principles may be properly sustained and his party's creed vindicated. In the councils of Free Masonry Mr. Longnecker occupies a high place and takes special interest in the deliberations of that ancient and honorable fraternity. In his domestic relations he is to be emulated, if not envied. For a life companion he selected Miss Almeda, daughter of Simon Zimmerman, one of the pioneers of Fulton county. To this happy union have been born four sons, each an honor to his parents. Charles S. is the owner of the Delta electric light plant, in which he is doing a prosperous business, and has displayed many of those sterling qualities that have characterized his worthy father; Fred M. is associated with his father in business; Benjamin F. is a graduate of the New York School of Law and is rapidly working his way to eminence in the legal profession, and Edgar B. is attending college at Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHN CALVIN PALMER, a builder and contractor of Wauseon, was born in that city in 1869. He is the son of Myron T. and Eugenia (Jacobs) Palmer, both natives of Ohio, the former having been born near Norwalk, Ridgefield township, Huron county, and the latter in the same county. His paternal grandfather, John Palmer, came from New York in an early day and located in Huron county, settling on the farm on which M. T. Palmer lived. The Palmers originally came from near Stonington, Conn. Myron Palmer before attaining to his majority enlisted in the Sixth United States cavalry and served four years. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Potomac and served under both Generals McClellan and Sheridan. He took part in no less than thirty-five battles and skirmishes, and was twice slightly wounded. In 1868 he came to Wauseon, where for three years he engaged in the mercantile business. Then he took up the work of con-

tracting and building, which occupation he followed as long as he lived. For several terms he was a member of the city council, for he always took an active part as a Democrat in local politics. Having served his country so faithfully, he naturally took a deep interest in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic. His wife was the daughter of Whitney and Clyth (Mix) Jacobs, the former the son of E. W. Jacobs and the grandson of Asa and Elizabeth (Whiting) Jacobs, both natives of Brattleboro, Vt. The members of this family were among the pioneer settlers of Huron county. The father of the subject of this sketch died on the home farm on February 15, 1902. The children of Myron T. and Eugenia Palmer are: Harlow, a resident of Wauseon; Luella, now Mrs. Charles McHenry, of Chicago; Centilla, the wife of Harry Berry, of Toledo; Lina, wife of Ed. Newcomer, a druggist of Wauseon, and John Calvin, the subject of this sketch. J. C. Palmer received a liberal education in the public schools of his native city, and was carefully trained for a business career. After completing his education he became a member of the firm of Palmer & Palmer, contractors and builders, of which firm he is the surviving member. For eighteen years he has been actively engaged in this work. The greater part of the fine private dwellings of Wauseon are the handiwork of Palmer & Palmer. This firm has met with phenomenal success because it has uniformly dealt honestly with its patrons by charging only moderate prices and using the very best of material. The many beautiful residences of the city are monuments to the skill and workmanship of the firm. For one term he served as mayor of his native city, having been elected to that office as a Democrat. The fact that he is the second Democratic mayor the city has ever had certainly proves that he stands high with his fellow-citizens, and that his real worth is fully appreciated by them. Honest and straightforward in all of his dealings, Mr. Palmer richly deserves the good will and respect of the people of Wauseon. He is also actively identified with the Masons and Woodmen. He married Miss Christine Martin, formerly of Chicago, whose father, a contractor and builder, lost his fortune in the great fire of that city. Only one child, Letha by name, has blessed this union.

WILLIAM PERCIVAL, one of the well-known and highly esteemed farmers and stock-growers of Swan Creek township, was born in the county of Cumberland, England, on the 12th of March, 1845, and in August, 1849, his parents came to America and located in Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio, and in this State they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. Percival is a son of William and Hannah (Hutchison) Percival, both of whom were born and reared in Cumberland county, England. They became the parents of six children, of whom the subject of this review was the only son. The mother died in Lorain county, in 1860, and the father passed away in 1871. William Percival, Jr., was reared to maturity in Lorain county, receiving a common-school education of somewhat circumscribed character and early becoming dependent upon his own resources. His life has been filled with earnest and consecutive endeavor and he has the utmost appreciation for the dignity of honest toil and the worthiness of him who

performs it, so that he is essentially a judge of the true values of human existence and is charitable and kindly in his relations with his fellowmen. At the age of seventeen years Mr. Percival manifested his intrinsic loyalty to the Republic by enlisting in Company K, Tenth Ohio volunteer cavalry, in the year 1862. His command was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and he served under General Kilpatrick, taking part in the battle of Chickamauga, and the siege of Tullahoma, and being under fire for thirty-one days in the Elk river campaign. He was a participant in seventeen general engagements, besides numerous minor conflicts, and while he escaped wounds he was seriously disabled in a train wreck, was also taken prisoner, and he lost the sight of his right eye by paralysis, while in the service. While he was on picket duty near Huntsville, Ala., all the pickets except himself were captured. He reached the regimental headquarters and gave the alarm, thus saving the entire command from practically certain capture. For this valiant service he was tendered promotion, and at his own request was advanced simply to the position of guard at General John B. Turchin's headquarters. Mr. Percival received his honorable discharge on the 17th of February, 1864, and then came to Fulton county, where he remained until the following February, when he re-enlisted, in Swan Creek township, becoming a member of Company C, One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio volunteer infantry, and he received his final discharge in July following, the war having then closed. He returned to Fulton county, and that he had a definite attraction to draw him to this section is evident when we revert to the circumstance that, on the 3d of September, 1865, he was here united in marriage to Miss Ellen Koder, who was born in Ashland county, and who proved a devoted companion and helpmeet during the years of his struggle to gain a firm footing on the plane of independence and prosperity. She died February 6th, 1886, and is survived by four children: Agnes is the wife of Jacob Kriger, of Amboy township; George is a successful carpenter and builder in Swanton; Jennie is the wife of Charles Sisson, of Swan Creek township; and Oril is employed in the State Hospital for the Insane in the city of Toledo. In 1888 Mr. Percival married his present wife, whose maiden name was Arabella Spaulding, and who was born and reared in Swan Creek township. They became the parents of two children, one of whom is living, Eva, who remains at the parental home. Floyd died in 1893, at the age of four years. In politics Mr. Percival is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and he is affiliated with Swanton Lodge, No. 528, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with Fulton Encampment, No. 289, of the same order, at Delta, having passed the principal official chairs in each body. Mrs. Percival is a member of the Rebekah Lodge of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Percival has cleared and reclaimed fully one hundred acres of land in Fulton county, mostly in Fulton township, having been an indefatigable worker throughout life, though frequently handicapped by physical infirmities, having had to use crutches at intervals, and, as before stated, he has the use of but one eye. He now has a well-improved farm of twenty acres, in Swan Creek township, and is in independent circumstances.

HARRISON PATTERSON is a native son of the Buckeye State, which he loyally represented as a Union soldier during the Civil war, and he is numbered among the prominent farmers of Royalton township, where he is the owner of a well-improved farm of eighty acres in Section 16, and he maintains his residence in the village of Lyons, from which his farm is a short distance. He was born in Trumbull township, Ashtabula county, Ohio, April 16, 1841, a son of Abel and Amy (Comstock) Patterson, the former born in Connecticut and the latter in the State of New York. The paternal grandfather, likewise a native of Connecticut and a representative of old Colonial stock, was numbered among the pioneers of Ashtabula county, Ohio, having located in Trumbull township, where he remained until the close of his life. The maternal grandfather, David Comstock, was likewise an early settler in Ashtabula county, whither he came from New York State, and later he located in Fairfield township, Lenawee county, Mich., where he passed the remainder of his days. Abel and Amy (Comstock) Patterson came to Fulton county in 1844, at which time the subject of this review was about three years of age, and the father purchased twenty-six acres of land in Section 12, Royalton township, and an adjoining fifty-four acres in Fairfield township, Lenawee county, Mich. He cleared and improved his farm and became one of the influential men of his section, continuing to reside on the old homestead until his death, in 1892, at the age of seventy-six years, and his devoted wife was called to the life eternal on the 2d of January, 1904, aged eighty-five years. They became the parents of eleven children, namely: Sylvester, Harrison, John, Emily, Adeline, Adelbert, Alonzo, Jason, Thomas, Davis, and Elnora. Sylvester died while serving as a member of an Ohio regiment in the Civil war; Emily is the wife of Lewis Hackett; Adeline is the wife of James Royce; and Elnora is the wife of James Smith. Harrison Patterson passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead farm, availing himself of such advantages as were offered in the local schools, and contributing his quota to the strenuous work of the farm. Finally he responded to the call of higher duty, tendering his services in defense of his country, whose integrity was jeopardized by armed rebellion. October 2, 1862, when twenty-one years of age, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Sixty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, taking part in the battles of Fort Wagner, City Point, Malvern Hill, Deep Bottom, the Wilderness, and many minor conflicts, and being with his regiment at the capture of Fort Gregg, in front of Petersburg, and thence taking part in the campaign through to Appomattox, being present at the surrender of General Lee, and having received his honorable discharge at Charlottesville, Va., in September, 1865. On his return home he engaged in work at the carpen-

ter trade, which he followed until 1867, when he purchased forty acres of land, in Section 14, Royalton township, developing the property and there continuing his residence until 1880, when he purchased his present fine farm of eighty acres in Section 16, making the place his home until 1899 and effecting many improvements on the same. He then removed to the village of Lyons, where he has since resided, owning a good residence property here, and still giving his supervision to his farm. He is held in high regard in the township which has been his home throughout life, has served nine terms as township trustee, and his unqualified allegiance is given to the Republican party. He is a valued and appreciative member of Baxter Post, No. 238, Grand Army of the Republic, at Lyons, of which he is a past commander. Mrs. Patterson is a member of the Church of Disciples. September 3, 1867, Mr. Patterson married Miss Mahala Myers, daughter of Johnson and Caroline (Runnells) Myers, of Amboy township, and of their children two are living—Alphonso, who married Miss Ann E. Rose; and Dellie Grant, who married Miss Laura Falor. Alphonso resides in Royalton township, three miles west of Lyons, engaged in farming on a farm purchased by him. He and wife have one daughter, Doris E., five years of age. Dellie Grant Patterson resides in Royalton township, on the homestead farm. He and wife have one son, Mark L. Patterson, eight years of age.

JOSIAH C. PAXSON, of Wauseon, is a representative member of the bar of Fulton county, and a scion of one of the old and prominent families of the county. He was born in Chesterfield township, this county, May 27, 1866, and after completing the curriculum of the public schools he entered the Fayette Normal University, this county, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892. He had previously been a successful teacher in the public schools, and he also taught a number of terms after his graduation, having devoted about a decade to the pedagogic profession. His endeavors in this line, however, he considered merely as a means to an end; as he early determined to prepare himself for the legal profession, initiating his study of the law while still engaged in teaching. This was supplemented by a course of preparatory reading under the preceptorship of M. B. Cottrell, a representative lawyer at Delta, this county, and he finally was matriculated in the law department of the Ohio Normal University at Ada, where he was graduated in 1897, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He forthwith entered into a professional partnership with George A. Everett, the present mayor of Delta, and they were there associated in active practice until February, 1902, when Mr. Paxson came to Wauseon, where he has since been associated in practice with John Q. Files, under the firm name of Files & Paxson, the firm being recognized as a particularly strong one and controlling a representative professional business. The ancestral history of Mr. Paxson, in both the paternal and maternal lines, traces back to the State of New Jersey, where the respective families, identified with the Society of Friends and contemporaneous with William Penn, were founded in the Colonial days. Branches of the respective families have adhered to the

simple and noble faith of the Friends or Quakers throughout several generations. The parents of Josiah C. Paxson were John and Rebecca (Mason) Paxson. The former was born in 1822 and came to Northwestern Ohio and settled near West Unity, Williams county, in 1847. In 1862 he removed with his family to Chesterfield township, Fulton county, where he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits, his death occurring in September, 1894. He was left an orphan in early childhood and was reared by his paternal grandparents. He was a man of strong character and unbending integrity, and was held in high esteem in the community where he lived and labored so many years. His wife was a daughter of John and Charity (Borton) Mason, who located in Fulton county in 1837, passing the first four years in German township and then removing to a farm in Franklin township, where the father died in 1878, at the age of seventy-seven years. They were born in the vicinity of Camden, N. J., and both the Masons and Bortons were devoted adherents of the Society of Friends. The Paxson family also was prominent in the ranks of this same society, but Elizabeth (Case) Paxson, paternal grandmother of the subject of this review, was a Baptist in her religious faith, and to this church the majority of her posterity seems to adhere. In 1890 Josiah C. Paxson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hallett, whose father, Ephraim Hallett, of Meramora, this county, lost his life in the Civil war, having been a member of the Sixty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Paxson have two children, Florence and Edwin. In politics Mr. Paxson is an uncomprising Republican, taking an active interest in the furtherance of the party cause, and in a fraternal way he is identified with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM B. PETERSEN, one of the representative farmers of Fulton township, is a native son of Fulton county, having been born on the old homestead farm, three miles east of the village of Delta, in Swan Creek township, on the 22d of October, 1866. He is a son of John and Sophia C. (Winklesett) Petersen, both of whom were born in Germany, the former on the 22d of September, 1814, and the latter on the 1st of September, 1824, and both came to America in 1845, their marriage being solemnized in a Methodist Episcopal church in New York City in 1852. Thereafter they resided on Staten Island until 1861, the father having there followed his trade, that of cooper. In the year mentioned they came to Ohio and located on a farm in Swan Creek township, Fulton county, where they made their home for the long period of twenty-one years, and the father then purchased a farm in Fulton county, there continuing to reside until his death, in 1892. His wife is now a resident of Fulton township. They became the parents of three sons and two daughters: John N. resides in Delta and is individually mentioned on another page of this publication; Annie is the wife of Wallace Smith, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Henry resides in Wauseon, Fulton county, Ohio; Teresa is the wife of Eugene Wales, of Swanton, this county; and William B., of this review, is the youngest. William B. Petersen secured his educational training in the public schools of Swan Creek township, where he was reared to man-

hood under the sturdy discipline of the farm, and he has been consecutively identified with agricultural pursuits save, for a period of three years, during which he was engaged in teaming in Swanton. In 1885 he was united in marriage to Miss Laura Schrock, who was born in Fulton township, being a daughter of Levi and Delilah (Hostetter) Schrock, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, of stanch German lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Schrock became the parents of nine daughters and two sons: Josiah met his death while serving as a Union soldier in the Civil war; Catherine is the wife of Jacob Everett, of Fulton township; Susan resides in this township, unmarried; Lucinda is the wife of Saul Frybarger, mentioned elsewhere in this work; Mary is the wife of Joseph Baldwin, of Lytton, this county; Lavina is the wife of Elias Sigsby, of Pike township; Delilah, wife of John Harger, is deceased; Eli resides at Whitehouse, Lucas county, where he is engaged in the general mercandise business; Ella is the wife of Martin Collins, of Richfield township; Sarah is the wife of Charles Gates, of Lyons, this county; and Laura, wife of Mr. Petersen, is the youngest of the children. Mr. and Mrs. Petersen have four children, namely: Ora, born February 27, 1886; Fredie, born November 16, 1891; Ollie, born February 10, 1901; and Ella, born August 12, 1904. Mr. Petersen is a Republican in his political adherency and takes a loyal interest in public affairs of a local nature. He has charge of the old homestead, which he cultivates, and he resides on a neighboring farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he rents, the same being owned by residents of Toledo. He devotes his attention to mixed farming and stock-raising, is being prospered in his labors, and he is regarded as one of the foremost and most enterprising young men of the community.

HENRY W. PIKE has been identified with the agricultural interests of Fulton county for more than two-score years, and is now numbered among the prominent farmers and influential citizens of Clinton township. Mr. Pike claims the old Empire State of the Union as the place of his nativity, having been born in Monroe county, N. Y., on the 8th of September, 1838, and being a son of Joseph and Lydia (Simons) Pike, both of whom were born in the State of Vermont, of stanch old Puritan stock. The father served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in the State of New York, in 1857. His widow came to Fulton county, Ohio, with her son, Henry W., subject of this sketch, and she died at Tedrow, this county, in 1862. Henry W. Pike was reared to manhood in the State of New York, having secured his early educational training in the common schools of Alleghany county, and his vocation throughout his entire active career has been that of farming. He came to Fulton county in 1860, first locating in Dover township, and later passing five years in German township, after which he located on his present fine farm, of sixty-two acres, in Clinton township, where he has since maintained his home, and he has made excellent improvements on the place, which is one of the attractive rural demesnes of this part of the county, thrift and prosperity being indistinctive evidence. In his political proclivities Mr. Pike is a stanch Re-

publican, taking much interest in the supremacy of the party, has served two terms as township trustee, and has also rendered effective service in the offices of road supervisor and member of the school board. The church relations of himself and wife are Methodist. On the 8th of September, 1861, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pike to Miss Maria Long, who was born in Ashland county, Pa., April 4, 1841, being a daughter of John and Margaret (Carr) Long, who were likewise natives of Pennsylvania, whence they came to Fulton county, Ohio, in 1848. To Mr. and Mrs. Pike have been born six children, concerning whom the following brief data are entered: Frederick V. married Miss Eliza Wells and is engaged in farming in Dover township; Ida M. is the wife of Herman Glade, of Chicago, Ill.; Addie died in infancy; Charles H. married Miss Rosa Stuttsman, and is a prosperous farmer of Dover township; Minnie is the wife of William Stubbins and they reside in Wood county; and Pearl L. remains at the parental home.

JOHANNES ERNST PLETTNER, a retired farmer and an influential citizen of Swanton, was born in Berlin, Germany, on April 16, 1832. He is the son of Ferdinand and Wilhelmina (Litting) Plettner, both natives of Prussia, where their lives were spent, the former dying at the age of seventy-two years and the latter at fifty-six. They were the parents of the following children, two of whom died in infancy: Theodore A., for two years a soldier in the Prussian army, died in German township, Fulton county, leaving a large family; Bertha, Mahlow and Ida Fitting died in Berlin; Johannes Ernst Arnold, a bachelor residing in Berlin, who also served in the Prussian army, in the same company in which the subject of this sketch served, and Amanda Aurora, unmarried, who is a resident of Berlin. Johannes E. Plettner remained in his native country until twenty-five years of age and served for three years as company clerk in the regular army of Prussia. Although a soldier at the time of the Crimean war, he was not called into active service in that conflict. He emigrated to America by himself in 1857 and located at the village of Ai, Fulton county. In the spring of 1859 he went to Colorado and remained there engaged in mining until October, 1861, making the trip and returning to Ohio in a wagon. On this trip Mr. Plettner acted as hunter for a party of twenty-seven, en route to the gold fields. On May 1, when about eighty miles west of Fort Riley, a cyclone struck the train, seriously injuring several of the party, one fatally, and demolishing the wagons. Breaking loose from the wagons the cattle sought safety in flight. The baggage that was left was later transferred to Denver by another train. On the return trip the party had some miraculous escapes from drowning in the Platte river, losing most of the baggage at Floating Island. On May 2, 1864, Mr. Plettner enlisted for the period of one hundred days in Company H of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio volunteer infantry, serving until September 22, when he was discharged. His command was with the Army of the Potomac and took part in the battle at Deep Bottom. For six weeks the regiment was under continuous artillery fire. After his marriage he located on a farm and for eight

years was actively and successfully engaged in general farming. Then he went to Macon county, Mo., where he farmed until 1872, when he returned to Fulton county. After retiring from the farm he resided for several years in Ai, and in 1900 located in Swanton, where he built the substantial residence he now occupies. Mr. Plettner is the inventor and patentee of the Fulton Washing machine and the Twin washer, the former of which is in general use in the State of Ohio. In politics he is a stanch Republican, having served as assessor of Fulton township. He was a charter member of the Robert O. Nobbs Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Ai, and now holds membership in Quiggle Post, No. 289. In 1861, on April 14th, he was wedded to Miss Eva Fashbaugh, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Fashbaugh, each now deceased, who were early settlers of Fulton county. To Mr. and Mrs. Plettner there have been born seven children, four of whom are living. Those living are: Otto, a machinist of Continental, O., who married Miss Minnie Holmes and has two daughters: Mildred and Ruth. Augusta, the wife of Alfred Smith; Elizabeth Eva, now Mrs. Edward J. Hoodless, who have one child, Otto; and Amanda, the wife of Frank Harger, who have three children living: Hope, Harold and Garland. The three deceased died in childhood. Mr. Hoodless and family now make their home with her father, who together with his wife is a devout member of the United Brethren church.

LEAMON S. PLUMMER, a successful merchant-tailor of Swanton, is a native of Lapeer county, Mich., where he was born on November 24, 1860. He is the son of Charles and Margaret (Siver) Plummer, the former a native of England, and the latter of German ancestors, born in the United States. Charles Plummer was a farmer by occupation and in 1869 removed from Michigan to Troy, Ontario, Canada, where he was drowned the following year while on a hunting expedition. His widow survives him and is now residing with her husband's parental family in Canada. Two sons were born to these parents. They are: Leamon S., and Eugene, a merchant-tailor of Delta. Leamon S. Plummer was reared and educated in Michigan and Canada. Having learned the tailor's trade in Blenheim, Ontario, he followed that occupation in Canada until 1891, when he removed to Toledo, O., and there plied his trade for the next two years. In 1893 he changed his residence to Swanton, which has been his home ever since. In 1904, having up to that time lived in rented property, he purchased a property that answered the double purpose of residence and store room. As he has no competition in his line, he has with little difficulty established a highly profitable business. Being an expert workman himself, he sees to it that only first-class work is put upon the market. Mr. Plummer is a member of Swanton Lodge, No. 555, Free and Accepted Masons (having joined that fraternity in Blenheim), of the Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen of America. While independent in politics, he leans strongly towards the principles advocated by the Republican party. His choice of a helpmeet on life's journey was Miss Margaret E. Hilts, a native of Chatham, Ontario, where she was reared and educated. She is the daughter of William

and Nancy (Davidson) Hilts, the former of German and the latter of French descent. Of the six children that have been born to Leamon S. Plummer and wife four are now living. They are named, Eugene Irwin, Charles, Miles Ashton, Percey Guy, Louis S., and Robert. Charles and Louis are deceased. The first four named were born in Canada and the others in Swanton. Mr. and Mrs. Plummer are actively identified with the Order of Eastern Star. They are not connected with any religious organization.

LOUIS N. PILLIOD, president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Deposit Company and the Pilliod Lumber Company, of Swanton, was born in Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio, on May 24, 1859. He is the son of Augustin and Amelia (Harris) Pilliod, both deceased, the former a native of France and the latter of Genesee, N. Y. Augustin Pilliod was a miller and merchant by occupation, which business he conducted with unusual success, amassing quite a fair competency. They were the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. Louis N. Pilliod was educated in the public and parochial schools of Toledo, O., and at the University of Notre Dame, Ind. He began his business career in the milling business, following that occupation successfully for fifteen years, and then took up his present line of work. The Pilliod Lumber Company, with a capitalization of $25,000, was incorporated in 1901. This establishment does wholesale lumber business and manufactures all kinds of building material, giving regular employment to twenty-five skilled workmen. Mr. Pilliod was the principal organizer of the Merchants' and Farmers' bank at Swanton, an institution capitalized at $25,000, and of which he is the head. He is the owner of considerable property and the director of extensive business interests. All recognize him as an active and progressive business man and one of the leading citizens of Fulton county. While he has always led a strenuous business life, he has, nevertheless, found time to look after public matters, having served on the village council. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party and in secret society affairs with the Knights of Pythias. Louis N. Pilliod was first married to Miss Emma Hill, of Swanton, who died in August, 1890, leaving her husband one son, Thomas J., to mourn over her demise. His second wife was Miss Lillian Mabry, of Swanton. This union has been blessed with three children. Their names are: Lawrence L., Esther Lucile and Agnes Lorine. Thomas J. Pilliod is at present engaged as manager of the Pilliod Milling Company.

SAMUEL J. POMMERT, who was formerly the genial proprietor of the Pommert House of Delta, was born in Caledonia, Ohio, October 4, 1852. He is a son of Adam and Sarah (Burkhardt) Pommert, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Pennsylvania, being also of German extraction. Adam Pommert was a tailor by occupation and frequently changed his residence to better promote his business interests. He married in Galion, Crawford county, Ohio, and he and his wife died in LaGrange county, Ind., neither having attained

to old age. They had a family of seven children, four of whom are now living, one having died in infancy, one in childhood and Rosa in young womanhood. The living are: Charles, a barber of Auburn, Ind.; Joseph, in business with his brother Charles; Nettie, a resident of Goshen, Ind., and Samuel J., the eldest of the family. Samuel J. Pommert was reared and educated principally at Edgerton, Ohio, where be became an apprentice to the barbers' trade and completed his apprenticeship at Sandusky, Ohio. For two years he followed his trade at various places and then located at Auburn, where he resided for eighteen years. In 1874 he was wedded to Miss Eliza Swander, who was born on a farm near Auburn, February 7, 1858. Her family are among the pioneers of that section of the Hoosier state. Her father, Jonathan Swander, who lived to a ripe old age, was a prominent and active citizen of that locality. He married Christina Row of Summit county, Ohio, where his mother's people were early settlers. They had a family of nine children, seven of whom lived to years of maturity. Their names follow: Susanna, John, Elizabeth, David (deceased), Minerva (deceased), George, Sarah, Eliza and Emanuel. They lived together for fifty-six years, his wife dying at the age of seventy-three years and he at eighty-eight. Samuel J. Pommert and wife removed from Auburn to Orland, Ind., where they resided for six years. Then they moved to LaGrange, Ind., and finally, in 1896, to Delta. Prior to coming to Delta he had purchased the hotel property now known as the Pommert House. To the work of successfully conducting a hotel he and his excellent wife are especially adapted. The keeping of the house is up-to-date in every particular, the table being supplied with the very best of everything in the market and the charges extremely moderate. Mr. Pommert is a genial, accommodating landlord, whose chief concern is the comfort and convenience of his guests. He is devoted to his work and takes pleasure in collecting curios and in training his pets during leisure hours. Having no children of their own he and wife have made a home for several children, for whom they provided educational privileges. In politics he is independent, although he was reared in the faith of the Democracy. He has never sought office and thus is enabled to exercise the right of suffrage without the restraint of the party lash. Mr. Pommert is a member of the National Union and of the Auburn, Indiana, Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, which organization he joined in 1871. His wife is a member of the Rathbone Sisters, and the Woman's Relief Corps of Delta, in which she takes the deepest interest. In religious matters she is identified with the Methodist-Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM W. PRATT.—We of this twentieth century, representing the most electrical progress in all lines of material activity, are too prone not to give due heed to those elemental valuations which touch upon the deeper essence of human life and human achievement. We can not afford to hold in light esteem those who have wrought nobly in any field of endeavor, no matter how humble and obscure, nor should we withhold respect and honor from those who have given or are giving an heritage of worthy thoughts and

worthy deeds. Duty to posterity implies that records of the lives of honest and loyal citizens should be perpetuated in publications of this nature, and those who would withhold such records have neither appreciation of the labors of their ancestors, immediate or remote, nor can they deserve more of appreviation on the part of their own children and later generations. William W. Pratt, who has been for many years engaged in the blacksmithing and wagon-making business in Delta, and who still continues actively identified with the enterprise which he established so many years ago, though he has attained the age of four-score years, is a citizen whose life has been marked by industry, earnestness of purpose, inflexible integrity and loyal citizenship, so that none is more clearly entitled to representation in this work than he. Mr. Pratt was born in Erie county, N. Y., on the 1st of April, 1825, and is a son of Robert and Abigail (Wiles) Pratt. The father was likewise a native of the old Empire State and was a blacksmith by trade, as had also been his honored sire. William W. Pratt received limited educational advantages, being bound out at the age of fifteen years and serving an apprenticeship at the trades of blacksmithing and wagon-making. He was released by his employer at the expiration of eighteen months and then went to Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y., where he finished learning his trades, and in the autumn of 1847 he came to Ohio. For a short time he worked as a wagon-maker in Maumee, Lucas county, and in the spring of 1849, he located in Delta, where he has ever since made his home. For many years he devoted his attention to wood-working, manufacturing and repairing wagons, and since about 1865 he has worked in both wood and iron, also done wagon and carriage painting, and he is still actively employed in this way, having a well equipped shop in which he may be found each working-day, and bearing the weight of his many years most lightly. Few men of his age can be found thus actively engaged in such mechanical work and many of half his age can not turn out better or more work in a given length of time than can this sturdy and honored octogenarian. He has worked indefatigably from childhood to the present day, and the most serious illness which he has ever experienced was that of the prevalent "fever and ague" of the early days. He erected his present shop in 1860, and in all the intervening years he has here been found actively and cheerfully engaged in the work of his trades. The first wagon which he manufactured in Delta was utilized as the conveyance which bore to their destination the commissioners who selected the site for the county-seat of Fulton county. This vehicle was made and finished after the New York style and was unique in this section at the time. Its utilization as noted not only served as an advertisement of Mr. Pratt's business but also brought his mechanical ability to the attention of the public. In 1850 Mr. Pratt was united in marriage to Miss Susan Tom, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1830. They became the parents of six children: Edward E. is engaged in the drug business in Delta; Jennie is the widow of William H. Dillman, of Bryan, Williams county, and now resides with her father; Jacob is superintendent

and manager of the telephone system in Delta; William is a blacksmith by trade; Della is the wife of George W. Shaffer, a merchant of Delta; and Eugene is a painter and decorator by vocation, residing in Delta. Mrs. Pratt was summoned to the life eternal on the 7th of March, 1905, after having been her husband's loved and devoted companion and helpmeet for fifty-five years. Her death was the great loss and bereavement of his life, and he reveres her memory and in his evening of life is sustained by the thoughts of the gracious associations of the years that have gone. He attributes his success in the earlier years to a large extent to his wife, who aided and encouraged him and bore her full share of the burdens and responsibilities of the home. She was a zealous member of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Pratt also has been a member for many years, and in politics he has always been aligned with the Democratic party, though never an aggressive partisan. He served for some time as a member of the school board, but has never sought office of any description. He reared and educated a large family of children and assisted his sons in establishing themselves in business. He is one of Delta's best-known and most honored pioneers, and during a residence here of nearly sixty years he has witnessed manifold changes in the town and county. The little hamlet of Delta when he came here was a mere backwoods settlements of a few aggressive pioneers, and no railroads had yet penetrated this wild forest country, in which even the ordinary roads were few and primitive. Times were hard, money scarce and of uncertain value, and about the only thing the pioneers had in unstinted quality was the ague, engendered by the miasmatic swamps, which everywhere abounded. Mr. Pratt and his estimable wife endured their full quota of deprivations and discomforts, but they worked hard and lived frugally in the early days, thus paving the way for a competency for their declining years. Their children, carefully reared and afforded the best possible educational advantages, left the parental roof, one-by-one, until the parents were left entirely alone. Then, after years of constant and loving companionship, came the separation which brought irreparable loss to the honored pioneer to whom this sketch is dedicated. It is said that misfortunes never come singly, yet it seems almost that the misfortune which came to Mr. Pratt's daughter, Mrs. Dillman, in the death of her husband, about the same time as the demise of her mother, proved a benefice to Mr. Pratt, in that it gave him the society and companionship of his daughter, thus rendering the home less desolate, and the daughter's grief was rendered less poignant by her return to the roof which had sheltered her in her childhood. Mr. Pratt believes it better to "wear out than to rust out," and he finds satisfaction in keeping at work in his shop, where he has manufactured two complete wagons, including painting, entirely by himself, within the past few months.

ISRAEL R. PUTMAN, one of the successful farmers and stockgrowers of Fulton township, is another of those worthy citizens of the county who claim the old Keystone state as his place of nativity.

He was born in Somerset county, Pa., January 29, 1851, and is a son of William and Julianna (Barnes) Putman, the former of whom was born in Somerset and the latter in Bedford county, Pa. William Putman was a farmer by vocation and passed his entire life in his native county. He went forth to do yeoman service as a Union soldier in the Civil war, and he died while at home on a veteran furlough, at the age of forty-three years. His widow is still living in Pennsylvania. They became the parents of two sons and two daughters, Israel R. being the eldest. William Michael is a farmer in Somerset county, Pa.; Mary A. is the wife of Smith B. King, of that county; and Lucretia is the wife of Simon Nicholson, of the same county. Israel Putman was reared and educated in Pennsylvania, where he remained until he had attained the age of twenty years, when he started westward, passing a few months in Noble county, Ind., and then coming to Delta, Fulton county, Ohio. Here he worked by the month about one year, after which he engaged in farming on his own responsibility. In February, 1881, he purchased his present farm, of eighty acres, of which forty acres have been reclaimed by him, and he has erected good buildings on the place and has made other excellent improvements. When he purchased the farm the residence on the same was a log-house. In 1897 he erected his present attractive farm residence, and his large and well-equipped barn was built in 1901. The place is divided into ten-acre lots, all being well fenced. Mr. Putman devotes his farm to diversified agriculture and also gives considerable attention to the dairy business, selling milk to the condensing plant in Delta. He is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and is a public-spirited, enterprising citizen. He has held school offices in his township, but has never been a seeker of official preferment. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. July 4, 1871, is recorded as the date of Mr. Putman's marriage to Miss Mary C. Bratton, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Bratton, of Fulton township, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Putman was born in this township, on the 29th of November, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Putman have two children: Archibald B. married Miss Ella Fauble and resides on a farm adjoining that of his father; and Chloe D. is the wife of Clarence Smith, principal of the public schools of Lyons, Ohio.

JOHN F. RAKER is a veteran of the Civil war, was long a successful and popular teacher in the schools of Fulton county, and is the owner of the fine old homestead farm on which his parents took up their residence in the early pioneer days, in Swan Creek township. Though he has lived practically retired for nearly a score of years, he still resides on his farm, and is one of the best-known and most popular citizens of his township. Mr. Raker was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 10th of October, 1843, and is a son of Martin and Elizabeth (Dindore) Raker, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, on the 2d of January, 1812, and the latter in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1814. Their marriage was solemnized, in Fairfield

county, on the 22d of January, 1837. The father was a son of Martin Raker, Sr., who came to what is now Fulton county in 1835 and 1836, settling in Swan Creek township, which was then a part of Lucas county. Here he passed the remainder of his life, dying at the age of seventy-five years, and having, with the aid of his sons, reclaimed a farm in the midst of the dense forest. On his removal to this county he was accompanied by nine of his children—John, William, Jacob, George, Abram, Solomon, Catherine, Sarah and Christena. Two children remained in Fairfield county—Martin, Jr., and Mary. In 1846 Martin Raker, Jr., father of the subject of this review, also came to Fulton county, being accompanied by his wife and their three children—Mary J., Abraham J., and John F. The youngest child, Martin L., was born in Fulton county. All of the above-mentioned members of the Raker family, with the exception of William, remained residents of Fulton county, and the representatives of the name are now very numerous in this favored section of the old Buckeye State. William located in Kosciusko county, Indiana, where his descendants still live. Martin Raker, Jr., died in his seventy-fifth year, and his loved wife was laid to rest in the Raker cemetery in Swan Creek township on the seventy-sixth anniversary of her birthday. John F. Raker was reared amid the environments and associations of the pioneer era in this section, assisting in clearing up a farm in the wilderness. The farm which he now owns was the parental homestead, and it comprises one hundred and sixteen acres of most fruitful land, the place being well improved. At the time when the family located here the virgin forest marked the site, and the father and sons literally hewed out a farm from the dense woods. In the winter of 1846-7 the logs were hewed for the erection of the family domicile, and it is interesting to record that this substantial old dwelling still constitutes the residence of Mr. Raker. Improvements have been made on the building, in the way of siding the same with matched boards, repairing and modernizing windows, floors, etc., but the structure still remains essentially the "old log-house" of the pioneer days, and it is one of the landmarks of this part of the county. Mr. Raker inherited one-third of the homestead farm and eventually purchased the interests of the other heirs, and it is needless to say that the place is endeared and hallowed to him through the memories and gracious associations of many years. In the early days, while working on the farm during the almost perpetual "vacations," he contrived to attend the primitive district-school from three to four months during the successive winters, and thus gained a comparatively good English education. In July, 1862, shortly before his nineteenth birthday, Mr. Raker enlisted in Company H, One Hundredth Ohio volunteer infantry, for a term of three years. His military experience was thrilling and interesting, and his sufferings as a prisoner of war baffle description. At the battle of Limestone Station, Tennessee, while on detached service, a detail from each company of the One Hundredth Ohio, was captured, Mr. Raker being one of the number thus falling into the hands of the enemy, the total number captured being about two hundred and fifty. Mr. Raker was

held a captive for eight months, during which time he was incarcerated in turn at Pemberton, Belle Isle, Libby prison and Scott, enduring his full share of the wretched hardships and horrors of these famous Southern prison pens. After his release from prison, by exchange, he rejoined his regiment at Washington, D. C., the command being then en route to Fort Fisher, North Carolina. He participated in the various engagements in which his command was thereafter involved, continuing in service until the close of the war. He received his honorable discharge in North Carolina, and was finally mustered out, in Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1865. Shortly afterward he entered Oberlin College, where he effectively supplemented his somewhat limited common-school education, and he there prepared himself for teaching, having followed the pedagogic profession, with exceptional success, for the succeeding seventeen years. He has ever continued an appreciative student of books and affairs, and is a man of broad intellectual ken and well fortified opinions. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, but he has never sought or held public office. In religious matters he is liberal and tolerant, having a due respect for the spiritual verities and ethical formulas, without regard to dogmatism or secular views. He has leased his farm to capable tenants for the past score of years, but resides in the old home, living practically retired. He has remained a bachelor.

WILLIAM RAMSEY, M.D., a pioneer and retired physician of Delta, was born in Omagh, North Ireland, September 1, 1827. His ancestors were of Scotch antecedents and removed to Ireland two generations before his birth. With his mother, three brothers and one sister he came to America, his father having died when William was a child. As his father was a farmer William spent his first fourteen years on a farm in Ireland. The journey across the ocean was made from Londonderry to New York City in a sailing vessel and required seven weeks. After landing at New York they went to Philadelphia, where they spent their first Fourth of July. From Philadelphia they proceeded to Pittsburg by rail and canal and from Pittsburg to Bolivar, Tuscarawas county, O., where the family located in 1842. Mrs. Ramsey, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a woman universally esteemed for her excellent traits of character and maternal instincts. A heavy task fell upon her in the rearing and education of the family. The sequel shows that she performed her duty well. She was never known to be out of humor and she never punished a child with a rod. She was the mother of the following children: James who died a bachelor at the age of seventy-nine years; Christopher who is still living at the age of eighty-five years; John who died in 1903; Margaret who died unmarried, and William. All except the last named remained in the vicinity of Bolivar, where they spent their lives in agricultural pursuits, and became wealthy. Prior to coming to America Dr. Ramsey had received a fair education, which he supplemented in this country by additional studies in the district school and in an academy at Hagers-

town, O. At the age of seventeen he began teaching and the following year read medicine. Teaching during the winter months, he spent his summers reading medicine in the office of Doctors Bennett & Hodge, of Bolivar. While engaged in this and other work of various kinds he assisted his mother to pay for the home farm. In 1849 he was graduated from the Reserve Medical college of Cleveland. After graduating he spent over one year in the drug business and in practice at Loudonville, O., coming to Delta in the spring of 1852, where after a long struggle he established a large and lucrative business. The struggle of his boyhood days to acquire unaided an education affords a valuable lesson to the struggling youth of to-day who were born without the proverbial "silver spoon." When he entered Hagerstown college he had just thirteen dollars in his possession. A kind gentleman of that town, who had himself been befriended in his youth by a stranger, generously offered to pay his way through college, but this the self-reliant young Ramsey felt obliged to decline. Leaving school in debt, he declined any aid in the way of a loan, and going into the harvest field he earned the money with which to discharge his obligation. The struggle for a professional education was equally arduous. When he reached Delta he found himself possessed of a horse hitched to a two-wheeled "gig" and seven dollars in money, his saddle-bags and medicine having been lost on the way while crossing a stream at Napoleon, Ohio. With this meager capital he began his practice in competition with three experienced physicians who had preceded him. The story of his labors here is one of unrelenting toil, hardship and privations. Traveling long distances in rain and snow, cold and heat, through forest-roads well nigh impassable at all seasons and particularly so during the period when the ground was not frozen, for the mud seemed never to dry up. Continuing this work for a period equal to an average life-time, he was at last enabled to retire from active practice. He now recalls the fact that he was so busy at times in his practice that he did not remove his clothing for weeks. At that time Fulton county was almost wholly undeveloped, and when Dr. Ramsey first began to practice he traveled largely on horseback over roads blazed through almost impenetrable forests. He used a two-wheeled "gig" and a saddle-horse in traveling over the country. As a result of all this effort he has acquired a competency, which he has distributed with a liberal hand, educating his children and starting them on life's journey in profitable business enterprises. Dr. Ramsey has witnessed and has been an active participant in the growth and prosperity of Fulton county. He has been successful even beyond his most sanguine hopes. But his success was only the key-note to the success of others. Possessed of a liberal disposition and a generous nature, he has on several occasions voluntarily furnished the means to ambitious boys to acquire better educational advantages. Once he assisted a poor girl, and the proceeds of his generosity enabled the young lady to be introduced into business society which eventually resulted in her becoming the head trimmer in a wholesale millinery establishment. Others of his wards

held high positions in the councils of the nation, and the scriptural text, "Cast thy bread upon the waters," etc., was verified in that each one whom he aided returned to him every cent he had expended in their behalf. For more than fifty years Dr. Ramsey has been a prominent character in Fulton county, during which time he has ministered to suffering humanity with remarkable skill and fortitude. During the Civil war he was called into the service as an examining surgeon, and after the maimed and disabled soldiers began to seek pensions for their disabilities, he served for twenty-three years on the pension board of examiners, retiring voluntarily. During the progress of the war he attended the wives and children of the absent soldiers without making any charge for his services, where they were in moderate circumstances. He has always been a zealous worker in everything calculated to enhance the interests of the people. In religious matters he has been a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and with his wife has been active in all lines of church work. Since the organization of the Republican party the Doctor has been a zealous advocate of its principles, being well acquainted with all of the party leaders, but has never held a public office. After retiring from active practice he engaged for a time in the banking business, which he afterwards turned over to his son, William. Since 1855 he has been actively identified with the Masonic fraternity. On June 1, 1854, he was wedded to Miss Catherine Trowbridge, born June 27, 1832, a representative of one of the first settlers of the county. Her father, Elisha Trowbridge, came here from Connecticut in 1834 and was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church in pioneer days. The Trowbridge family is traceable to English origin, long established in New England, whence they scattered throughout the rest of the country, assisting materially in its development. Dr. Ramsey and wife are the parents of four children, two of whom are living. Those living are: William E., born June 29, 1860, who has succeeded his father in the private banking business in Delta and who is also engaged in the real-estate and insurance business. He is married and has two children. Dr. Frank P., a talented and successful physician of Central Lake, Mich., was born December 6, 1872, is married but has no children. Those deceased are: Lovey L., who was born April 7, 1856, and died August 15, 1860, and John H., born September 22, 1862, and died August 15, 1864. Dr. Ramsey and his estimable wife are now living in retirement in Delta, where they are enjoying the fruits of earlier labor and sacrifices, as well as the highest esteem of all who know them.

WILLIAM E. RAMSEY is one of the representative business men of the younger generation in Fulton county, being the cashier of the Bank of Delta, and he is a member of one of the honored pioneer families of the county, which has been his home from the time of his birth. Mr. Ramsey was born in the village of Delta, on the 29th of June, 1860, and is a son of Dr. William Ramsey, one of the honored pioneer physicians and surgeons of Delta, concerning

whom individual mention is made in the review that immediately precedes this one, so that further data are not demanded in the present connection. William E. Ramsey was reared in his native town, in whose public schools he secured his preliminary education, supplementing this discipline by a course of study in the Ohio State University, in Columbus. As a young man he served in the office of the assistant auditor of the Toledo, Delphos and St. Louis railroad, now known as the Clover Leaf railroad. The Bank of Delta was founded in 1868, by Dr. William Ramsey and David C. Teeple, the former eventually becoming the sole owner of the institution, and in 1888 his son, William E., became cashier, a position in which he has ever since been retained, having the executive management of all the affairs of the bank, which is one of the solid financial institutions of the county and which controls a large and representative patronage. A general banking business is conducted, as well as an insurance business in the line of indemnity assurance from loss by fire, tornado, accident, etc. Mr. Ramsey has ever retained a distinctive interest in the welfare of his native town, and is one of its most progressive, liberal and public-spirited citizens. It was through his efforts and two others, Mr. J. M. Longnecker and George R. Whitehorn, that the Helvetia milk-condensing plant was established in Delta, and he was also one of those citizens who took a foremost part in securing the Delta depot of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. He has likewise been a potent factor in the promoting of local improvements of a public nature, including street paving, electric lighting, etc., and he is a strong advocate of the policy of expanding the public utilities of the village by the installation of modern system of water-works—an improvement whose value is incontestable and one which is certain to be made in the near future. In politics Mr. Ramsey is uncompromising in his allegiance to the Republican party, being well fortified in his opinions and convictions as to matters of public polity, but he has never manifested aught of ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office of any description. He is treasurer of the Delta Building, Loan and Savings Company and of the Home Telephone Company, both local enterprises of importance, and he is a member of the directorate of the Delta Building and Real-Estate Company, each of these three corporations being liberally capitalized and conducting business along safe and conservative lines. The last mentioned company was organized in order to meet an imperative demand in the supplying of residences to strangers seeking homes in the village, and its functions have been most practical and beneficent in application. The association purchases lots, erects dwellings on the same and sells the properties at an advance of but six per cent. above the actual expenditures incidentally made. Mr. Ramsey is an appreciative member of the time honored Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Fulton Lodge, No. 248, Free and Accepted Masons; Octavius Waters Chapter, No. 167, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is treasurer; and Toledo Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar, as well as with the adjunct organizations, Zenobia Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the

Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, likewise in the city of Toledo; and Aurora Chapter, No. 75, Order of the Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Ramsey likewise is a member. In the city of Columbus, Ohio, on the 5th of June, 1883, Mr. Ramsey was united in marriage to Miss Z. Maude Sharp, who was born in Gallipolis, this State, on the 27th of May, 1864, being a daughter of William and Laura J. (Wood) Sharp, who are now residents of the capital city of the State, where Mr. Sharp is a prominent commission merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey have two children,—June A., was born April 29, 1884; and Paul, who was born October 17, 1886. The daughter has been a student in Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio, but will complete her education in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. The son is a student in the college of pharmacy of the Ohio Northern University, at Ada. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey and their son and daughter are prominent in the social life of Delta, and Mrs. Ramsey is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES A. REGENOLD, senior member of the firm of Regenold & Merrill, of Swanton, was born on a farm near the western line of Lucas county, one and one-half miles east of Swanton, on June 3, 1865. His parents, Andrew and Mary M. (Swigert) Regenold, were both natives of Germany who emigrated to America with their parents when still children. After their marriage, and more than sixty years ago, they located on the farm where Charles was born. Here Andrew Regenold died August 3, 1895, aged seventy-seven years, his wife having died in middle life. To them there were born six children, three sons and three daughters, all still living except Emma, who died in infancy. Those living are: Mrs. Mary E. Decker of Toledo, O.; William, a stationary engineer of Toledo; Charles A.; Mary M. Berkeybile and Lydia Shaffer, both of Swanton. Charles A. Regenold grew to manhood on the paternal farm and was educated in the public schools of East Swanton. He began his life career on a farm which he purchased near the old homestead, and after eight years of profitable farming removed to Toledo, O., where he entered the employ of the Merrill Brothers, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements. Three years later he returned to Swanton and purchased the business, now known as the Regenold & Merrill establishment. This firm carries a large stock of farming implements, vehicles, stoves and ranges, general hardware, mechanical tools, harness, whips and general horse equipments, and does an extensive business throughout the county. In his early political life Mr. Regenold was identified with the Democratic party, but since 1896 he has been an earnest Republican. He is serving his fourth year as a member of the Swanton board of education, and before his removal from Lucas county served for five years as trustee of Spencer township. He is a member of Swanton Lodge, No. 555, Free and Accepted Masons, having passed several of the chairs in that organization, the Order of Eastern Star and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religious matters he is identified with the German Reformed church. Charles A. Regenold has been twice

married, first on August 28, 1885, the lady being Miss Maggie M. Zenk, a native of Richfield township, Lucas county. Three children were born to this union as follows: Grover A., since June 24, 1903, a musician on board the United States Cruiser Chicago, stationed at San Diego, Cal.; George O., employed in the hardware business in Toledo, and Arthur B., a student at Toledo. His first wife having died in February, 1892, he was wedded to Miss Mary J. Hankins, a native of Indiana, in November, 1894. To this marriage there have been born the following children: Carmah M., Charles H. and Reville Raymond. Mrs. Regenold is a member of the Order of Eastern Star and of Christ's church.

FRANK H. REIGHARD, editor and proprietor of the Fulton County Tribune, was born in Swan Creek township, Fulton county, O., October 8, 1867. He is the son of George and Elizabeth Reighard. George Reighard, also a native of Swan township, was born November 24, 1846. He has always resided on a farm in that township. For many years he served as township trustee and for twenty years has been a member of the school-board. The brothers and sisters of the subject of the sketch are Dell C., Sophia, Royal, Bert and Florence, all living at Delta, O., and all are married except Florence. George Reighard is the son of Jacob Reighard, who settled in Swan Creek township in 1839, having come there from Holmes county, O. He was an active citizen and died at the age of sixty-four years. Elizabeth Reighard was the daughter of Thomas Elton, a native of Wiltshire, England, who came to Medina county, O., in 1854, and seven years later to Swan Creek township, Fulton county, where he located on a farm. The maternal grandparents were both natives of Wiltshire county, England. The subject of this sketch received his elementary education in the public schools of his home township. He then attended the Fayette Normal, the Ohio Normal University at Ada and the University of Wooster. After leaving Wooster he was with the Baltimore and Ohio railway for a time as civil engineer. For ten years he followed the profession of teaching and was then elected township superintendent in 1893, serving two years. Prior to his election to the office of county surveyor (1895), in which capacity he served two terms, he taught school in his own township two years. The paper of which Mr. Reighard is now the editor and proprietor and which was started in 1883 by "Al" Smith, deceased, was purchased by him January 1, 1903. Under the successful management of Mr. Reighard the circulation of the paper has been largely increased, not only in Fulton county but also in the adjoining counties. The paper is now the official county organ of the Republican party. Mr. Reighard is as a Knight Templar prominent in Masonic circles, having held various offices in the Council and Chapter degrees. He is also a Knight of Pythias. He married Miss Florence Tischer of Wauseon, a daughter of William and Sophronia Tischer, of German descent, who came from Medina county to this county in 1861. They have had only one child, Helen by name, who died in infancy.

ALFRED REX merits recognition in this work as one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of York township and as one of the native sons of Fulton county. He was born on the parental homestead, in Pike township, within a quarter of a mile of his present home, on the 24th of June, 1862, being the son of John and Mary (McGinn) Rex, the former of whom was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1835, and the latter was born in Ireland, whence her parents immigrated to America when she was a child. Her death occurred October 5, 1899, at the age of sixty years, and her husband passed away February 11, 1900, aged sixty-five years. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom seven are living. The parents were consistent members of the Presbyterian church and were numbered among the honored pioneers of Fulton county, where the father reclaimed a valuable farm, continuing to be identified with agricultural pursuits until his death. Alfred Rex was reared on the home farm and was afforded the advantages of the public schools of the locality, and his vocation from youth to the present has been that of farming. When he was about twelve years of age he came to his present farm to live with his uncle, Robert Moore, who finally went to Ireland for the benefit of his health, being unable to recuperate and returning to the home farm, where he died. Thereafter Mr. Rex remained with his widowed aunt until her death, and she devised to him seventy-three acres of his present farm, after which he added fifty acres which he purchased somewhat later, making a total of 123 acres. Under his control the best of improvements have been made in the way of fencing, tiling, etc., besides the erection of his attractive residence and other buildings, making the place one of the best farms in the county. The fine modern residence was built in 1895, and the barn was erected in the summer of 1905, being one of the most substantial and well-arranged and equipped in this part of the county. The barn is in the shape of an L, each section being 36x60 feet in dimensions, with eighteen-foot posts, self-supporting roof, and cement foundation and floors. The structure is modern in its facilities and is admirably equipped for the care of stock and the storage of farm products. On the place is an excellent orchard of six acres. Mr. Rex is a progressive and public-spirited citizen and a successful business man. His farm is a model one, thrift and painstaking management being in unmistakable evidence throughout. He raises high-grade live stock, and has made somewhat of a specialty of dairying, which has proven a profitable branch of his farming enterprise, and his new barn has been specially equipped for the expansion of this feature of his business. Mr. Rex brings to bear the same methodical and systematic ideas that are demanded in other lines of business, and thus is able to determine accurately as to the profits or losses in the various departments of his industrial enterprise, and he can also direct his course in such a way as to insure the maximum returns from effort and investment. His example is one well worthy of emulation by the average farmer, and he is satisfied to remain a member of the sturdy yeomanry of his native county, feeling that his lines are cast in pleas-

ant places. Mr. Rex is one of the leaders in the local ranks of the Republican party and has served as township trustee since 1898, his long tenure of the office indicating the confidence and appreciation of the people of York township. He is identified with the Lodge and Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Delta, also with the Knights of Pythias and the National Union, and for years he served as county secretary of the Patrons of Industry. September 6, 1891, Mr. Rex was united in marriage to Miss Mary B. Salsberry, who was born and reared in Pike township, being a daughter of Israel and Belle (Draper) Salsberry, both of whom were likewise born in this county, Mr. Salsberry being a prosperous farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Rex became the parents of four children, three of whom are living: Mezzina was born January 8, 1893; Archie, born March 8, 1901, died at the age of seven days; Joseph was born March 19, 1903; and Ruby Belle was born July 17, 1905.

HENRY RICE is the owner of a well improved farm of one hundred and forty acres, in Franklin township, he has been signally prospered as an agriculturist, and his pleasant home is eligibly located and he has the excellent facilities afforded by the rural free mail delivery, route No. 14, from the village of Fayette. Mr. Rice was born near Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 11th of November, 1851, and is a son of Henry and Eva (Weimer) Rice. Henry Rice, Sr., was born November 18, 1818, in Germany, where he was reared to the age of twelve years, when he accompanied his parents on their immigration to America. His father likewise bore the Christian name of Henry, which has been common to the family for many generations. These worthy folk from a foreign land became pioneer settlers in Seneca county, Ohio, having located about ten miles from the present city of Tiffin, where the head of the family and its founder in America continued to be engaged in farming until his death, having developed a farm in the midst of the virgin forest; his wife also died in that county. The father of the subject of this review was reared to manhood in Seneca county, and as a young man he secured employment in connection with the construction of the canal through Defiance county, and later he became a fireman on one of the early railroads in this section, being finally promoted to the position of locomotive engineer, having been one of the pioneer railroad men of the Buckeye State. In 1847 he took up his residence in Wayne county, where he was engaged in farming until 1866, when he removed to Fulton county and located on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, in German township, south of the village of Archbold. He had previously purchased the property and he made the homestead one of the valuable farms of this section, continuing to reside thereon until his death, on the 4th of November, 1892. He secured a tract of government land in Gorham township and also bought other land, from private sources, being one of the well known and honored citizens of this part of the county. His widow still resides on the old homestead, having attained the age of seventy-four years (1905). She is a member of the Reformed church, as was also

her husband. They became the parents of nine children: Jacob and Daniel are residents of Gorham township and are farmers by vocation; Henry, subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; Samuel is deceased; Sarah, who became the wife of Michael Seiler, is deceased; John is a farmer in Henry county; Philip, who was born January 1, 1860, died January 2, 1892; Mary died on the 18th of May, 1892; and Lizzie is the wife of Jacob Linneger, of Gorham township. Henry Rice was reared to the sturdy labors of the home farm, and was a lad of about fifteen years at the time of the family removal to Fulton county, and his educational privileges had been such as were afforded in the public schools of Wayne and Fulton counties. In inaugurating his independent career he engaged in farming in Henry county, where he purchased one hundred and sixteen acres of land. He devoted himself to the improvement and cultivation of this place until 1883, when he sold the property, and in August of that year he located in Franklin township, Fulton county, where he now owns a well-improved estate of one hundred and forty acres, in Sections 34 and 3. He has served as township trustee and supervisor, and both he and his wife are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Zone, Ohio, in which he is a trustee. October 7, 1877, Mr. Rice was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Seiler, who was born in Switzerland, and who was one year of age at the time of her parents' immigration to America. Her father, Jacob Seiler, is now one of the sterling pioneer farmers of Franklin township, this county. In his younger years he employed himself as a German school teacher. In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Rice: Minnie Mary was born December 4, 1878, in Henry county, Ohio; and when she grew old enough she employed herself as a teacher for five years, after which she was married to Frederick Reuthirger, on the 17th of March, 1903, and she now resides in East Toledo, Ohio; Lillian Sarah was born December 10th, 1880, in Henry county. When she was two years old she came to Fulton county with her parents and remained there until she and her sister Minnie started to school. After her school work was over she remained at home until she was married to Frederick Bretthauer, on the 6th of May, 1903. They now reside on their farm, near Zone, in Fulton county, Ohio; Lena Laura was born February 23, 1884, in Franklin township, Fulton county, and Alice Eva was born August 12, 1886, in Fulton county, and both remain in the parental home, being popular teachers in the local schools. Elizabeth Margaret, born June 30, 1889, and Alwin Henry, born February 6, 1894, were also born in Fulton county. They both employ their time in school work and have not yet decided what their future occupation will be.

HENRY O. RICHARDS, who resides on the old homestead farm on which he was born, in Fulton township, is one of the highly honored citizens of the county and a member of one of its prominent pioneer families. He was born, February 17, 1837, and is a son of Ammi and Percia (Pease) Richards, the former of whom was born

in Connecticut and the latter in Massachusetts. The parents were married prior to coming to the West, and they made their advent in Ohio in 1835, first locating in Medina county, where they remained about a year, after which they came to Fulton county and located on the farm now owned by their son, Henry O. The land was in its primitive state, being covered with a heavy growth of timber, so that the labors and vicissitudes of the true pioneers were the portion of Mr. and Mrs. Richards, who had left the pleasing associations and advantages of the East to found a home in the practical wilderness. The father developed his farm, on which he made good improvements, and here he died in 1884, at the age of seventy-nine years and six months, and his devoted wife passed away in 1888, at the age of eighty-four years. They lived lives of signal usefulness, throwing a benign influence over all with whom they came in contact. They became the parents of two sons and four daughters, concerning whom a brief record is here given: Clarissa became the wife of Elmer Lacy and died in Paulding county, this State; Helen A., who became the wife of Joshua Taylor, died in Greene county, Iowa; Henry O. and Benjamin F. are both representative farmers of Fulton township; Emily, wife of Thomas Nobbs, died in this county; and Octavia is the wife of James Harrison, of Fulton township. Henry O. and Benjamin F. Richards have been intimately associated from their boyhood days to the present time. Both were afforded such advantages as were offered in the common schools of the pioneer days and both assisted in the work of the home farm up to the year 1864, when they turned from the plowshare to go forth in defense of the Union, both enlisting as members of Company H, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio volunteer infantry, and their service continued for a period of one hundred and forty-two days, principally with the Army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg. Both received honorable discharges at the close of the term of enlistment. Henry O. Richards learned the carpenter trade as a young man, and he has devoted his attention to the same for many years, having been a contractor and builder and having erected many of the substantial residences and other buildings in his native township and elsewhere in the county, including two houses on his own farm. His farming operations also have his personal supervision, and he is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of his section. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and he has served two terms as township trustee, has been a school officer and has held other positions of local trust. He has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity since 1866, having been a charter member of Swanton Lodge, No. 555, in which he still holds his membership. He was transferred to this body from the lodge at Delta. He and his brother Benjamin are both active and valued members of Quiggle Post, No. 289, Grand Army of the Republic, at Swanton, with which they became affiliated in 1902, at the time of the lapse of organization on the part of Robert O. Nobbs Post, No. 521, at Ai, of which latter Henry O. Richards had served ten years as commander. He has twice been a delegate to the annual encampments of the order for the department of Ohio. He and his

wife have been members of Berry Grange, No. 1111, since 1875, and he has been honored with various offices in the same, being its treasurer at the time of this writing. February 25, 1867, Mr. Richards was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Jane Doren, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, June 20, 1843, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Jane (Gill) Doren, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in the State of Pennsylvania, and both died in Lucas county, Ohio, aged respectively seventy-six and ninety years. They became the parents of thirteen children, of whom eight are living, Mrs. Richards having been the eleventh in order of birth. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Richards is Irvin L., who resides on a portion of the old homestead farm and who is the present clerk of Fulton township. He married Miss Maude Pickles and they have one child, named Lucille.

BERNUM R. RICHARDSON is one of the representative citizens of the thriving village of Lyons, where he is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, having a modern and well-equipped establishment. Bernum Reynolds Richardson was born in Royalton, Niagara county, N. Y., May 7, 1842, a son of Elisha and Julia (Tripp) Richardson, who settled in Royalton township, Fulton county, Ohio, in 1843, so that this county has been his home practically during the entire course of his life thus far. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Richardson, was likewise born in New York State, passing the major portion of his life in Niagara county, where both he and his wife died. The maternal grandfather, Ira Tripp, was numbered among the pioneers of Richfield township, Lucas county, Ohio, where he settled in the early '50's, there passing the remainder of his life. Elisha Richardson was reared to manhood in the old Empire State, where he learned the carpenter trade, which he followed as a vocation for some time. In the '60's he purchased a farm in Lenawee county, Mich., where he resided thereafter until his death. The subject of this review is the only child of the first marriage of Elisha Richardson, whose second wife bore the maiden name of Jane Dobson, and after her death, without issue, he married Mrs. Margaret Jaycock, who bore him one son, Frank, who is now a resident of Lenawee county, Mich. Bernum R. Richardson was reared in Royalton township, the common schools of the locality afforded him his early educational advantages, and he began his independent career by working as a farm hand. He was thus engaged when the dark cloud of Civil war obscured the national horizon, and he forthwith offered himself as a volunteer in the Union service. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Forty-fourth Illinois volunteer infantry, serving under his enrollment until December, 1863, when he veteranized, re-enlisting in the same company and regiment, remaining in service for a total of four years and three months and then receiving his honorable discharge. He took part in the battles of Pea Ridge, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Nashville and many other engagements, and was discharged from the rank of sergeant. On his return home he gave his attention variously to farming, lum-

bering and carriage-painting, and since 1880 he has been engaged in his present line of business at Lyons, having a large and representative trade and being one of the honored citizens and progressive business men of the community. In politics he is a stalwart Republican; he is at the present time village clerk, and he has also served as township trustee, treasurer, clerk and assessor and as justice of the peace, his official record being one which redounds to his credit in every particular. He and his wife are prominent members of the Christian church at Lyons, in which he is clerk, and he is affiliated with Baxter Post, No. 238, Grand Army of the Republic, and Lyons Lodge, No. 622, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. December 19, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Richardson to Miss Delia Hinkle, daughter of Ira and Sarah (Dowd) Hinkle, of Royalton township, and they have an adopted daughter, Goldie, the family being prominent in the social life of the community.

ELIAS RICHARDSON maintained his home in Royalton township for more than half a century and ever commanded the unqualified respect and confidence of the people of this community, where he continued to reside until his death. He was born in Royalton, Niagara county, New York, on the 30th of July, 1812, and is a son of Thomas and Susannah (Whiting) Richardson, the former being a son of Thomas Richardson, who was born in Vermont and who became one of the pioneers of Niagara county, New York, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. Elias Richardson took up his residence in what is now Royalton township, Fulton county, in 1836, securing government land and reclaiming the same from the virgin forest. His old homestead is the farm now owned by George Dennis. He first secured the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 10, and subsequently purchased an adjoining tract of eighty acres. On this homestead he resided for fifty years, removing to the village of Lyons in 1886 and there living retired until the time of his death, which occurred on the 26th of December, 1890. He was a man of inflexible integrity and he left his impress upon the history of his township and county, having held various public offices, including that of county commissioner, of which he was incumbent two terms. He was a Democrat in his political adherency, and both he and his wife were members of the Universalist church. Mrs. Richardson died September 3d, 1891. November 11, 1835, Mr. Richardson was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Doud, daughter of Gaylord and Phoebe (Bailey) Doud, natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania. Elias and Lucinda Richardson became the parents of seven children, of whom only two attained maturity—Marvin D. and Minerva A. They also had an adopted daughter, Rose, who is now the wife of David D. Allen, of Carey, Ohio. Marvin D. Richardson was born and reared in Royalton township and was for many years engaged in the general merchandise business in the village of Lyons. He was a soldier in the Civil war, having enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio volunteer infantry, and having been a participant in

a number of important engagements, receiving his honorable discharge at the expiration of his term of enlistment. On the 2d of August, 1858, he was married to Miss Roby Johnson, daughter of Sullivan and Fidelia (Worden) Johnson, of Amboy township, and they became the parents of four children: Cora, who became the wife of Frederick Stebbins and who is now deceased, having left two children, Helen and Thomas; Bettie is the wife of Martin L. Cromer, of Sturges, Mich.; Minerva is the wife of John J. Richmond, of Ann Arbor, and Aretus, who married Miss Jennie Gilman, is a resident of Michigan. Minerva, daughter of Elias and Lucinda Richardson, was married in March, 1865, to Thomas G. Richardson, who was born in Niagara county, New York, and who was chief bugler of the Eighth New York cavalry during the War of the Rebellion, serving three years and three months. He came to Fulton county in 1865, settling in Lyons and having been identified for a time with farming, and later he engaged in the mercantile trade and finally in the hotel business. He died, August 10, 1902, at the age of sixty-three years. His widow still resides in Lyons, as does also her brother, Marvin D., who is now living retired.

JAMES S. RICHARDSON, one of the representative farmers of Royalton township, is a native of Fulton county and a member of one the honored pioneer families of this section of the Buckeye state. He was born in Royalton township, on the 6th of November, 1849, and is a son of Martin and Jane (Dean) Richardson, who took up their residence in Royalton township in 1838, having come to this county from Niagara county, New York. The father secured forty acres of wild land, reclaiming the same from the native forest, and later he purchased the farm of eighty acres now owned by Cyrus Downer, likewise clearing and improving this place. In 1887 he removed to Gratiot county, Michigan, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring February 14, 1904. He was twice married, the two children of his first union being James S., subject of this sketch; and Joseph, now a resident of Adrian, Mich. By his second wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Haywood, he became the father of three children: Stephen, a resident of Gratiot county, Mich.; Silas, a resident of the same county in Michigan, and Maud, the wife of Lawrence J. Pugh, of Toledo, Ohio. Martin Richardson was a son of Thomas and Susannah (Whitney) Richardson, of Niagara county, New York, and the former was a son of Thomas Richardson, who was a native of Vermont, becoming one of the pioneers of Niagara county, New York, where he passed the remainder of his life. James S. Richardson, subject of this sketch, was reared on the old homestead farm, in Royalton township, where he has made his home from the time of his birth and where he is the renter of a fine farm of 400 acres. In his political allegiance Mr. Richardson is a Democrat, and he has been called upon to serve in various local offices of trust and responsibility. He was township trustee for two terms and served several terms as school director. He is a member of Lyons Lodge, No. 622, Independent Order of

Odd Fellows, having been the third person to unite with the same. March 12, 1871, Mr. Richardson married Miss Philinda Welsh, daughter of Erastus and Lenora (Gates) Welsh, of Royalton township, and of this union twelve children have been born, namely: Rose, Leo, George, Elizabeth, Frank, Belle, Mark, Olive, James, Nellie, Roy and Mabel. Rose is the wife of William Barnes. Leo is the wife of Mahlon Terry. Elizabeth is the wife of William Gephart. Frank is the wife of Ernest Hinkle. Belle is the wife of Jacob Gephart.

SIDNEY J. RICHARDSON, M. D., is one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Fulton county, being successfully established in practice at Swanton. He was born on a farm in Webster township, Wood county, Ohio, on the 22nd of April, 1869, and is a son of Dr. William D. and Ann L. (Warser) Richardson, both of whom were born in Erie county, Ohio. The father accompanied his parents on their removal to Wood county, in the early pioneer days, and he there assisted in the reclamation of the home farm, and later he improved a farm of his own, in the same county. He now resides on his home place, the one on which his son, Sidney J., was born, and for many years he has been engaged in the practice of medicine, and also giving his supervision to the operation of his farm. He is an able physician and controls a large practice. He and his wife have two sons and five daughters, all of whom are living except one daughter, Mrs. Emily S. Lundy. All the children remain resident of Wood county with the exception of the subject of this sketch. Dr. Sidney J. Richardson received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of his native county and supplemented this by a course in the Northwestern Ohio Normal University, at Ada. He prepared himself for the pedagogic profession, but after a brief experience as a teacher he determined to adopt the profession of medicine, initiating his technical studies in 1899. In the autumn of that year he entered the Detroit Homeopathic College, in the city of Detroit, Mich., where he was a student for two years. He then was matriculated in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, where he completed his course and was graduated in the spring of 1903, receiving his degree from this unexcelled professional institution. He did not engage in the active practice of his profession until the spring of 1905, when he located in Swanton, where he entered into a professional partnership with Dr. Samuel Odell, and he is meeting with unequivocal success in his professional work. The Doctor is independent in his political views, and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with Middleton Lodge, No. 786, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Dunbridge, O.

EDGAR H. RITCHEY is one of the native sons of Fulton county who is here exploiting the fine possibilities of successful enterprise in the domain of advanced agriculture and stock-growing, being one of the prominent farmers of Amboy township. He was born in this township, on the 19th of January, 1858, and is a son of John W.

and Mary Ann (Luke) Ritchey, the former of whom was born in Bedford county, Pa., and the latter in Shelby county, Ohio. Joseph Ritchey, of Holland-Dutch descent, was the founder of the family in Fulton county, being the grandfather of him whose name initiates this paragraph. He settled in the wilds of Amboy township in 1836 and here cleared and otherwise improved a farm of eighty acres, upon which he continued to reside until his death. He married Miss Rebecca Young, a native of Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of ten children, namely: John W., Malinda, Edward, Emanuel, Amanda, Henry, Joseph, Urilla, Rebecca and Linza. Of the children four are living at the present time. John W. Ritchey was a child at the time of his parents' removal from Pennsylvania to Fulton county, and here he was reared to manhood under the environments of the pioneer era. He became one of the large land-holders of Amboy township, where he reclaimed a fine farm from the virgin wilds, and of this old homestead his son, Edgar H., now owns one hundred acres, eligibly located, one and one-half miles south of the village of Metamora. John W. Ritchey retired from the farm in the autumn of 1888 and took up his residence in Metamora, where he was successfully engaged in general merchandise business until the time of his death, which occurred February 14, 1900, at which time he was seventy-four years of age. His widow still resides in Metamora. They reared to maturity four children, of whom two are living—Alvina, who is the wife of David Seebring, of Lenawee county, Mich., and Edgar H., who is the subject of this review. Those deceased are Elba and Zoa. Edgar H. Ritchey was reared on the farm which is now his home, and his scholastic advantages were those of the public schools of the locality. He has always lived on the old homestead and been concerned in its operation. He has had the entire charge of the place since the removal of his father to Metamora, as noted, and he is recognized as one of the progressive farmers and loyal and enterprising citizens of his native county, where he is ably upholding the high standard of the honored name which he bears. In 1894 he became an interested principal in the Metamora Lumber Company, with which he has since been identified, the concern controlling a large and constantly increasing trade. In politics Mr. Ritchey is a stalwart Republican, has been a prominent factor in public affairs of a local nature, and the esteem in which he is held in the community has been shown in the offices to which he has been called through the franchise support of his fellow citizens. He served six years as trustee of Amboy township, and is now serving his second term of three years in the responsible office of county commissioner. In a fraternal way he is identified with the lodge, chapter, and council of the Masonic order and with the Kinghts of the Maccabees of the World. November 20, 1887, Mr. Ritchey was united in marriage to Miss Addie Crockett, daughter of Willard and Hannah (Rice) Crockett, of Ogden, Lenawee county, Mich., and they have one daughter, Rowena.

HENRY H. RITTENHOUSE, ex-sheriff of Fulton county, was born in Wayne county, Ohio. He is the son of J. D. and Sarah E. (Gant) Rittenhouse, both born in Westmoreland county, Pa. His grandfather, Henry S. Rittenhouse, also a native of Pennsylvania, came from that State, first to Wayne county and afterwards to Fulton township, Fulton county. Here he located on a farm in 1840 and spent the remainder of his life. J. D. Rittenhouse, born in 1822, located on his father's farm in 1848. Taking an active part in the public affairs of his township, he served as justice of the peace and trustee. He and his wife are still living, being hale and hearty, notwithstanding he is eighty-four and his wife eighty-seven years old. The subject of this sketch came to Fulton township with his parents when three years old. He received his education in the public schools of his home county. At the early age of eighteen years he entered the employ of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway company and served them faithfully for eighteen years. For sixteen years of that time he acted as foreman of track work on the Air-Line division of that road. After leaving the employ of the railway company he served as street commissioner and city marshal of Wauseon for sixteen years. In 1900 he was elected sheriff of Fulton county and was re-elected in 1902. During his administration he arrested the first party tried and convicted of murder in the first degree in his county, and witnessed the electrocution of the criminal at Columbus, June 3, 1904. T. F. Rittenhouse, an only brother of the subject of this sketch, is foreman in the Toledo, O., tube-works. Henry H. Rittenhouse married Miss Eliza A. Saul of the village of Milbern, Williams county, O. She is the daughter of George Saul, one of the pioneer settlers of that county, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania. There has been one child to bless this marriage, Albert, who died in infancy. The career of Henry H. Rittenhouse has been a remarkably successful one. He has always held positions of great responsibility, and has invariably filled them satisfactorily. His long service as a railroad man speaks well of his capacity for work of that kind. To be retained as street commissioner and city marshal so long reflects great credit on him for bravery and faithfulness to duty. No other sheriff has done more than he to stamp out crime and to punish criminals. He was elected to execute the law in the county, and he did his duty fearlessly and without favor.

CASSIUS M. ROBINSON, proprietor of a livery, sales and feed stable at Swanton, is the representative of a family long established on American soil, his maternal ancestors having come from Scotland and Germany. His father, Barnet Robinson, was born on a farm at the head of Seneca Lake, in Cayuga county, N. Y., and came to Ohio about seventy years ago, being one of the very earliest settlers of this territory. In those days he did his milling at Maumee, using an ox team, and spending three days on the round trip. He bought a tract of one hundred and five acres of heavily-timbered land. With the aid of his sons he cleared this land and brought it to a high state of cultivation. In answer to his country's call for defenders, he en-

listed in the Sixty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry and served with credit throughout the war. The maiden name of his first wife was Miss Caroline Frost, a native of New York State, who died in early womanhood. To this union there were born six children, of whom four are still living. Their names follow: The eldest died in infancy; Marvin, a mechanic, of Lyons, O.; Sarah, the wife of John Gillis, both deceased; Carrie, now Mrs. Vincent Smith, of Morenci, Mich.; Mahlon, a farmer of Van Buren county, Mich., and Cassius M. The father's second wife was Miss Julia Carey in maidenhood, who died one year after her marriage. Cassius M. Robinson was born in Royalton township, Fulton county, on February 22, 1859. With the exception of three years, spent at Toledo, O., he has always lived in this county. He received a limited education in the schools of his native township. At the age of fourteen years he left home and has been self-dependent ever since. For fourteen years he was engaged in the carpenter business. From early manhood he followed farming until he established his present business at Swanton in 1902. He has prospered sufficiently to own his farm and all the livery equipments, as well as a fine residence. While Mr. Robinson is actively identified with the Republican party, he has never sought or held public office. He is a Past Noble Grand of the Swanton Lodge, No. 528, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On December 1, 1881, he chose as his life partner Miss Frances Fenton, the daughter of the Hon. John Fenton, late of Fulton county, who represented that county in the State legislature for four years. To Cassius M. Robinson and wife there have been born two children. They are: Margaret Myrtle and Lloyd, both still at home and the latter a student at school.

HUBERT D. ROBINSON, who is now living retired in the attractive village of Metamora, is the owner of one of the fine farm properties of Amboy township and was long and prominently identified with the agricultural interests of the county, the family having located here in the early pioneer days. Mr. Robinson was born in Amboy township, this county, on the 5th of January, 1847, and is a son of George and Rebecca (Davis) Robinson, who came to this county in 1846, settling in Section 20, Amboy township, where the father secured eighty acres of land, which he reclaimed from the native forest, developing one of the excellent farms of the county and being a citizen of prominence and influence in his community, where he was held in unequivocal esteem. He continued to reside on this old homestead until his death, on the 6th of January, 1897, in his ninetieth year. He was born in the State of New Jersey, May 14, 1807, and in 1830 was united in marriage to Polly Morehouse, whose death occurred about nine years later. They became the parents of five children, of whom two are living: Julia, wife of Jonathan Worden, and Jane, the wife of John Henwood. In 1840 George Robinson married Rebecca Davis, who was born and reared in the State of New York, and whose family were residents of Indiana for a number of years prior to coming to Fulton county, Ohio, where her marriage

to Mr. Robinson was solemnized. Of this union were born nine children, of whom eight attained to years of maturity: Louisa, who is the wife of James Blaine; Lyman, who was a soldier in the Civil war and died at Columbus, Ohio, while in the service; Hubert D., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Didama, who became the wife of Ambrose Stevens and is now deceased; Albert, who resides in Colorado, and Amos, who is engaged in farming in Michigan; Melinda, who is the wife of Scott Taylor; John M., deceased, and William, deceased. Hubert D. Robinson was associated in the work of the old homestead farm until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, and his early educational advantages were those to be had in the common schools of the locality. In 1869 his father gave him forty acres of land in Section 17, Amboy township, to which he later added by the purchase of an adjoining forty acres, and a considerable portion of this tract was cleared by him, and he placed the farm under a high state of cultivation and made all the excellent permanent improvements to be noted on the same to-day, the buildings being of substantial and attractive order. He continued to reside on this homestead until the spring of 1890, when he removed to Metamora, where he has since lived retired, having a pleasant home in this village, but still retaining the ownership of the farm. In politics he is a stanch Republican and he has ever shown a loyal interest in public affairs of a local order. He has served as mayor of the village of Metamora and is now rendering effective service in the capacity of street commissioner. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. On Christmas day, of the year 1869, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Kennedy, daughter of Robert and Hannah (LaDow) Kennedy, of Fulton township, this county, both having been natives of the State of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have one daughter, Estella, wife of William Penny, who resides on and operates her father's farm.

JOHN RUCKMAN, a representative farmer and stock-grower of York township, was one of the brave "boys in blue" who upheld the glory of the Union arms during the turbulent epoch of the Civil war, and in the times of peace he has been found equally true to duty, in whatever way it has presented, so that he has always commanded the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men. Mr. Ruckman was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, August 16, 1836, and is a son of James and Hannah (Hoffman) Ruckman, the former of whom was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, November 29, 1807, and the latter in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1811. The father came to Ohio in 1830, and here followed agricultural pursuits during his active career, both he and his wife passing the closing years of their lives in Hancock county. He died in October, 1892, and his wife passed away in February, 1903, at the very advanced age of ninety-two years. John Ruckman was reared to maturity in Hancock county, receiving a common-school education and early becoming inured to earnest toil and endeavor, since he was reared to the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm. In March, 1858, he started out for himself, being variously em-

ployed up to the time of the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion. On the 21st of October, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he continued in the service of his country three years, nine months and twenty-three days—representing practically the entire period of the war. He was mustered out, at Little Rock, Arkansas, August 14, 1865. He participated in more than twenty of the most important battles of the great conflict, and was taken prisoner at Atlanta, in July, 1864, being exchanged two months later, in time to accompany Sherman on the ever memorable "march to the sea." He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, the Corinth and Atlanta campaigns, the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Dalton and Atlanta. He thus saw about as arduous and important service as any of the soldiers who so valiantly fought for the old flag. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Ruckman located in Fulton county in 1874, and has resided on his present homestead for the past thirty-one years, having a well-improved farm of eighty acres. He is a Democrat in politics and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist-Episcopal church. March 20, 1866, Mr. Ruckman was married to Miss Nancy J. Kleckner, who was born in Hancock county, Ohio, October 1, 1847, being a daughter of Isaac and Barbara J. (Fishel) Kleckner, both of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Ruckman have had four children: Mary, who is the wife of Irving D. Miller, of Kansas; Maggie V., who is deceased, having been the wife of William H. Lefferson; Anna, who is the wife of G. F. Sams, of Clinton township, and John W., who has the practical management of the home farm, and who was born on this homestead on the 15th of March, 1877.

EDWARD W. RUPPERT, one of the progressive and successful farmers of York township, is a representative of one of the old and honored families of Fulton county, his grandfather, Henry Ruppert, having been one of the early settlers of York township. Henry Ruppert was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and was there reared to maturity. In 1851 he took up his residence in York township, Fulton county, Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life, having here developed a good farm from the virgin wilds. He was a man of a strong mentality and received a good common-school education, having been a successful teacher for a season, when a young man, and having thereafter followed the weaver's trade, in Pennsylvania, until his removal to Ohio. In the old Keystone state was solemnized his marriage to Mrs. Magdalene (Zimmerman) Keller, and they became the parents of four children. Sallie Ann, widow of Benjamin Miller, resides in Blissfield, Michigan; John Adam is deceased; Lena became the wife of Lewis Gerringer and is now deceased, and Henry also is deceased. John Adam Ruppert, father of him whose name initiates this review, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in May, 1830, and was reared to manhood in his native State, where he was afforded the advantages of the schools of the county in which he was born. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, and he settled in Section 29, York township, Fulton county, where he became a

prosperous farmer and honored and influential citizen, continuing to reside in that township during the remainder of his life, save for a few years passed in the city of Wauseon. He first married Miss Elizabeth Lillich, daughter of John M. Lillich, who was an early settler of Clinton township, this county. Mrs. Ruppert was summoned into eternal rest in 1871, having become the mother of eight children, namely: Edward W., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Alfred, Charles O., Samuel and Henry, all of whom reside in Wauseon, this county; Benjamin, who is deceased; John A., who is a resident of Wauseon; and Lizzie, who is the wife of Philip Upp, Jr., of Wauseon. In 1873 John A. Ruppert married Miss Rachel Ruppert, who died about two years later, the two children of this union having died in infancy. In 1876 Mr. Ruppert married Mrs. Mary (Stimmel) Mayer, who survives him, no children having been born of this marriage. Mr. Ruppert died on the 7th of May, 1896. He was a man of sterling integrity and was a citizen who commanded unqualified respect. He was a Republican in politics and his religious faith was that of the Evangelical church. Edward W. Ruppert, eldest son of John A. and Elizabeth (Lillich) Ruppert, was born in York township, on the 19th of July, 1857, and here he has ever maintained his home, having been identified with the great basic industry of agriculture from his youth to the present and being now the owner of a well-improved farm of twenty acres. He received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native township, and his interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community and county is reinforced by the associations and memories which cover the span of his life thus far. He is a stalwart adherent of the Republican party, but has never been a seeker of public office; is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and both he and his wife are members of the Evangelical church. On the 4th of February, 1886, Mr. Ruppert was united in marriage to Miss Nora Biddle, daughter of George D. Biddle, of whom specific mention is made elsewhere in this publication. They have two children—Frances Chloe and Clive Biddle.

AMOS L. RUSSELL, one of the representative farmers and stockgrowers of Gorham township, has passed his entire life in Fulton county and is a member of one of its honored pioneer families. The old homestead in which he was born was located about forty rods south of his present residence, on the opposite side of the road, and there he made his debut on the stage of life, January 13, 1848, being a son of Benjamin F. and Delia (Ford) Russell. Benjamin F. Russell was born in the city of Rochester, N. Y., March 9, 1818, and was a son of Simon and Polly (Bailey) Russell, who were born in Maine, of Scotch and Welsh descent, respectively. They settled in Monroe county, N. Y., within the first decade of the nineteenth century, and in 1818 they came to Ohio and located in Lake county, being pioneers of that section of the State, where Simon Russell died about the year 1852, and his widow died in 1855, in Henry county, this State. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom eight attained years of maturity: Mrs. Rebecca Knight, James, Mrs. Mary

Winkler, Benjamin F., Mrs. Abigail Chase, Joseph, Mrs. Elizabeth Blakely, and Mrs. Caroline Cram. Simon Russell was a shoemaker by trade and followed the same as a vocation during his entire business career. Benjamin F. Russell was less than a year old at the time of his parents' removal to Ohio, he passed his boyhood and youth in Lake county, and he learned the baker's trade when a young man, but never followed the same as a vocation. In 1841 he engaged in the grocery and provision business in Maumee, Lucas county, and in the following year he was engaged as salesman in the grocery store of his brother at Canandaigua, Lenawee county, Mich., and in 1843 he settled in Gorham township, Fulton county, where he purchased thirty acres of land, for a consideration of one hundred and twenty dollars, eventually adding to it and becoming the owner of a well-improved farm, having been one of the prominent and honored citizens of this section, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1897. In 1843 he was united in marriage to Miss Elmina Ford, who was born in Massachusetts, being a daughter of Ansel and Deborah (Tower) Ford, who were early settlers of Gorham township, whither they came from the old Bay State, here passing the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Elmina Russell died in September, 1846, and of her three children none attained years of maturity. On the 2d of March, 1847, Mr. Russell married Miss Delia Ford, who was born April 29, 1827, being a sister of the first wife. Benjamin F. and Delia (Ford) Russell became the parents of eight children, of whom two died in early childhood, and Elmina, who was born March 3, 1852, died August 10, 1870, from blood poisoning, resulting from the bite of a potato bug. The names, with respective dates of birth, of the five living children are as follows: Amos L., subject of this review, January 13, 1848; L. Fremont, August 25, 1854; Flora May, May 16, 1857; Emily Virginia, October 7, 1860; and Mary Ophelia, September 12, 1862. Amos L. Russell passed his boyhood days on the home farm, in Gorham township, and was afforded the advantages of the district school and the graded schools of Fayette. At the age of twenty-three years he engaged in farming on his own responsibility, on the John Smith place, in Section 25, Gorham township, and in 1880 he purchased and located upon his present farm, the same comprising one hundred and sixty acres of fine land and being well improved in all respects. He devotes his attention to general farming and the raising of stock, buying and feeding cattle, which he places upon the market in considerable numbers each year. In politics he is a supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and he is an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, in which his affiliations are with the following bodies: Fayette Lodge, No. 387, F. & A. M.; Wauseon Chapter, No. 111, R. A. M.; Wauseon Council, No. 68, R. & S. M.; Defiance Commandery, No. 30, Knights Templar; and Fayette Chapter, No. 77, Order of the Eastern Star. It will thus be seen that he has completed the circle of York Rite Masonry, and he takes a deep interest in the work and affairs of each of the bodies with which he is identified. February 19, 1871, Mr. Russell married Miss Eliza Hutchinson, who

was born in Whitley county, Ind., and of their five children four are living, Ora having died at the age of nine years. Nellie, Florence and Mervin became members of the home circle, and Verna is the wife of William M. Marzolf, a prosperous young farmer of Franklin township.

MARVIN E. ROBINSON, a retired farmer and carpenter of Lyons, is one of the honored pioneer citizens of Fulton county, where he has lived from his boyhood days, representing a period of about three-score years. He was born in Covert, Seneca county, N. Y., in the picturesque lake district of the old Empire State, on the 4th of August, 1833, and is a son of Barnett M. and Sally Ann (Hall) Robinson, natives respectively of Dutchess and Seneca counties, that State, and members of families long established on American soil. In 1834 the parents came to the West and located in Lenawee county, Mich., whence, in 1836, they came over into what is now Fulton county, Ohio, and settled in the wilds of Royalton township, where the father secured one hundred acres of government land, which he reclaimed from the forest, making good improvements on the place in later years and continuing to reside on the homestead until his death, at the venerable age of eighty-eight years. His connubial record is somewhat unique and exceptional, in that he was married seven times. His first wife, Sally Ann, mother of the subject of this sketch, bore him four children—Marvin E.; Sarah, deceased wife of John Gillis; James, deceased; and Hannah, wife of Vincent Smith. The maiden name of the second wife was Caroline Carpenter, who bore two children, Mahlon and Cassius. The fourth wife, Alice, nee Shaffer, became the mother of one daughter, Alice, now the wife of Frank Gardner. For his fifth wife Mr. Robinson married Louisa Hopkins, and their only daughter, Ina, is the wife of Reed Loar. Marvin E. Robinson was three years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Royalton township, and he has witnessed the development of this section from the sylvan wilds to its present status of advanced civilization and opulent prosperity, and he has contributed his quota to the work of advancement. In point of continuous residence he has the distinction of being at the present time the oldest settler in Royalton township. He secured his early educational training in the pioneer schools, trudging his way to the little log school house during the short winter terms and assisting in the work of the farm during the summer seasons, for each member of the family assumed a due share of responsibility, money being scarce and the labors of the pioneers most onerous. He has been known as one of the representative farmers of the township for many years, being actively engaged in agricul-

tural pursuits until 1903, since which time he has lived essentially retired. He is possessed of excellent mechanical ability, and for thirty-five years he followed the carpenter trade, in connection with his farm work. He cleared and made substantial improvements upon a farm of eighty acres, in Sections 21 and 28, and he has maintained his home in the village of Lyons since 1903. To his honor stands Mr. Robinson's loyalty to the Union cause during the Civil war, in which he served as a soldier for a short period, having enlisted May 2, 1864, as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he was on active duty until the 2d of the following September, when he received his honorable discharge, in the city of Toledo, Ohio. He is a member of Baxter Post, No. 238, Grand Army of the Republic, at Lyons, is a Republican in his political adherency, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church. April 5, 1858, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Miss Lovina, daughter of William Onweller, a pioneer of Chesterfield township, and she was called to the life eternal in 1869, having borne four children, of whom two attained to maturity, Wesley and Eston. February 9, 1871, Mr. Robinson married Miss Orlina Steadman, daughter of Alva and Thankful (Rogers) Steadman, of Amboy township, and they have one son, Herschel.

GEORGE K. RUSSELL is the owner of one of the valuable farms of Franklin township, where he has maintained his home from his boyhood days and where he enjoys the confidence and good-will of the community. He was born near Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa., on the 21st of March, 1861, and is a son of William and Harriet (Neal) Russell, both of whom were born and reared in that county, where the respective families were early founded. John Russell, father of William, continued a resident of Cumberland county until his death, having been the owner of a good farm and also having operated a saw-mill for a number of years. About 1866 William Russell removed with his family from Pennsylvania to Fulton county, Ohio, locating in Section 7, Franklin township, where he improved a good farm. He had learned the carpenter trade in Pennsylvania, where he followed the same as a vocation, and after coming to Fulton county he did a considerable amount of work in this line, having assisted in the erection of a number of school-houses in this locality, besides other buildings. He served several terms as township treasurer and also held the office of land-appraiser, and his political faith was that of the Democratic party. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and both he and his wife were members of the Christian Union Church. The latter was summoned to the life eternal on the 7th of November, 1894, at the age of sixty-one years, and he passed away on the 23d of the same month, at the age of sixty years. They became the parents of two children, of whom George K. is the younger. The elder son, John W., is likewise a representative farmer of Franklin township. After completing the curriculum of the public schools of Franklin township George K. Russell continued his studies under most favorable auspices, in the

Fayette Normal University, at Fayette, this county, and he has been identified with the agricultural industry from his youth to the present and has found it a worthy and satisfactory field of enterprise. At the age of twenty-two years he began farming on the place which is now his home, after which he rented the Dunebarger farm, adjoining, continuing to operate the same for the ensuing fifteen years. He then located again on his present homestead, which comprises seventy-eight acres, and he has also purchased the Dunebarger farm, of eighty acres, thus having nearly a quarter of a section of as fine land as is to be found within the limits of Fulton county. The place is devoted to general farming and stock-growing, and Mr. Russell is known as one of the enterprising and successful farmers of the township and as a substantial and liberal citizen. He is aligned in the local ranks of the Democratic party, served one term as constable and two terms as township trustee, and in a fraternal way is identified with Fayette Hive, No. 1188, Knights of the Maccabees. June 3, 1882, Mr. Russel was united in marriage to Miss Angeline Dunebarger, who was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, April 26, 1863, being a daughter of William and Maria (Specht) Dunebarger, early settlers of that county. Her father died in 1900, aged seventy-six years, two months and one day, and her mother now resides with Mr. and Mrs. Russell being sixty-eight years of age (1905). She is the mother of two children, of whom Mrs. Russell is the younger. The son, Mahlon, resides in Auburn, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have three children—Hattie May, William Grover and Mahlon John.

DANIEL RYCHENER, a successful farmer and stock-grower of Swan Creek township, is a native of Fulton county and is of one of its prominent pioneer families. He was born in German township, December 21, 1848, and is a son of Christian and Magdalena (Grieser) Rychener, the former of whom was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, in 1813, and the latter was born in Germany, in 1817. Christian Rychener came to Ohio as a young man, first locating in Wayne county, where he remained until 1836, when he came to what is now Fulton county, the family of his wife coming a little later. Christian and Magdalena Rychener were the first couple to be married in this county after its organization. They located on a tract of land in German township, in the midst of the virgin forest, and there the father reclaimed and developed a good farm, being ably assisted by his sons. In the primitive log-house were born eleven children to this worthy couple, who passed the remainder of their lives on this old homestead, which comprises eighty acres and which is still in the possession of the family. Daniel Rychener early began to lend his aid in the work of the pioneer farm, and his educational advantages were those offered by the somewhat primitive schools of the locality. In 1873 he was married, and he and his wife took up their abode on a small farm of their own, in German township. There they spent the first twenty years of their married life, and there all of their children were born. In 1894 they sold this farm, which comprised twenty acres, and purchased their present

homestead, which comprises eighty acres, in Section 22, Swan creek township. This place was at the time practically wild, covered largely with underbrush, with some timber. The land is of good quality and when properly tiled it is exceptionally productive. He has reclaimed much of the place to cultivation, has good buildings, including a comfortable residence and large barn, while other improvements are of excellent sort. A wind-mill pumps water for domestic and general farm use, the water passing first to the house and then to the barn and stock-yards. In addition to his general farm work Mr. Rychener is giving much attention to dairying, selling his product to the milk condensery at Delta. On a fair average his cows produce in milk about six dollars' worth per head each month. In politics Mr. Rychener is a stanch Republican, but he has never sought or held office. Both he and his wife are members of the Mennonite church. Their son, who is one of the popular and sterling young men of the community, assists his father on the home farm during the summer seasons and attends school winters. December 18, 1873, Mr. Rychener was united in marriage to Miss Mary Eckley, who was born in German township, August 10, 1851, a daughter of Jacob and Magdalena (Kreiger) Eckley, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, September 22, 1822, and the latter was born in Holmes county, Ohio, February 9, 1829. They were married in German township, Fulton county, August 10, 1848, and save for two years passed in Michigan, they remained residents of that township during the rest of their lives. Mr. Eckley died December 18, 1877, and his wife passed away October 15, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Rychener have three daughters and one son: Nancy, born October 7, 1874, is the wife of John Rashley, a farmer of York township; Esther, born August 15, 1876, is not married and still remains at the parental home; Louisa, born January 18, 1879, is the wife of Jesse Richardson, of Swan Creek township; and Aaron, the only son, was born February 10, 1889. All of the family are members of the Mennonite church.

DANIEL H. SAEGER is a scion of one of the stanch old pioneer families of Fulton county, and he has resided in Fulton township from the time of his birth to the present, being numbered among the representative farmers and stock-growers of this section of the county. He was born on the old homestead farm, one and one-half miles northwest of his present place of residence, on the 8th of January, 1856, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Nobbs) Saeger. Samuel Saeger was born in Pennsylvania, December 24, 1828, and his immediate family is now represented by two sisters, one of whom lives in Stark county and the other in Williams county, Ohio. The original American progenitor came from Germany in an early day and located in Pennsylvania, where numerous representatives of the name are found at the present day. Samuel Saeger resides in Delta, but still owns the old homestead, and both he and his wife are held in the highest regard in the community. The latter is a sister of John H. Nobbs, of this county, in connection with whose sketch a resume of the family history appears, on others pages of this work.

Of the children of Samuel and Sarah Saeger the following is a brief record: Tillman died at the age of thirty-eight years; Sarah Jane is the wife of Daniel Beard, of Fulton township; Ida, who became the wife of Charles Hayes, of Pike township, is deceased; Daniel H., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Lavina is the wife of James J. Born, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this publication; Rosetta is the wife of Albert Dennis, of Pike township; Mary, deceased, was the wife of Richard Quilliams; Martha is the widow of James E. Mann and resides in Swanton, this county. Daniel H. Saeger was reared on the old home farm, and continued to be associated in its work and management until 1899, representing a period of forty-four years, and his educational training as a youth was secured in the public-schools of the locality. In 1899 he took up his residence on his present fine farmstead, which comprises eighty acres, in Section five, Fulton township, and he has made excellent improvements on the place, including the remodeling of the house and the practical rebuilding of the barn, both of which are now of modern type, and the other buildings are of substantial order. He has cleared ten acres of heavy timber on the place, has put up good fences and has made his homestead one of the best of the smaller farms of this section. He gives his attention to general farming and stock-raising, and does a somewhat extensive dairying business, selling his product principally to the milk condensary at Delta. In politics Mr. Saeger is a stanch Republican, and he has served in minor offices in his native township. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist church, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. Both are members of Berry Grange, No. 1111, as is also their daughter. March 20, 1885. Mr. Saeger was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Snyder, a daughter of Simon and Rachel (Biddle) Snyder, both families having been founded in Ohio in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Saeger have two children. Clarence R., who was born February 20, 1887, is associated with his father in the work of the home farm. Orpha M., born August 1, 1890, is a student in the high school at Delta.

OSCAR M. SARGENT is one of the sterling pioneer citizens of Fulton county, where he has lived from his infancy, having witnessed the development of this section from the virgin forest into one of the most attractive and prosperous agricultural and general industrial sections of the old Buckeye State. He is a representative citizen of Gorham township, where he has been engaged in farming during practically his entire mature life. He was born near Elbridge, Onondaga county, New York, on the 28th of July, 1839, and is a son of Ephraim and Huldah (Collins) Sargent. His father was born in the State of Vermont, of stanch old English Puritan stock, and after the death of his mother, when he was about fourteen years of age, he accompanied his father to the State of New York, where he was reared to maturity . His father likewise bore the name of Ephraim, and in the family were five sons—Ira, George, Jeremiah, Ephraim, Jr., and Charles, all of whom are deceased except the last-named,

who resides in Michigan. The venerable father came west with the other members of the family, and he passed the closing years of his life in Ohio, where he died in 1867, at the age of eight-eight years, his vocation during his entire active career having been that of farming, with which basic industry the family name has been closely linked for several generations. In 1840, when the subject of this sketch was about seven months old, the venerable grandfather and his five sons, with their respective families, came to Northwestern Ohio, making the voyage by boat on Lake Erie to Toledo and thence proceeding by railroad to Adrian, Michigan, from which point they came overland to their destination, not many miles distant. The father of Oscar M. Sargent settled with his family in what is now Fulton county, as did other members of the family, and they secured some land from the government and acquired other land through private purchase, reclaiming the same from the forest wilds and living in the primitive but wholesome manner common to the pioneer era in this section. Ephraim Sargent, Jr., became one of the influential citizens and prominent pioneer farmers of Gorham township, and he passed the remainder of his life in Fulton county, where he died October 26, 1897, at the patriarchal age of eighty-eight years. He was a man of invincible integrity and honor, tolerant and kindly and charitable in his judgment of his fellow-men. He was never involved in a lawsuit and was essentially a man of peace and wise judgment, and in politics he was a stanch Democrat. His first wife, Huldah, nee Collins, was born in Onondaga county, New York, in which State the family early settled, and she died when her youngest child was about two years of age. Seven children were born of this union; Charles died in 1896; Warren resides in Hillsdale county, Michigan; Cynthia is the wife of Rev. Hoxie, and they reside in Onondaga county, New York; Roxana is the widow of Roland Kennedy, and resides in Morenci, Michigan; Oscar M. was the next in order of birth; John is a farmer in Gorham township, as is also Courtland, the youngest of the children. For his second wife Ephraim Sargent married Phoebe Ball, of Michigan, who died in 1890, their children having been seven in number, namely: Alma Ann, wife of Nelson Benedict, of Hart, Michigan; Mary became the wife of a Mr. Ball, of Hudson, Mich., and both are deceased; Martha is the widow of Elmer Todd and resides in Morenci, Mich.; Sarah is the wife of Frank Ferris, a prominent lawyer of Sioux City, Iowa; Elizabeth is the wife of Benjamin Robinson, of Morenci, Mich.; Seymour resides on the old homestead, in Gorham township; and Helen is the wife of Emerson Eager, of Seattle, Wash. Oscar M. Sargent was reared on the pioneer farm, receiving only such educational advantages as were afforded in the primitive schools of the time, and his amusements in boyhood were of simple order and his labors onerous, as each of the family found ample work to do. He continued associated in the reclaiming and cultivating of the home farm until he had attained maturity, and afterward he was employed on various farms in the locality, earning and saving about

one thousand dollars before he purchased a farm of his own. He now has a fine farm of one hundred and eighteen acres, in Sections 21 and 22, Gorham township, and is one of the prosperous and honored farmers and stock-growers of this section, which has been his home during essentially his entire life. In politics he is a Republican, but he has never sought public office. He was actively affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for many years, but is not active in his membership at the present time. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. March 4, 1873 Mr. Sargent married Miss Georgiana Cottrell, daughter of Joseph and Maria (Lloyd) Cottrell, the former born in Massachusetts, and the latter in Bennington, Vt. Joseph Cottrell was a son of Gorham Cottrell, who was one of the very early settlers of Fulton county, Gorham township having been named in his honor. The family were the first permanent settlers in this township, while Indians were still much in evidence in the locality. Gorham Cottrell was the leader in the organizing of the township and was a man of much influence in the community. He continued engaged in farming until his death, at the age of seventy-three years. He married Althea Whitmarsh, and they had seven children: Erastus and Joseph are deceased; Gorham resides in Gorham township; Sardis is deceased; Lucy, now deceased, was the wife of George R. Joy, who resides in Pioneer, Williams county; Jane became the wife of Walter Norris and both died in Detroit, Mich.; and Althea became the wife of Bainbridge Belding, their home being in Fayette, O., at the time of his death, his wife having passed away several years previous. Joseph Cottrell was a successful farmer of Gorham township and was a helpless paralytic for seven years before his death, October 9, 1890, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a prominent Republican of this section and served several years as postmaster at Handy. His wife, whose maiden name was Maria Lloyd, was a daughter of Martin Lloyd, one of the early settlers of Williams county, and she taught the first school in what is now Gorham township, Fulton county, the log school-house having been located in Section 21. She died December 2, 1897, aged eighty-four years. Seven children were born to Joseph and Maria Cottrell, of whom the eldest was Trowbridge, who is deceased, and Mrs. Sargent was the next in order of birth; Josephine is the wife of Courtland Sargent, of Gorham township; Henrietta became the wife of Edward Crane and both are now deceased; Edgar T. resides in Ashley, North Dak.; and Freeman and Elbridge are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent became the parents of two children; Wilbur was accidentally killed, at the age of fourteen years, in 1891; and Joseph D., a successful farmer of Gorham township, married Miss Jessie Baker, of Morenci, Lenawee county, Mich., where she was born and reared.

JACOB H. SCHAFFNER, a native son of Fulton county and one of the prosperous farmers of Franklin township, was born in Dover township, on the 23d of February, 1856, being a son of George

and Anna (Slaughter) Schaffner, both of whom were born in the fair little republic of Switzerland. George Schaffner immigrated to America in his youth, and a few years later his father also came to the United States, passing the remainder of his life in the city of Toledo, Ohio. Ann (Slaughter) Schaffner came to the New World in company with her parents, and her marriage was solemnized in the State of Ohio. About 1850 George Schaffner took up his residence in Dover township, this county, where he engaged in farming, reclaiming the greater portion of his land from the wild state, and for a number of years he worked at the potter's trade during the winter seasons, in Maumee, having learned this trade in his native land. He became one of the prosperous farmers and highly esteemed citizens of Fulton county, where he continued to reside until his death, in the spring of 1889, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife died in 1870, in her thirty-sixth year, at which time her son, Jacob H., was a lad of fourteen years. Her remains rest in the Ayres cemetery, in Dover township, and her husband was interred in Spring Hill cemetery. This worthy couple became the parents of eight children; Mary is a resident of Morenci, Lenawee county, Mich.; Jacob H. was the second in order of birth; Anna is deceased; Eliza is the wife of Frank Miller, of Morenci, Mich.; Louisa died at the age of twenty-three years; George resides on a farm near the village of Fayette, this county; John makes his home in Morenci, Mich.; and Henry left home when a boy, his present address being unknown to his relatives. Jacob H. Schaffner was reared on the home farm, in Dover township, and was afforded the advantages of the public schools. He continued to be associated with his father in the operation of the home farm until the time of his marriage, when he rented a farm in Franklin township, on the Angola road, and six months later he rented old Darby farm, in the same township, remaining on this place seven years. He then purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres in Section 5, north of Bean creek, disposing of this property in February, 1896, purchasing one hundred and ninety-seven acres in Section 36, and in 1905, he bought an adjoining tract of one hundred and forty acres, so that he now has one of the largest and best improved landed estates in Franklin township, its aggregate area being nearly three hundred and forty acres. Mr. Schaffner is known as one of the progressive and representative farmers of his native county, and his success has been of unequivocal order, resulting from his well-directed industry and good business methods. True to the duties of citizenship and exercising his franchise in support of the principles of the Democratic party, Mr. Schaffner has never had any desire for public office. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. March 30, 1881, is to be recorded as the date of Mr. Schaffner's marriage to Miss Mary Dunkle, who was born in Switzerland, where her father died when she was a child, and not long afterward her mother came to America with her children, locating in Franklin township, Fulton county, Ohio, in 1861, and here continued to reside until 1887, when she removed to Kansas, where she died in 1893. Following is

a brief record concerning the nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Schaffner: Albert remains at the parental home and is associated in the operation of the farm; Clara is the wife of Martin Sayres, of Franklin township; Charles and Frank are at home; Jacob died at the age of eleven years; and Grover, Oliver, Mahlon and Nina May are all members of the family circle in the attractive home, which is a place of utmost hospitality.

WILLIAM SCHUCH is the owner and operator of a well-improved farm, of one hundred and sixty acres, in Section 6, Franklin township, and is one of the popular citizens of the community. He is a native of the old Keystone State, having been born in Lycoming county, Pa., March 18, 1863, a son of Jacob and Regina (Stoltz) Schuch, the former of whom was born in Germany, being six years of age at the time of his parents immigration to America, in 1833, the family settling in Pennsylvania, where he was reared to manhood, becoming one of the prosperous farmers of Lycoming county, where he still maintains his home. He is a son of Peter and Barbara (Drum) Schuch, who remained resident of Pennsylvania until death, the former having followed farming and lumbering and having died at the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife died seven months later. Of their seven children six attained maturity; Margaret is the widow of Philip Heisley and resides in Perry county, Pa.; Peter is a resident of Pioneer, Williams county, Ohio; Jacob is the father of the subject of this review; Katie is the wife of William Krisher, of Williams county, Ohio; Sarah is the wife of Charles Smith, of Williamsport, Pa.; Louisa is the wife of Joseph Aderhold, of Lycoming county, Pa.; and one child died when very young. Jacob and Regina Schuch, who still reside on their old homestead, in Lycoming county, Pa., have reared seven children, of whom William is the eldest; Charles likewise is a successful farmer of Franklin township, Fulton county, Ohio; Emma is the wife of Dr. Charles Bastian, of Lycoming county, Pa.; Peter is engaged in farming in that county; Phoebe is the wife of Edward Williamson, and they reside on the home farm of her father; Hattie is the wife of a Mr. Lusk, of Lycoming county; Katie remains at the parental home; and Harry is a successful teacher in the public schools of Lycoming county. William Schuch remained on the homestead farm until he was twenty-two years of age, having duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of the locality. He then came to Fulton county, Ohio, and settled on a farm which his father had purchased, in Franklin township. He sold this property in 1892 and purchased a farm near West Unity, in Williams county, and in 1900 he came into possession of and settled upon his present place, which is well-improved and under effective cultivation, being devoted to diversified agriculture and stock-raising. Mr. Schuch is a stalward Democrat in his political proclivities, and his popularity in the community is well attested by the fact that he is now serving as a member of the board of trustees of Franklin township. September 29, 1885, Mr. Schuch was married to Miss Esther Hornberger, who was born

August 21, 1860, and reared in Lycoming county, Pa., where her parents, David and Hannah (Ludwig) Hornberger resided until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Schuch have four children: Clarence Wesley, Bessie May, Harry William, and Ruth Regina.

RICHARD H. SCOTT is numbered among the enterprising and representative agriculturists of Royalton township; he is also vice-president of the Fulton County Savings Bank, of Lyons, and he is an honored pioneer of the county, where he has made his home for more than half a century. Mr. Scott has the distinction of being a native of the national metropolis, having been born in New York city, on the 9th of June, 1836, and being a son of Robert and Eliza (Halsey) Scott. His father was born in Glasgow, Scotland, whence he came to America in youth, and the mother was a native of the city of Boston, and a member of one of the old Colonial families of New England. This worthy couple was numbered among the prominent pioneers of Fulton county, Ohio, having located in Royalton township in the early '50's. Here the father secured eighty acres of wild land, heavily timbered, the property being located in Section 8, and he cleared and improved the place, with the aid of his two sons. Both parents continued to reside on this homestead until death, honored by all who knew them. Of their two children the elder, Walter, was killed on shipboard, on the Indian ocean, while en route from New York city to Canton, China. Richard H., the younger son, was reared to the age of seventeen years in New York city, where he received good educational advantages, and the year 1853 marks the date of his arrival in Fulton county, where he gave material aid to his father in his reclamation of the homestead farm, and he also cleared from the wilds a portion of the farm upon which he now resides. He has one hundred and sixty acres of most arable land and has made the best of improvements on the place, including the erection of a handsome residence, making the farmstead one of the most valuable and attractive in this part of the county. Mr. Scott was a loyal soldier of the Union during the War of the Rebellion, having enlisted, on the 16th of October, 1861, as a private in Company I, Sixty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and he was an active participant in all the engagements in which his command took part until he was compelled to retire, by reason of physical disability, having received his honorable discharge in January, 1863. In politics he has been identified with the Republican party from the time of its organization, and the confidence and regard of the community has been manifested in his being called upon to serve in various offices of distinctive trust and responsibility. He was trustee of Royalton township for fifteen years, was township assessor nine years, and was a member of the board of county commissioners for two terms, of three years each. He was one of the organizers of the Fulton County Savings bank, at Lyons, has been a member of its directorate from the start, and for the past two years he has been vice-president of the institution. He is a member of Baxter Post, N. 238, G. A. R.

In 1853 Mr. Scott was united in marriage to Miss Lucy A. Hilton, daughter of Jesse and Cynthia (Travers) Hilton, of Royalton township, and one son was born of this union, George C., who married Miss Lottie Hoag and who died in 1902, leaving one son, Charles E.

FRED K. A. SEELY, a prominent merchant of Metamora and also incumbent of the office of cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank, of that village, was born in Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio, October 11, 1862, a son of Robert and Marilla (Searles) Seely. His paternal grandfather, Charles Seely, was a resident of Pennsylvania and a tanner by trade, and the maternal grandfather, Elbridge Searles, was born in Massachusetts in 1812, settling in Huron county, Ohio, in the early 50's, and in 1861 he removed to Amboy township, Fulton county, where he improved a good farm, on which he continued to reside until his death, in the autumn of 1899, at the age of eighty-seven years. Concerning his children the following brief record is given: Ralph and Addison both died while serving as soldiers in the Civil war; Jane is the wife of George Buskirk; Marilla is the wife of Robert Seely; Rachel is the wife of Trune Alvord; Louisa is the wife of John Setzler; Oscar is a resident of this county; Mary is the wife of William Brooks; Julia is the wife of Jay White; and the younger children are Emily, Frederick K. A., Hattie and Elbridge. Robert Seely has been a resident of Monroeville, Ohio, since 1850, has there been engaged in the livery business since 1872, and he is also one of the oldest merchants of the town. He and his wife became the parents of six children, all of whom are living, namely: Charles, Fred K. A., Cora, Edith, Laura M. and Edward. Fred K. A. Seely was reared in Monroeville, and after completing the curriculum of the public schools he took a course in the business college at Ada, Ohio. In 1880 he located in Metamora, where he was employed as salesman in a mercantile establishment for five years, after which he was employed four years as traveling salesman of agricultural implements. He then established himself in the furniture and undertaking business in Metamora, in which line of enterprise he has since continued most successfully, and in 1900 he added a stove-department to his well equipped establishment. Upon the organization of the Farmers' and Merchants' Banking company, in 1902, Mr. Seely was appointed cashier, in which executive capacity he has since served with marked discrimination and acceptability. He is also the owner of a fine farm of forty acres, in Amboy township, and is a reliable and public-spirited citizen and progressive business man. In politics Mr. Seely is a Republican, he has served in various offices, including that of clerk of Amboy township, and for the past seven years he has been village clerk, having been one of the incorporators of the village of Metamora, in 1893, and having taken a most active interest in all that has tended to advance the welfare and progress of the town. He is identified with the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity, and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church in their home town.

May 24, 1880, Mr. Seely was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Frail, daughter of Perry and Elizabeth Frail, of Delaware county, N. Y. They have no children.

JOHN B. SEGRIST is one of the sterling pioneer citizens of York township, where he has maintained his home for more than half a century, and he has here gained a full measure of success in connection with the vocation of farming. He was born in the kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, on the 30th of August, 1823, being a son of John B. and Agnes (Laudenschlager) Segrist, who immigrated to America when he was about eight years of age, settling in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared to the age of eighteen years, being afforded the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period. He then set forth to face the problems and labors of life on his own responsibility, coming to Ohio and settling in Stark county, where he remained about five years, at the expiration of which he removed to the city of Toledo, where he made his home about four years, being employed at the butchering trade during this period. In 1853 he came to Fulton county and settled in York township, where he secured two hundred and forty acres of land, the greater portion being unreclaimed. He has developed one of the valuable farms of the county, having erected good buildings and now having a fine homestead of two hundred and forty acres. He has been known as an energetic and progressive farmer and stock-grower, and he has so ordered his course as to retain the unequivocal confidence and esteem of his fellow-men, his entire life having been dominated by absolute integrity of purpose. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church, of which he has been a member from his youth. In Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1851, Mr. Segrist was united in marriage to Miss Christina Laudenslager, and she died in 1866. Six children were born of this union, namely: Amanda, who is deceased; Mary Ann, who is the wife of Jonas H. Seymour, a representative farmer of York township; William H., who is likewise a successful farmer of this township; George, who is deceased; John E., who is a prosperous farmer of York township; and Agnes D., who is the wife of Samuel Ruppert, of Wauseon. In February, 1868, Mr. Segrist was married to Miss Lucinda Bowmann, of New Bedford, Coshocton county, and she was summoned to the life eternal in July, 1891, leaving three children—Ellen, who is the wife of Elijah Dickerson, of Delta, this county; Theodore, who has charge of the operation of the homestead farm; and Fred A., who is engaged in farming in Swan Creek township.

WILLIAM SEGRIST, a prominent farmer and honored citizen of York township, was born in the kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, on the 6th of May, 1829, and in 1832 his parents immigrated to America, locating in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated. In 1848 he removed to Coshocton county, Ohio, where he married Miss Nancy Baad, who was born in Germany,

August 28, 1836, and who was ten years of age at the time of her parents' immigration to America, in 1846. Mr. Segrist was engaged in farming in Coshocton county until 1882, when he came to Fulton county, locating on his present farm, which is one of the well-improved places of York township, comprising one hundred and twenty acres. As a young man Mr. Segrist learned the miller's trade, but he has preferred to make farming his vocation and has been most successful in the same. He is a Democrat in his political allegiance and has served in certain minor offices in his township. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Segrist have three children: John W., who was born September 18, 1858, is engaged in farming in this county; Sophia, who was born October 20, 1867, remains with her aged parents; and Lewis, who was born June 28, 1870, is engaged in farming in York township on a farm he owns of forty acres.

GEO. W. ROOS.

G. SCOTT ROOS is a young man who is well upholding the prestige of the family name in connection with the industry of farming and also as a citizen of utmost loyalty and public spirit. He was born on his present homestead farm, in Chesterfield township, on the 18th of October, 1875, and is a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Tunison) Roos. His father was born in Barrytown, Dutchess county, N. Y. July 4, 1831, and in May, 1836, he came to Fulton county with his parents, who were numbered among the very early settlers of Chesterfield township, his father having here purchased a tract of government land in 1835. He developed a considerable portion of the homestead, which is the one on which his son, George W., now resides, and became one of the representative citizens of the community, both he and his wife remaining on the farm until their death. George W. Roos was reared on the farm which is now his home, and his memory forms an indissoluble link between the primitive pioneer epoch and the latter days of opulent advancement and prosperity. He is a man who has ever stood high in the esteem of his community and has held various public offices of trust, including that of justice of the peace, of which he has remained incumbent for more than a quarter of a century. He is a Republican in politics, is a valued member of the county Grange and has long been an active and zealous member of the Christian church. He has been twice married. His first wife bore the maiden name of Catherine Bennett, and she was born in the State of New York, about 1834, and she was a resident of Michigan at the time of her marriage, in 1857. They became the parents of three children—Cora, who is the wife of Calvin Turner, of Chesterfield township; Almina, who is the wife of Jacob Whitehead, of the same township; and Edith, who is

the wife of Edward Butler, of the same township. Mrs. Catherine (Bennett) Roos died in 1865, and on the 19th of August, 1868, George W. Roos married Miss Elizabeth Tunison, who was born in the State of New York, February 3, 1836, her parents having died in that State. The only child of the second marriage is G. Scott Roos, subject of this review. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this review was born in the State of New York, August 4, 1791, and came to Fulton county in 1836, as has already been stated. The quarter-section of land which he secured from the government is the fine farm upon which his grandson now lives, and he resided on the place until his death, on the 26th of August, 1859. His father was a native of Germany, and was one of the Hessian soldiers employed by the British government to assist in suppressing the American Revolution. He was taken prisoner by the Continental forces, and was well content to ally himself with the brave patriots who were thus fighting for independence, and after the war, so well pleased was he with America that he established a permanent home here. He came here in 1776, at the age of twenty-nine years, and served six years and seven months in the Revolution. He was married after the war and was engaged for a number of years in the practice of his profession, that of a physician and surgeon. G. Scott Roos, to whom this article is dedicated, remained a student in the public schools until 1893, having completed his discipline in the high school at Morenci, Mich., and he has since been actively and successfully identified with farming and stock-raising on the fine old homestead farm, which has been in the possession of the family for three generations, as has been noted, the government deed now being held in the possession of the father of Mr. Roos. December 19, 1894, G. Scott Roos was united in marriage to Miss Ora B. Stutesman, who was born in this county, October 7, 1876, being a daughter of Charles and Anna E. (Roberts) Stutesman. Mr. and Mrs. Roos have three children, whose names, with respective dates of birth, are as follows: Charles G., February 1, 1896; George S., July 17, 1900; and E. Norine, January 18, 1902. Mr. Roos has a fine farm of eighty acres, and his father still owns one hundred acres, having lived on the homestead consecutively since 1836 and being one of the honored pioneers of the county. G. Scott Roos is a stalwart Republican in his political proclivities, and has held various local offices, being at the present time township trustee and also a member of the school board. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Grange and the Gleaners, and both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

CHARLES L. SEWARD is properly given representation in this volume by reason of his standing as one of the progressive farmers and highly esteemed citizens of Royalton township, his finely-improved farm lying contiguous to the village of Seward, which was named in honor of the family of which he is a member. He was born on the homestead farm, in Royalton township, August 15, 1862, and is a son of Charles N. and Lucy (Roop) Seward. His paternal grandfather, David Seward, a native of Connecticut, settled in

Wayne county, Michigan, in 1834, and somewhat later, while making a visit to Monroe, that State, he was taken ill and there died. His wife, whose maiden name was Susanna Smith, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., and they became the parents of eight children, namely: Lambert, Parmelia (Mrs. Samuel Richards), Paulina (Mrs. Thomas Lee), Aaron, Versal, Charles N., and Orsemus. In 1839 the widow and her children removed to Fairfield township, Lenawee county, Mich., and there she passed the remainder of her life. Charles Nelson Seward, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., March 17, 1823, and was eleven years of age at the time of the family removal to Michigan, where he was reared to maturity. On the 1st of January, 1840, he located in Royalton township, Fulton county, Ohio, where for many years he successfully followed the carpenter trade, becoming one of the leading contractors and builders of this section and being identified with the erection of a large number of the first houses in his township, and he also assisted in the construction of the old plank-road, one of the first improved highways in this part of the county. In the early pioneer days his services were also much in requisition in the manufacturing of coffins. September 5, 1852, he married Miss Lucy Roop, daughter of John and Mary (Mills) Roop, of Amboy township, and they became the parents of five children, namely: Melvin D., Alvin T., Ida (Mrs. Edgar Fuller), Charles L., and William H. Charles L. was reared to manhood in Royalton township and duly availed himself of the advantages of the local schools during his boyhood and youth, and he has always followed farming as a vocation. He located on his present farm in 1901, the place comprising one hundred acres and being under a high order of productivity and improved with excellent buildings, making it one of the model farms of the township. He is a loyal supporter of the principles and cause of the Democratic party, and has served two terms as justice of the peace and one term as trustee of his native township. He is affiliated with Royalton Union Lodge, No. 434, Free and Accepted Masons; Lyons Chapter, No. 175, Royal Arch Masons, and Eastern Star, Magnolia Chapter, No. 87. July 29, 1883, Mr. Seward was united in marriage to Alice, daughter of Benson L. and Mary (Young) Barden, honored pioneers of Royalton township and widow of Alonzo Patterson. Two children were born of her first marriage—Mary E., deceased wife of George S. Brown, and Welcome, who remains with her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Seward have one son, Charles Lewis, who is associated with his father in the management of the home farm. Both the father and mother of the subject of this sketch are living and have spent fifty-three years of their life together.

GIDEON SEYMOUR, one of the honored pioneers of Fulton county and one whose active career was here given to successful farming, still resides on his old homestead, in York township, and is a citizen peculiarly entitled to representation in a work of the province assigned to the one at hand. He is a native of the old Keystone State of the Union, having been born in Berks county, Pennsyl-

vania, on the 20th of January, 1820. When he was about twelve years of age his parents removed to Ohio, settling in Pickaway county, where he was reared to manhood and where he received very limited educational advantages, owing to the fact that his parents were in straitened circumstances and to the practical absence of schools in the vicinity of his home, in the pioneer era. He continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in Pickaway county until 1849, when he came to Fulton county and located in York township, where he has ever since maintained his home. Here he secured wild land, which he developed into a valuable farm, and the passing years brought their due fruitage in the way of independence and prosperity. He has resided on his present homestead since 1850 and is the owner of a well-improved farm. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Seymour has been twice married. In 1845 he wedded Miss Effie Markle, of Pickaway county, and her death occurred on the 12th of December, 1867. Five children were born of this union: George M., who is a successful farmer of York township; John, who died at the age of two years; Jonas H., who is mentioned in appending paragraphs; Mary A., who is the wife of Sanford Lutton, of York township; and Mattie B., who is the wife of Frederick Schlegel, of the same township. On the 10th of May, 1868, Mr. Seymour consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Rosena B. Schlegel, daughter of Gottleib Schlegel, one of the sterling pioneers of Fulton county. Of this marriage were born three daughters: Nettie A. is the wife of Philip Screm, of York township; Lucy C. is the wife of Rolla Miller, of York township; Lucy A. is the wife of R. B. Skeels, of the same township.

JONAS H. SEYMOUR, son of the honored pioneer mentioned in the preceding article, was born on the old homestead farm, on which his father still resides, in York township, on the 2d of December, 1854, and he was reared to maturity on the farm, early beginning to lend his aid in its work, and he was afforded the advantages of the local schools, receiving adequate discipline to fit him for the successful management of his business affairs in later life and to form a basis for the wide fund of knowledge which he has gained in the school of experience and through keeping in touch with current events. He has maintained his home in York township from the time of his birth to the present, save for an interval of three years, during which he was engaged in farming in Ridgeville township, Henry county. Since 1880 he has resided on his present well-improved and highly-productive farm, in Section 35, York township, his homestead comprising one hundred and forty-five acres. In his political adherency Mr. Seymour is a stanch Democrat, and he has ever shown loyal interest in public affairs of a local nature, though never ambitious for the honors or emoluments of political office. Mrs. Seymour is a member of the German Lutheran church. On the 4th of April, 1877, Mr. Seymour was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Segrist, daughter of John B. Segrist, a pioneer of York township, and of this union have been born two children. Dorothy E., who

was born in Henry county, Ohio, December 31, 1877, died on the 28th of December, 1899. Ira J. was born in York township, January 21, 1882, and is associated with his father in the operation of the home farm. On the 28th of January, 1904, he was united in marriage to Miss Florence Berkeybile, daughter of George Berkeybile, of York township, and of this marriage has been born one child, Agnes Laura, whose advent in the world occurred on the 17th of February, 1905.

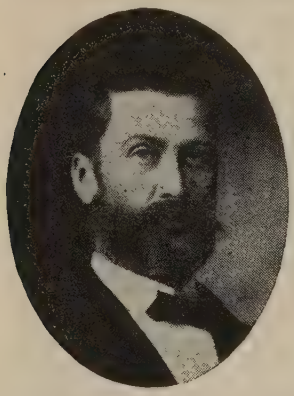
JOHN P. ROOS, one of the sterling pioneer citizens of Fulton county, and one who was long and prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Chesterfield township, where he continued to reside until his death, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., on the 5th of December, 1821, and was a son of John B. and Elizabeth (Benner) Roos. His father was likewise a native of Dutchess county and a representative of one of the pioneer families of that part of the old Empire State. He was born in 1791, and was reared and educated in his native county, where he was married and where he continued to reside until 1836, when he came with his family to what is now Fulton county, Ohio. March 20, 1839, he secured a tract of government land, in Chesterfield township, the deed to the property being signed by Martin VanBuren, who was then President of the United States. Mr. Roos instituted the work of reclaiming his farm and developed the same into a productive place, continuing resident on the homestead until his death, in 1859. His wife, who was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1791, died in Fulton county, in 1872. They became the parents of eight children, of whom one is yet living. Three of the sons, James W., Richard and Edward, served in the Union ranks during the Civil war, and the last named died in Virginia, while still in service, the others eventually receiving honorable discharge. John P. Roos was about sixteen years of age at the time when he came with his parents to Fulton county, his educational training having thus been secured principally in Dutchess county, N. Y. He had his full quota of pioneer labors and experiences, aiding in the reclaiming of the home farm and ever afterward continuing to be concerned in agricultural pursuits. He was a man of strong intellectual force and of inflexible integrity, becoming one of the influential citizens of Chesterfield township and attaining definite success in temporal affairs. He served for a time as township trustee, and for a number of years was incumbent of the office of township assessor. He owned a portion of the original land secured from the government by his father, and the property has never passed out of the possession of the family. In addition to general farming he made a specialty of raising and dealing in live stock for many years. He was

a Republican in politics and was one of the leading members of the Christian church, being a charter member, his widow likewise having long been prominent as a member of the same, and they were numbered among the organizers of said church. Mr. Roos was summoned to his reward on the 14th of January, 1896, and the community lost one of its most honored citizens and the county one of its noble pioneers. January 25, 1849, was solemnized the marriage of John P. Roos and Miss Emily L. Noble. Mr. Roos was born in Genesee county, N. Y., on the 28th of February, 1832, and came to Ohio with her parents in the pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Roos became the parents of six children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered: Libbie E., born July 25, 1850, is the wife of J. Rutter Haley; Eunice N., born October 24, 1857, is the wife of James C. Holt; Olive E., born December 10, 1860, remains on the old homestead with her mother; Nettie, born December 5, 1863, is the wife of Charles H. Stutesman; Ann E., born October 12, 1869, is the wife of A. F. Patterson; and Lena May, who was born December 2, 1872, died on the 12th of the following January. Mrs. Roos is still residing on the old homestead, endeared to her through the memories and associations of the past, and is being cared for with deepest filial solicitude by her daughter, Olive. The home farm comprises ninety-three acres, and is one of the fine old places of Chesterfield township. It may be said in conclusion that Dwight and Eunice (Watrous) Noble, the parents of Mrs. Roos, were born in Vermont and Connecticut, respectively, the former on the 22d of January, 1804, and the latter on the 12th of November, 1806. They passed the closing years of their lives in Lyons, Royalton township, Fulton county.

DAVID SHAFFER, one of the sterling pioneer citizens of Delta, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, January 1, 1840, and is a son of Josiah and Mary (Tomb) Shaffer, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio, and their marriage was solemnized in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. They came to what is now Fulton county in the autumn of 1844 and located in Delta, the father being the first shoemaker of the town and here continuing to follow the work of his trade for three years, at the expiration of which he located on a farm two miles north of the village, where he resided eight years, devoting his attention to the reclaiming and cultivation of the place, and he also continued to follow the work of his trade, especially during the winter seasons, going from house to house and doing repair work, and he also manufactured boots and shoes, being a skilled workman. In 1855 he removed to a farm two miles west of Delta, and there passed the remainder of his life, having been a comparatively young man at the time of his death. His wife died at the age of sixty-two years. They became the parents of four children: John W., who was a farmer and teacher, died in Swan Creek township, in 1900; David is the immediate subject of this sketch; Mary J. is the wife of John Hanley, a farmer of Dover township; and Elizabeth died in infancy. David Shaffer grew up on the pioneer homestead, and his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the primitive

log school-house of the locality and period. He attended school during the winter months until he had attained the age of sixteen years, but through well-directed reading and study in an individual way he has gained a broad fund of information and is a man of marked intellectual power. At the age of fourteen years he was converted, and he then began a systematic study of the Bible, being well-versed in sacred lore, and he has kept in touch with the topics of the day and has been a reader of the best standard and current literature. As a youth Mr. Shaffer enjoyed the diversion and sports common to the pioneer days. He gained many dollars through the sale of raccoon skins, having been very successful in his hunting trips in this line. After devoting a night to hunting these gamy little animals he would spend the following day in cutting timber or in some other of the heavy manual labor of the pioneer sort. He recalls the fact that in the early days the principal market-town for this section was Maumee, which was then the county-seat of Lucas county, in which the greater portion of Fulton county was then included. He has seen five men start forth with a wagon-load of walnut timber, drawn by three yoke of oxen, and five days would be consumed in making the journey to Maumee and return, as en route it was frequently necessary to unload the timber, owing to the wagon becoming mired in the swampy places, carry the same forward to solid ground and again reload, this experience being frequently repeated several times on the trip. Very little money was in circulation, and timber and other products were utilized in making exchanges for groceries and other necessities. Ashes constituted a valuable commodity of barter at the time, there having been two asheries in Delta. Pelts and hides of all kinds were also merchantable commodities. When Mr. Shaffer came to Fulton county deer and wild turkey were plentiful, and largely supplied the larders of the pioneers, and bear, wolves and wild hogs were much in evidence. The herds of wild hogs were often as formidable as so many wolves. Mr. Shaffer has passed the major portion of his life in Delta. As a youth he began to work at the shoemaker's trade, under the able direction of his father, and he has worked continuously at his trade during the last thirty years, and previously he followed the same during the winter months for a number of years. He has assisted in the clearing of much land in the county, and has contributed a due quota to the development and progress of this section. In his youth he was very athletic, possessed of great strength and endurance. He served as marshal of Delta for three years, and his name was held in fear by all malefactors, for he never failed to effectively discharge his duty. In politics Mr. Shaffer has ever been a stanch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and from early youth he has been a faithful member of the United Brethren church, of which his wife likewise was a devoted member. July 4, 1859, Mr. Shaffer married Miss Elizabeth Hostetler, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, and who was a resident of Logan county at the time of her marriage. Mrs. Shaffer died April 25, 1905, and of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer five are living: George William owns and operates a general grocery store in Delta; Eli Augustus conducts a meat-market in

Bloomington, Ill.; Samuel Thurber is a barber by vocation and resides in the city of Toledo; Laura Belle is the wife of John Cottney, of South Bend, Ind.; Mary Elizabeth died at the age of twenty-two months; and Minnie Idola, who is the wife of Peter Kenny, is housekeeper for her father.



ALFRED F. SHAFFER, president of the board of State Fair managers and ex-sheriff of Fulton county, was born in Franklin township of that county on June 15, 1847. He is the son of Jacob M. and Susan (Dodd) Shaffer, the former a native of Maryland and the latter the State of Delaware. His grandparents, Martin Shaffer and wife, were natives of Maryland, where their ancestors had settled in an early day. Jacob M. Shaffer, a successful farmer, was born in Baltimore county, State of Maryland, June 15, 1824, came to Richland county, Ohio, in 1827, and from Richland county he removed in an early day to Fulton county and settled on a farm ten miles northwest of Wauseon, taking up the land in a state of nature and converting it into a fertile and profitable farm. His wife, Susan (Dodd) Shaffer, was born in the State of Delaware and when fourteen years old came to Delaware county, Ohio, with her parents, Thomas and Eunice (Lane) Dodd, pioneer settlers of Dover township, where they took up land in a wild state. In time the father became a successful farmer and business man. Jacob Shaffer and wife had four children: Allen L., a resident of Dover township; William B., also of Dover township; Alfred F., the subject of this sketch, and Orlena J., the wife of Harrison Schnall of the same township. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and educated in the schools of his home county. When a young man he bought a farm in Dover township and lived on it until the fall of 1892, when he was elected sheriff of the county. He then bought a farm adjoining the corporate limits of Wauseon on the south. He was three times elected assessor of Dover township, having served as justice of the peace three terms prior to going there. In Franklin township he held the same office. For five years he served on the Wauseon school-board and was president of that body when he resigned in 1904. In agricultural matters he has always taken great interest. For fifteen years he has been a member of the Fulton County Agricultural society, and for the last six years has been president of that society. On December 12, 1904, he was elected president of the Ohio State Fair Managers' association at Springfield. This association is composed of members from every county that is doing business under the rules of the State board of agriculture. Each of these counties is entitled to one delegate to the fair managers' association. Mr. Shaffer is actively identified with the Independent Order

of Odd Fellows. He married Miss Elizabeth J. Borton, daughter of Isaiah and Mary (Hamlin) Borton, the mother born in 1807, and having come to Stark county, O., from Virginia in an early day and the father was born in New Jersey. Isaiah Barton, father of Mrs. Shaffer, was born in 1804 and was one of the pioneers of Stark county. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer have two interesting daughters: Florence M., the wife of Theodore Barnes of Clinton township, a farmer by occupation; Alwilda Jane, the wife of Charles P. Reynolds of Toledo.

AURELIUS R. SHAFFER is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Fulton county and is one of the well-known and progressive farmers and dairymen of Pike township, where he has a fine landed-estate and where he is an influential and popular citizen. He was born on the homestead farm, in Pike township, this county, on the 23d of September, 1856, and is a son of Joshua and Mary A. (Cole) Shaffer. Joshua Shaffer was born in Richland county, Ohio, on the 1st of March, 1829, being a son of John and Elizabeth Shaffer, who took up their residence in Fulton county in April, 1834, having been numbered among the pioneers of Pike township, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Joshua Shaffer became one of the prominent farmers and influential citizens of this township, and was called upon to serve in various positions of public trust and responsibility, having been infirmary director at the time of his death and having been incumbent of this office five years and three months. On the 15th of February, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Cole, who was born in Pike township, this county, on the 24th of December, 1834, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Salisbury) Cole, who were numbered among the first settlers in said township. Joshua Shaffer died on the 9th of March, 1897, his wife having passed away on the 21st of June, 1872. Aurelius R. Shaffer, the immediate subject of this sketch, early became inured to the invigorating work of the farm, and in the local schools he secured his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by two terms of study in the graded schools of Wauseon. He has never severed his connection with agricultural pursuits, his success has been such as to amply justify his course, and to him has ever been accorded a full measure of popular confidence and esteem in the township and county which have represented his home throughout life. In 1890 Mr. Shaffer purchased his present valuable farm, which comprises eighty acres and which has been materially improved since the property came into his possession, the buildings being substantial and modern and all portions of the farm bearing evidence of thrift and prosperity. In politics Mr. Shaffer gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, taking a lively interest in the promotion of its cause, and he has been incumbent of numerous offices of local trust. Upon the death of his honored father he was appointed to fill out the unexpired term as infirmary director, and at the end of the term, in the fall of 1897, he was elected to the office, of which he remained incumbent six years and nine months by successive re-elections. He

has been justice of the peace for six years, also served as constable, and he has held other local offices of minor importance. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen of the World. On the 22d of November, 1874, Mr. Shaffer was united in marriage to Miss Ida Irene Dunbar, who was born in Fulton county, on the 2d of November, 1856, being a daughter of Boyd and Rachel (Fitsimmons) Dunbar, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, on the 2d of August, 1808, and the latter of whom was born in the same State, on the 1st of August, 1817. Their marriage was solemnized in Wayne county, whence they came to Fulton county in 1846, locating on a farm in Pike township, where Mr. Dunbar continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred on the 29th of March, 1882. His widow now resides in the village of Delta, having attained the venerable age of eighty-eight years (1905), and being remarkably well preserved in mind and physical powers. Of her twelve children seven are living. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer have five children: Ada L. is the wife of Robert Howard; Blanche is the wife of Leonard Sindel; Carrie is the wife of William Shoemaker; Daisy remains at the parental home, as does also Reed R., who is attending school.

GEORGE W. SHAFFER, a prominent and successful grocer of Delta, is of German descent, his ancesters having emigrated to America in an early day, locating in Pennsylvania. He is the son of David and Elizabeth (Hostetler) Shaffer, both natives of Ohio. David Shaffer was born January 1, 1840. For more than sixty years he has resided in Fulton county, a great part of that time at Delta, where he is operating a shoe-shop. He married Miss Elizabeth Hostetler, who was born in Bellefontaine, O., October 14, 1839. They are the parents of three sons and three daughters: George W.; Eli Augustus, of Toledo, O.; Laura, now Mrs. Cothney, of South Bend, Ind.; Samuel Thurbur, a barber of Toledo; Minnie, the wife of Peter Kenny, of Delta, and Mary, who died in childhood. George W. Shaffer was born on a farm in Fulton county on November 22, 1859. He grew to manhood in Delta and was educated in its public schools. After leaving school he worked for two years on a farm near his home town. Then he entered the employ of J. T. Gates, a merchant of Delta, serving in that capacity for six months. For the next three years he was engaged in the livery business, after which he spent three years learning the shoemaker's trade under his father. His next work was in the capacity of clerk in the general merchandise establishment of J. M. Longnecker and his successors, whom he served eighteen years. In 1898 he and H. B. Snyder formed a partnership in the grocery business at the stand now occupied by Mr. Shaffer, and conducted it successfully for four years, when his partner sold out to R. C. Snyder. The new firm was dissolved in 1903, after a year's existence, R. C. Snyder retiring, and since that time Mr. Shaffer has been alone in business. Under the management of Mr. Shaffer the establishment has become one of the largest and best equipped in Delta, enjoying

a well-established trade. In addition to groceries he handles queensware, tinware, notions, etc., carrying a stock of at least three thousand dollars. Although busily engaged in his regular avocation he has found time to devote to the interests of the public schools, having served as a member of the board of education for six years. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is now serving his second term as treasurer of Delta as well as of the board of education. He is a member of Fulton Lodge, No. 248, Free and Accepted Masons; of Delta Lodge, No. 199, Knights of Pythias; of the National Union; and with his wife and daughters of the Rathbone Sisters. In religious matters he and family are very actively identified with the United Brethren church. On April 18, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Della Pratt, of Delta, the daughter of W. W. Pratt, the pioneer blacksmith. They are the parents of three children, all living: Edna M., a clerk in her father's store; Nellie, the wife of R. S. Snyder, Mr. Shaffer's former partner, and Florence, who is still at home. During the twenty-five years that George W. Shaffer has been in business, he has met with unusual success. By dint of close application and sound judgment he has been enabled to acquire his well-merited success.

EVERETT T. SHAW, second head-miller of the Wauseon flour-mill, was born in Chatham, Medina county, O., in 1841. He is the son of Marshall and Mary Shaw, both natives of Massachusetts. His grandfather, Ebenezer Shaw, was a pioneer settler of Medina county. Orrin Shaw, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born December 16, 1790, and was the son of Thomas and Rebecca (Heisey) Shaw, who were married November 5, 1810. Joshua Shaw, the father of Thomas Shaw, married Mrs. Naomi Bates, a widow, in 1764. The wife of Orrin Shaw was Sarah P. (Pool) Shaw. Marshall Shaw was born in Plainfield, Mass., in 1818. He came to Fulton county in 1852, where he in connection with Joel Brigham bought two hundred acres of land. Then he bought one hundred and sixty acres in York township and lived on it one year. Having disposed of this land, he returned to Medina county. After a few years he came a second time to Fulton county and embarked in business in Wauseon. After a brief business career here he removed to Cameron, Mo., where he bought a farm. He died here in 1890, aged seventy-two years. His wife, Mary Shaw, was born in Plainfield, Mass., in 1820, and died in Cameron, Mo., April 12, 1889, aged sixty-nine years. Everett T. Shaw, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of Medina and Fulton counties. After leaving the army he entered the employ of the proprietor of the Wauseon flour-mill, in which he is now serving as second head-miller. He has been an employee of the mill-owner for thirty-two consecutive years, having filled all positions from the lowest to the responsible one he now holds. The fact that he has been so long employed in the same capacity proves that he is an expert miller, understanding the business in all of its details. After quitting school he enlisted in Company D of the Twenty-ninth Ohio volunteer infantry and served three years. For a time his regiment was a part of the

Army of the Potomac and afterwards of that of the Cumberland. While serving in the Army of the Potomac he took part in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and after his transfer to the Army of the Cumberland he was present in the battles of Atlanta and Lookout Mountain. It was his good fortune to be with General Sherman on his march from Atlanta to the sea. He married Miss Catherine Crane of Medina county. The children that have blessed this marriage are: Erwin E. Shaw, who was born in Litchfield, Medina county, in 1866, and is now a resident of Cameron, Mo. At the age of twenty-two years he graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic medical college and for the past fifteen years has practiced medicine at Cameron, Mo., where for three terms he has filled the office of city physician. The second child is Edith M., now Mrs. Charles Dudley, whose husband is a salesman traveling for a Toledo firm from Wauseon. The subject of this sketch has one grandchild, named Burnham E. Shaw, the son of Dr. Erwin E. Shaw and his wife, Nettie Burnham Shaw, the latter being the daughter of Charles and Mary Ann (Carpenter) Burnham. Charles Burnham is editor of the Cameron Observer.

ANTHONY WAYNE SHEFFER is a scion of one of the fine old pioneer families of Fulton county, where his entire life has been passed, and his birth occurred on the farm which he now owns and occupies, in Fulton township, the date of his nativity having been September 17, 1848. He is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Keller) Sheffer, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, of stanch German ancestry, and their marriage was solemnized in Richland county, Ohio, whence they came to Fulton county and located on the farm now occupied by their son, Anthony W., in the spring of 1847. Of the eighty acres purchased by Jacob Sheffer the major portion was still unreclaimed from the wild state, much of the property being covered with a heavy growth of timber. He reclaimed his farm and made it one of the valuable places of this attractive section of the county, and here both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives, his death occurring in 1888 and hers in 1896, and their respective ages at time of death were seventy-one and eighty-four years. They became the parents of seven children, all of whom are living with the exception of Jacob, Jr., who died at the age of forty-one years, leaving a wife and six children. He was a soldier in the Civil war and his death resulted from the effects of disabilities incurred during his arduous service in the army. Sarah is the wife of Henry Lake, of Fulton township; William resides on a farm adjoining that of his brother, Anthony W.; Samuel lived in the village of Fayette, this county, until the spring of 1905, and is now a resident of Nebraska; George is a farmer of Fulton township; Jacob was the next in order of birth, and Anthony W. was the next younger; and Margaret is the wife of John Fetterman, a farmer of Lucas county. Anthony W. Sheffer was educated in the common-schools of Fulton township and has been identified with the operation of the homestead farm from his boyhood to the present, having purchased the property in 1896, aside from the one-seventh interest which he inherited. He has since erected a com-

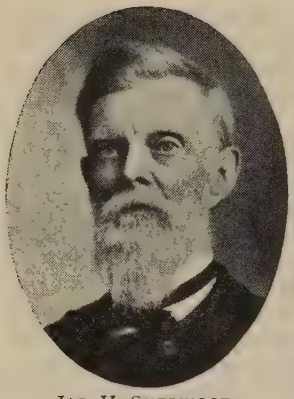
modious and attractive farm residence and otherwise added materially to the excellent improvements of the place. Somewhat over sixty acres are under cultivation, and the remainder is principally covered with good timber, whose value is constantly increasing. The land is to a large extent drained by effective under-tile system, and is exceptionally fertile. Mr. Sheffer is experimenting in the cultivation of sugar-beets for the Fremont factory, and the indications are that the soil of his farm is specially well adapted to the production of the beets, which may be made a very profitable crop. In politics he is a stanch Republican, with no reservations, and while never seeking or desiring office he takes a loyal interest in local affairs, being one of the essentially progressive farmers and citizens of his native township, where he is held in high esteem. April 17, 1870, Mr. Sheffer was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Veness, who was born in Pennsylvania, being a daughter of John and Permelia Veness, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in the State of New York. They came to Fulton county about forty years ago and here resided for many years, finally removing to Wisconsin, where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Sheffer have five children: Carrie is the wife of Frederick Gilmore, a farmer near Delta, this township, and they have two children—Gertrude and Eva; Bertha is the wife of Louis Taylor, a farmer of Fulton township, and they have two living children—Leverne and Floyd; Maude is the wife of Loren Gambol, also engaged in farming in Fulton township, and they have one daughter, Marie; Leroy, a young man of twenty-four years, is associated in the work of the homestead farm; and Lawrence, the youngest of the children, is a lad of fourteen at the time of this writing, in 1905. Mrs. Sheffer is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps of Swanton, Ohio.

FREDERICK B. SHEFFIELD, one of the representative farmers and honored citizens of Chesterfield township, is a scion of one of those sterling families which became identified with the history of Fulton county in the pioneer days, and which has rendered efficient service in the development and upbuilding of her institutions. He was born on the old parental homestead, in Chesterfield township, August 30, 1842, his parents being Jeremiah and Sarah (Waite) Sheffield, and he has here passed his entire life, except for the period of his service as a soldier in the Civil war. Jeremiah Sheffield was born in the State of New York, where he learned the business of manufacturing soap and candles, which vocation he followed for a number of years. In 1835 he came to what is now Fulton county, purchased forty acres in Chesterfield township and reclaimed the same to cultivation. He never had an ambition to acquire more land, finding his place adequate to demand his full quota of labor, and it provided amply for the needs of himself and family. He erected a fine residence on his farm, and of the six sons and six daughters nine are still living. Sarah Waite was born in England, came to this country at the age of thirteen years and was but fifteen years old at the time of her marriage to Mr. Sheffield. Frederick B. Sheffield was reared on the old home farm and received a good common-school education. Upon the outbreak

of the Civil war he left the farm and on September 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Third Ohio cavalry, with which he served until October 12, 1864, when he received an honorable discharge on account of disability, having participated in eighteen engagements. Under the old law he was awarded a pension and still continues to receive this recognition of the government for his services. After the war he returned to his native county, where he has ever since been actively identified with farming and stock-raising, owning a well improved farm of seventy-five acres. He is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and has been called to positions of distinctive public trust, having served three and one-half years as justice of the peace, two terms as township trustee, three terms as township assessor and as president of the school board. For two years he was master of Chesterfield Grange and he has filled the position of commander of Myron Baker post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Morenci, Mich., which town is about two miles from his home. At the present time he holds the office of road supervisor and is the executor of the oldest estate in Fulton county, that of Miss Emma Parker. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Christian church in Chesterfield township, in which he is now an elder, his entire family being members of this denomination. In 1869 Mr. Sheffield married Miss Alma Hale, who was born in Massachusetts January 7, 1852, her parents being Israel and Amanda (Olds) Hale, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Massachusetts. They located on a farm in Fulton county in 1867, here passing a great portion of their lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield were born the following children: Ella A., who graduated in stenography and typewriting from the Davis Business college, Toledo, O., and is now a popular teacher, having taught twenty-six terms, in the public schools; Addie M., who married Sanford Shaffer and died at North Morenci, Mich., leaving a daughter, Sarah Ella, and a son, Leo; Edward H., a farmer of Chesterfield township, married Bertha Abbott and has one son, Mason H.; Effie S., living with her father; Edith E., wife of Samuel Shaffer, of North Morenci, Mich., has one daughter, Alma Ella; Estell H., a son, seventeen years of age, and Alma T. are also at home and are popular young people of the community. Mrs. Sheffield, the mother of these children, died on June 25, 1905, at her Chesterfield home. She was a popular member of the Chesterfield Grange and Myron Baker Women's Relief Corps, each of which adopted appropriate memorial resolutions upon her death.

HENRY SHUMER.—Like many others of the substantial citizens of Fulton county, Mr. Shumer started out in life with only the subjective resources implied in an abundance of energy, determination and self-reliance, and his success has not only been won through worthy avenues of endeavor but has also been of unequivocal order. He first took up his residence in Fulton county about thirty years ago, but he remained only three years, and in 1894 he came again to the county and purchased his present fine farm, in Swan Creek town-

ship. Mr. Shumer was born in Luxemberg, Germany, on the 15th of December, 1845, being a son of Eugene Shumer. He was but two years of age at the time of his mother's death, and when he was seven years of age his father, who had again married, came with his family to America and located in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, in which State both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. Two sons were born of the first marriage, Henry having been the younger. His brother, Nicholas, died in Huron county, Ohio, when about thirteen years of age. Mr. Shumer was early thrown upon his own resources and became separated from the other members of the family, and he now has no definite knowledge in regard to any of his relatives, save his own immediate family. His educational advantages were confined to the common schools, which he attended at irregular intervals, and in his youth he provided for himself by working on farms in Huron county and elsewhere in this State. In the early '70's Mr. Shumer came to Fulton county and purchased a farm in Swan Creek township, where he lived three years, during one of which he was prostrated with ague, which was the scourge of this section in the early days, but which has been entirely abated through the clearing and effective draining of the country. His woeful experience with this very agitating and insistent malady was in a measure the cause of his disposing of his farm here, and he then returned to Wood county, where he had previously resided for a number of years. There he accumulatd a good farm, continuing to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in that section until 1894, when he came again to Fulton county, where he now found every prospect pleasing. He then purchased his present farm of forty-eight acres, in Section 11, Swan Creek township, and the same has been given the best of improvements in the way of buildings, tile-drainage, etc., the residence being a fine modern country home. Mr. Shumer gives his attention to diversified agriculture and to the raising of live-stock of good grade, and he is one of the energetic and successful farmers of this section, esteemed by all who know him. Though an advocate of the free-silver doctrine, Mr. Shumer is an adherent of the Republican party, and his religious views are in harmony with the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal faith, of which church his wife was a devoted member. He is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Patrons of Husbandry and is a man of broad views and forceful individuality. In the year 1865, in Huron county, Mr. Shumer was married to Miss Louisa Burch, who died on the present homestead, in August, 1895, having become the mother of five children —Howard, Mamie (deceased), Mabel, Eugene and Jennie. Howard, who is a baker by vocation, resides in the city of Toledo. He is married and has one child living, Henry Eugene. They had a daughter, Wealthy by name, who recently was burned to death. Mabel is the wife of Cara Waltz and they also reside in Toledo, as does Eugene, who is an attendant in the State Hospital for the Insane. Jennie has been housekeeper for her father since the death of her mother and is popular in the social life of the community.



JAS. H. SHERWOOD.

JAMES HUNTER SHERWOOD, editor and proprietor of the Wauseon Republican, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., near Pine Plains. He is the son of Aaron and Maria (Youmans) Sherwood, the former a native of New York and the latter of Connecticut. His grandfather, Hon. Isaac Sherwood, was of Bridgeport, Conn., and was actively engaged in the Revolutionary war, entering the army at sixteen years of age. He and Daniel Sherwood, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, both represented Dutchess county in the legislature of New York, to which State they had removed from Connecticut. Aaron Sherwood was born in Bridgeport, Conn. He belonged to the Quaker society and was a wealthy and highly-respected farmer. His wife was the daughter of Peter Youmans and wife, of Dutchess county, N. Y. Peter Youmans was born in New York city, his ancestors having come from Scotland. The subject of this sketch, James Hunter Sherwood, was educated in Reinbeck Academy on the Hudson. The farm which he owned in Dutchess county he sold on removing to the West. In 1865 he bought the Wauseon Republican, a paper started by Bayes & Hunter, in 1855, and purchased the following year by his brother, Gen. I. R. Sherwood, of Toledo, O. During his brother's absence in the army James H. Sherwood managed the paper successfully for him. Having purchased the Monitor, a paper published at Ottokee, the first county-seat of Fulton county, he combined it with the Republican and has ever since edited and published the official organ of the Republican party of Fulton county, excepting the few years that he was engaged in the real-estate businesss in Duluth, Minn. While he has always taken part in politics he has never sought an office. In the real-estate business he has been remarkably successful. He married Miss Samantha Yates, the daughter of William and Ann (Brazure) Yates, the former being a pioneer merchant of Bryan, O., who came to that State from near Chambersburg, Pa. The following are the children that have blessed the marriage of James H. Sherwood and wife: Jennie, now Mrs. C. F. Baker, a merchant of Great Falls, Montana; Walter, at present engaged in the publishing business in Chicago, Ills.; Annie, the wife of Alex Anderson, telegraphic editor of the Toledo Blade; Lulu, the wife of Fred Bollmyer, a

JAMES SHERWOOD.

stock-broker and commission-merchant of Toledo; William A., a jeweler of Dundee, Mich., and James Isaac, who lives in Waueson and is associated with his father in editing and publishing the Waueson Republican. A brother of the subject of this sketch, Gen. I. R. Sherwood, lived at Bryan, O., at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war, and was there serving as probate judge and editing the Republican paper of Bryan. For the first three months of the war he served as a private. When the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio volunteer infantry was organized he was first made adjutant, and step-by-step was promoted to the command of the regiment, with the rank of colonel. Later on, because of bravery and gallantry in action, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. On his return from the war the citizens of Bryan presented him with a sword as a token of their esteem, a gift highly prized by him. By way of recognition of his true worth he was elected to the office of secretary of State of Ohio and later to Congress from the Toledo district.

EDWARD C. SINDEL, one of the sterling pioneers and much-beloved citizens of Pike township, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, on the 7th of December, 1832, being a son of John and Harriet (Dixon) Sindel, both of whom were likewise born and reared in New Jersey, where the respective families were early founded. This worthy couple had the true courage and fortitude which alone made it possible for the work of development to be inaugurated in the midst of the forest wilds of the State of Ohio, and they endured their full quota of vicissitudes and deprivations after coming to the Buckeye State. In 1834 they took up their abode in what is now Fulton county, locating on a tract of heavily-timbered land in Section 10, Pike township, reclaiming a considerable portion of the same to cultivation and becoming prominent in the affairs of the pioneer community. Here they passed the remainder of their lives, honored by all who knew them. They became the parents of fourteen children, of whom six are living, three of the number remaining residents of Fulton county, namely: Edward C., the immediate subject of this sketch; John M., who is a well known farmer of Pike township; and Helen M., who is the wife of Edwin H. Strong, of Delta, Ohio. Edward C. Sindel was about two years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Fulton county, and here he has continued to make his home during the long intervening period of more than seventy years, and to him has at all times been accorded the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem. He assisted in the reclamation of the home farm, availed himself of the advantages of the pioneer schools, and in his youth learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, to which he gave his attention for many years, being a skilled workman and having erected many buildings throughout this section of the county. For many years he conducted a general store in Winameg and during the first administration of President Lincoln he was appointed postmaster at this point, continuing incumbent of the office for thirty years, during which he also conducted his general store. No man in the community is better known or held in higher regard,

and his life has been one of signal usefulness and honor. He has held various local offices, including those of justice of the peace and land-appraiser, township trustee and treasurer, of which last he was in tenure eight years, and he also served two terms as township assessor. It should be noted that the family was among the very first to settle in Dixon township, within whose confines Dixon Sindel, brother of our subject, was the first white child born. Mr. Sindel is a stanch Republican in his political allegiance, and both he and his wife have long been devoted members of the Christian church. On the 17th of January, 1863, Mr. Sindel was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Tappan, who was born in Pike township, this county, on the 11th of May, 1842, and they have three children: Estill L., who is individually mentioned in the succeeding review; Elmer, who is a rural route mail-carrier, residing in Lyons, Ohio; and Edward E., who resides at the parental home.

ESTILL LEONARD SINDEL, secretary of the Fulton County Farmers' Mutual Insurance and Aid Association, and also secretary of the Mercer Co-operative Company, at Waueson, is a native of Fulton county and a member of one of its honored pioneer families. His fine homestead, known as Orchard Home, is located in Winameg, and is one of the beautiful places of the county. Mr. Sindel was born in Winameg, this county, on the 21st of May, 1865, and is a son of Edward C. Sindel, of whom individual mention is made in preceding review, so that a recapitulation of the family history is not demanded in the present connection. Mr. Sindel was afforded excellent educational advantages, having attended the Waueson high school, the Fayette Normal University, and the Northern Indiana Commercial College, at Valparaiso, where he was graduated. He began teaching in the district schools when but sixteen years of age, and has ever since followed the pedagogic profession, in which he has labored with marked enthusiasm and has met with unqualified success. During this period of nearly a quarter of a century he has taught consecutively in Pike township, save for an interval of six months, having taught his first term in the Jordan district, in Royalton township, in the summer of 1881. He is now principal of the public schools of Winameg. In January, 1897, Mr. Sindel was elected secretary of the Fulton County Farmers' Mutual Insurance and Aid Association, which was incorporated on the 29th of June, 1877, and which now has a membership of two thousand and twenty-five policy-holders, with more than three million dollars of insurance in force. He has retained this incumbency from the time of his first election and has done much to further the beneficent functions of the association. He has been secretary of the Mercer Co-operative Company, of Waueson, since 1903. In politics Mr. Sindel is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, he served from 1890 to 1894 as clerk of Pike township, he is at the present time incumbent of the office of justice of peace, and he has held a commission as notary public for the past fourteen years. He became a member of the Christian church in 1895, has been for a

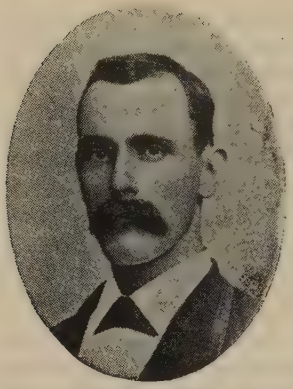
decade superintendent of the Bible class, and is the present secretary of the Fulton County Sunday-school Association. He is affiliated with Fulton Lodge, No. 248, Free & Accepted Masons, and his wife is a member of the adjunct organization, Aurora Chapter, No. 75, Order of the Eastern Star, and both are valued members of Aetna Grange, No. 310. On the 26th of October, 1892, Mr. Sindel was united in marriage to Miss Lucy L. Geer daughter of Milo and Rebecca (Parker) Geer, of Delta, this county, and they became the parents of a daughter, who died in infancy, on the 31st of January, 1894. Milo Gear was a son of Barney Geer, one of the early settlers of Clinton township, this county, the old homestead being what is now known as the Reynolds farm. Milo Geer was a valiant soldier of the Union during the Civil war, having been a member of the Third Ohio volunteer cavalry. His death occurred on September 5, 1899, at Delta, Ohio. Mrs. Geer is of Irish descent, being a representative of the well-known Knott family. Mr. and Mrs. Geer became the parents of nine children, and of those living Mrs. Sindel is the eldest. The others are: Commodore P., a member of the mercantile firm of Geer & Shoemaker, of Delta; Elsie G., wife of Solomon P. Dinius, a farmer of Pike township; Oscar S., a successful farmer of the same township; Harvey B., an employe in the Briggs hardware establishment, in Delta; Minnie B., wife of Dell C. Reighard, with the Snyder Grocery Company, of Delta.

THEODORE F. SIEBOLD, a civil-engineer of Waueson, O., was born in Hancock county, O. He is the son of John H. Siebold and Rose M. (Nuding) Siebold, the former having been born in Stuttgart, Wurtemburg, Germany, June 8, 1828. In 1852 he emigrated to America and located first in Hancock county, O., from which he removed to Dover township, Fulton county, in 1861, and settled on a farm there. February 13, 1864, he enlisted in the Sixth Michigan regiment and served until August 20, 1865. His regiment was a part of the army that operated in and about Mobile, Ala. He died in Dover township, Fulton county, in 1897, aged sixty-nine years. The children of John H. Siebold and wife follow: Catherine M., the wife of Philo Stoner, of Jefferson township, Williams county, O.; George J., of Napoleon, O.; William H., a merchant of Tacoma, Wash.; Theodore F., the subject of this sketch; Mary S., the wife of Eugene Aldrich, of Waueson, and Rose A., the wife of Adam Flohr, of Bucyrus, Crawford county, O. Theodore F. Siebold, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Fulton county, Ohio. He was thoroughly trained for the profession of civil-engineering, which he had made his life's calling. For fifteen years he taught school in the northwest part of Fulton county, meeting with an unusual degree of success. For two terms each he served as clerk of Dover and Clinton townships, Fulton county. For the past fifteen years, during the last twelve of which he has been a resident of Waueson, he has practiced surveying in all parts of Fulton and the adjoining counties. So successful has he been in this business that he has won the esteem and respect of all for whom he has been called

upon to do work. Being accurate in his work, his surveys are always satisfactory. In the work of the society of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he has always taken an active part. He married Miss Mary E. Crittenden, the daughter of Henry A. and Cleora (Ufford) Crittenden, of Chesterfield township, Fulton county. This family came to Ohio from Berkshire county, Mass.

FREDERICK A. SLATER, who is engaged in the harness business in the village of Lyons, claims the old Green Mountain State as the place of his nativity, having been born in Essex, Chittenden county, Vermont, on the 10th day of August, 1843, and being a son of Augustus and Laura D. (Littlefield) Slater, both of whom were born and reared in Vermont. Ezra Slater, father of Augustus, was born in Connecticut and was one of the early settlers of Essex township, Chittenden county, Vermont, being a farmer by vocation and having for many years served as justice of the peace. Daniel Littlefield, maternal grandfather of Frederick A. Slater, was a native of near Springfield, Massachusetts, and was likewise one of the pioneers and influential citizens of Chittenden county, Vermont, having represented his district in the State legislature several terms. Augustus Slater was a successful farmer in Vermont and was held in the highest esteem as a citizen, having served several years as selectman of his town. Frederick A. Slater was reared in his native township of Essex and after leaving the common schools was a student in Essex Academy. On the 10th of September, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth Vermont volunteer infantry, serving as fifer and taking part in the battle of Gettysburg and other engagements of minor order. He received his honorable discharge on the 21st of July, 1863, at the close of his term of enlistment. On the 24th of the following December, he again tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a member of Company I, Sixth Vermont volunteer infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge on the 26th of June, 1865, in Washington, D. C. After the close of his military career Mr. Slater learned the harness-maker's trade, and in 1870 he took up his residence in Lyons, where he has since maintained his home and where he has built up an excellent business in the line of his trade. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, serving as township clerk for eighteen years, still holding the office, and he is affiliated with Baxter Post, No. 238, Grand Army of the Republic, in Lyons. April 10, 1867, Mr. Slater was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia Chappell, daughter of James G. and Eliza (Butts) Chappell, of Morenci, Lenawee county, Michigan, and they have had eight children, six of whom are living. Laura D. is the wife of F. H. Farrand, of Essex Junction, Vermont; Mervin W., of Columbus, Ohio, is a printer by trade; James W., of Adrian, Mich., is a machinist by trade; Edith Ann is the wife of W. C. Kelley, of Morenci, Mich.; Carlos B. is at home with parents; and Roy N. lives at home with parents and is in the printing business.

ABRAM HOLMES SMITH, senior member of the Delta Milling company, is one of the early settlers of Fulton county, and during his residence of fifty-seven years has witnessed the phenomenal growth and prosperity of his adopted county with feelings of pride. He was born in Reed township, Seneca county, O., February 2, 1832, and is a son of Elijah and Delano (Holmes) Smith, the former being a native of New York and the latter of Maine. The parents were married in Scipio township, Seneca county, in 1829, the wife dying at the age of nineteen, when Abram was an infant three days old. Elijah Smith remained a resident of Seneca county until 1838, when he removed to Crawford county, and coming to Lucas county in 1847, he located on a farm four miles southwest of Delta. Here he resided until 1870, when he removed to Wauseon and there died two years later, aged sixty-five years. Two children were born to father's first marriage, Abram being the only surviving one. Elijah Smith and second wife were the parents of two children: E. J. Smith, a farmer living on the old homestead, and Mrs. Mary E. McComb, of Ogden Center, Mich. Abram Holmes Smith attended the district school until 1849, after which he spent one school-year at the Republic Academy, Seneca county, an institution under the management of Professor Harvey, subsequently Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Ohio. Farming in season and teaching during the winter months constituted the work of Mr. Smith until 1869, when he removed to Wauseon and there engaged in the manufacture of carriages, operating a plant employing from eight to ten mechanics. As this business venture did not prove profitable he abandoned it and served as an employee of Lyon, Clement & Greenleaf in the milling business for seven years. In November, 1889, he formed a business partnership with W. H. Lambert, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work, and together they purchased the Delta mill of Charles Cullin. In 1900 this plant was destroyed by fire. Since that time a new mill has been erected and incorporated, the capitalization being twenty thousand dollars, of which Smith and Lambert own ninety per cent. The mill has a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day and employs nine persons. In political views Mr. Smith has been a Republican since the organization of the party and he cast his first vote for president for Gen. John C. Fremont. He has held the offices of clerk, trustee and treasurer of York township, clerk of Clinton township and of the school-board while a resident of Wauseon. For twenty-one years he served as one of the school examiners of Fulton county. With his wife he is a member of the Congregational church, but as this denomination is not represented at Delta, he worships with the Presbyterian church, being one of the ruling elders. In 1855 he was wedded to Miss Clotilda I. Tremain, a native of Seneca county, who was born in 1835 and came to this locality when one year old. Her father, Warren Tremain, was the first justice of the peace of York township, many years before the organization of Fulton county. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had four children. They are: Eva A., now Mrs. Bates of Bellview, O; W. L., a merchant of Delta; Delana and Adda having died in infancy.



IRA SMEDES.

IRA SMEDES is the owner of one of the fine farm-estates of Amboy township, and is a business man of energy and progressive ideas, liberal in his views and commanding the regard of all who know him. He was born in what is West Camp, Greene county, N. Y., on the 10th of February, 1850, a son of Benjamin I. and Susan (Buckman) Smedes, both natives of the old Empire State and representatives of pioneer families of that commonwealth. The lineage on the paternal side traces back to the sturdy Holland-Dutch stock, and the original American progenitor was Peter Smedes, grandfather of our subject. This worthy ancestor was a native of the city of Amsterdam, Holland, and was a man of advanced intellectual attainments, having long followed the vocation of school-teaching and having been resident of Greene county, N. Y., for many years, his death there occurring. The maternal grandfather, Ira Buckman, lived for a long period of years near Lockport, N. Y., a carder of wool by vocation.

LOUISE SMEDES.

Benjamin I. Smedes came with his family to Fulton county in 1854, purchasing eighty acres of land in Section 15, Amboy township, and developing the same into a rich and productive farm, the property being a portion of the present estate of his son Ira. He was a man of sterling character and much ability, ever commanding the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lived and labored for so many years. He died on the old homestead, November 4, 1904, in his eighty-fifth year, his wife having passed away April 9, 1886, at the age of sixty-three years. They became the parents of three children, one of whom died in early childhood, and Ira is now the sole survivor. His sister, Priscilla, became the wife of Abram H. Van Vlierden, and her death occurred in 1901. Ira Smedes was reared to maturity on the present homestead, and while his early educational advantages were only such as were offered in the common schools of the locality, he has ever been a close student of good literature and an intelligent observer of men and affairs, and he is known as one of the best-informed men in the county, having a fine library of 300 volumes and finding his greatest pleasure in the companionship of his home and his books. In 1871, when twenty-one years of age, he left the parental roof and went to Missouri, where he was employed in railroad

work until the spring of 1872, when he returned home. In 1873, however, he again went to Missouri and re-entered railroad work, in the capacity of brakeman, and in January, 1874, he went to Texas, as brakeman on the line of the International and Great Northern railroad. In June of the same year he was promoted to the position of conductor, serving as such until the spring of 1876, passing the ensuing year at his old home, in Fulton county. In the spring of 1877 he went to Montana, which was still considered on the frontier of civilization, and there he took up a ranch of 160 acres on the Yellowstone river, within a day's ride of the famous battle-field where the gallant Custer and his men were practically massacred by the Indians. Mr. Smedes remained in Montana five years, within which period he devoted a considerable portion of his time to hunting big game, living a free and untrammeled life and encountering his quota of hardships and dangers. In 1881, in company with T. A. Clark, formerly of Bucyrus, Ohio, he killed 940 buffaloes, forty antelope and twelve deer in one hundred days, the two men skinning the entire number of animals and hauling the hides forty miles to market. In 1882 Mr. Smedes returned once more to Fulton county, where he has since been engaged in farming, having had his full quota of more adventurous experiences. He owns his father's old homestead of eighty acres and an adjoining tract of the same area, nearly all being under cultivation and being of superior quality, and the improvements are of excellent type throughout. In politics he is a Republican, taking a deep interest in matters of public import and keeping in close touch with the issues of the hour. He is affiliated with the following Masonic bodies: Swanton Lodge, No. 555, F. & A. M.; Lyons Chapter, No. 175, R. A. M.; Wauseon Council, No. 68, R. & S. M.; Toledo Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; and with Tyenobia Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in the same city. He is also a member of Metamora Lodge, No. 874, I. O. O. F.; Landers Tent, No. 421, Knights of the Maccabees of the World; and Berry Grange, No. 1111, Patrons of Husbandry. He is also a member of Swanton Lodge, No. 588, K. of P. September 30, 1883, Mr. Smedes was united in marriage to Miss Louise Ottgen, daughter of Christian and Barbara (Ries) Ottgen, of Amboy township. They have no children. An incident occurred in Mr. Smede's life, in 1874, while a brakeman on the International and Great Northern R. R., which caused his promotion to conductor. At a siding two oven-topped cars of Texas cattle were ordered by the conductor to be taken into the train. Mr. Smedes objected, claiming they were unsafe. However, his objection was overruled and the cars taken. Soon after starting with them, the train running down grade 50 miles an hour, the cattle broke down one of the doors and before Mr. Smedes could prevent it two steers jumped out. He then fought the cattle back until the next stop and was completely exhausted when relieved. It was a piece of "dare-devil" work that he would not pass through again for all the money you could place before him. Mr. Smedes, at the outbreak of the Cuban war, believing that Colonel Roosevelt's regiment would certainly go to the front, wrote to

Colonel Roosevelt, setting forth the fact that he had put in five years in the saddle on the frontier, and earnestly desired to enlist in his regiment. Colonel Roosevelt immediately replied, saying he could not accept his services, as the quota for his regiment was already filled. Mr. Smedes prizes the reply solely because he is the only person in the locality who has a communication signed by the president personally.

ALBERT H. SMITH, a well-known and highly-esteemed member of the agricultural community of Fulton township, was born on the old homestead, where he now resides, on the 27th of February, 1857, and is a son of Frederick and Margaret (Nort) Smith. The former was born in Germany in 1821, and was a son of Frederick Smith, Sr., who with his family emigrated to America in 1831, when his son, Frederick Smith, Jr., was a lad, ten years of age. Frederick Smith, Sr., on coming to Ohio, first settled in Tuscarawas county, but later came as a pioneer to Fulton county, where he engaged in farming and where he spent the remainder of his life, dying at an advanced age on the old homestead, now owned by his grandson, Albert H. Smith. Frederick Smith, Sr.'s wife was also a native of Germany and was about eighty years of age at the time of her death. Here Frederick Smith, Jr., grew to manhood on the farm in Fulton township and followed farming until 1882, when he and his wife removed to Swanton, where both are happily spending their declining years. They became the parents of five children, namely: George, who is a retired farmer, residing in Holland, Lucas county; Albert H., who is the immediate subject of this review; Edward, who is a prosperous farmer of Fulton township; Charles, who is engaged in the drug business in Swanton, as a member of the firm of Price & Smith; Margaret, the wife of Edward Ott, of Toledo; and Louis, who died in infancy. Albert H. Smith has passed his entire life on the old homestead farm, and his educational advantages were those afforded in the public schools of the locality. He has won success in connection with the great farming industry, and his place is one of the model farms of the county. He devoted considerable attention to the raising of live-stock of superior grades, and also to dairying, and he is held in high esteem in the community which has represented his home from the time of his birth. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and Mrs. Smith and their children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. April 13, 1882, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Delilah Snyder, daughter of Jonas and Susanna (Hostetter) Snyder, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, where they were married. Shortly afterward they came to Ohio and located in Fulton township, this county, where both died at the age of sixty-two years, Mr. Snyder having been a representative farmer of the township. Mr. Snyder and wife became the parents of seven daughters, namely: Minerva, who became the wife of Albert Stillwell, both being now deceased; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Hiram Toland, of Forest, Hardin county; Emma, who married Albert Robinson and is now deceased; Alice, who is the wife of Watson Gardanier, of Fulton township; Isabel, who is the wife of

Peter Shaffer, of Amboy township; Delilah, who is the wife of Mr. Smith, of this sketch; and Cora, who is the wife of Manasses Sipe, residing near Manchester, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of four children, of whom three are living. Frederick G., born September 1, 1884, is now a teacher in the public schools of Swanton. He was graduated in the high school of that place and later attended the normal schools at Ada, Ohio, and Angola, Ind. He still remains at the parental home when not engaged in the work of his profession. Leo C., born April 18, 1885, left the Swanton high school at the beginning of his senior year and then entered the Davis Business College, in Toledo, where he took a commercial course. He passed the winter of 1904-5 in the far West and is now assisting in the work of the home farm. Hope Isabel, born September 13, 1892, died at the age of ten years, and Edna Susanna, the youngest of the children, was born March 17, 1894.

GEORGE W. SMITH, proprietor of the leading meat-market of Metamora, and also a buyer and shipper of live-stock, is an able and popular business man and has passed his entire life in Fulton county, with the exception of about one year. He was born in Pike township, October 28, 1867, and is a son of Rufus and Elizabeth (Slocum) Smith. The father was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1822, and was for many years engaged in the hotel business in his native State, where his marriage was solemnized, his wife being a native of Washington Co., N. Y. In 1862 they came to Fulton county and located in Pike township, where the father developed a fine farm of fifty acres, upon which he still resides, being held in unqualified esteem in the community. His devoted wife passed away on December 23, 1897. Their children are: Allister, Alice (wife of Henry Gifford), Alfred, Albert, Frank, Charles, Edward, George W. and Sumner. George W. Smith was reared to manhood on the home farm, and to the public schools of his native township he is indebted for his early educational advantages. He remained identified with the work and management of the home farm until 1892, when he located in Amboy township, where he was successfully engaged in farming and stock-growing until the autumn of 1903, when he removed to Toledo. In June, 1904, he came to Metamora and purchased the meat-market which he has since successfully conducted, catering to a large and representative trade, and he also does a profitable business in the buying and shipping of stock, especially cattle. In politics his proclivities are indicated by the stanch adherence he accords to the Republican party, and, fraternally, he is affiliated with Lyons Lodge, No. 622, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. October 27, 1892, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Blain, daughter of Marion and Eleanor (Moore) Blain, of Amboy township, and a granddaughter of Charles and Rachel (Bartholomew) Blain, natives respectively of Onondaga and Montgomery counties, N. Y. They came to Fulton county prior to 1845, and the grandfather died in 1902, aged eighty-four years. He reared six sons and three daughters, and four of his sons and two of his sons-in-law were Union soldiers in the

Civil war. The father of Mrs. Smith enlisted in the regular army in 1865, serving three years on the western frontier. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two sons—Dallas, born August 17, 1893, and Florence, born November 10, 1897, both attending school.

GILBERT SMITH, a retired farmer and highly respected citizen of Swanton, is a native of Seneca county, N. Y., where he was born on July 7, 1846. He is a son of Colwell and Jane (Waldern) Smith, both natives of Seneca county. Colwell Smith was a farmer by occupation, having followed that calling with unusual success for many years. In 1866 he removed from New York State to Lenawee county, Mich., where he and his wife continued to reside until his death in April, 1905. He was eighty-six years of age at the time of his death, and his widow is now eighty-three years old, and resides in Senica, Mich. Of the eight children that were born to this venerable couple all are still living—certainly a happy as well as a remarkable state of affairs. They are: George W., the eldest, express agent at Sterling, Ill., who served three years during the Civil war in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York infantry, was wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864, and discharged from the service because of that disability; Gilbert, the subject of this sketch; Jones, a laborer, residing near Adrian, Mich.; Thomas, a farmer of Lenawee, Mich.; Howard, of Seneca, Mich.; Coe, a resident of Morenci, Mich.; Jennie, the widow of Frank Van Dorn, a resident of Adrian, Mich., and Irvin, who resides at Seneca, Mich. All are married and have families. Gilbert grew to manhood in his native county and received his education by attending the public schools. On December 26, 1863, at the age of a little past seventeen, he enlisted as a private in Company C of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York infantry (the same regiment in which his brother served), and was assigned to duty with the Second Army Corps in the Army of the Potomac, sharing the honors of that grand old army in the suppression of the Rebellion. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Poe River, Nye River, Spottsylvania, North Ann and Cold Harbor. In the last named engagement he received a wound which not only disabled him from further active service in the army, but has practically unfitted him for the arduous duties of life. The wound was received while making a charge to dislodge the Confederate sharp-shooters, who were concealed in the trees and elsewhere and were harassing the command on the firing-line. While the charge was successful, it was made at a fearful cost to the forty brave volunteers who participated in it. A minie-ball entered on the right side of Mr. Smith's body and, striking the fourth rib, passed out on the right side of the spinal column, just "grazing it." The wound was identical with that which cost the life of President Garfield. After being in Stanton Hospital at Washington, D. C., until the fall of 1864, Mr. Smith had recovered sufficiently to enable him to perform light duty, and he was detailed as an orderly in the hospital, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. On June 8, 1865, he received his final discharge. After

his return to his parental home in Seneca county, N. Y., he accompanied his parents to Lenawee county, Mich., the following year. After his marriage he came to Swanton and located on a farm half a mile south of the village, where he made his home for twenty-four years. Since December, 1904, he has been a resident of Swanton. Owing to the severity of his wound, he receives a liberal pension from the National government. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican. The only public office that he has filled is that of assessor of Swan Creek township. He is actively identified with Quiggle Post, No. 289, Grand Army of the Republic, and is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On February 19, 1870, he was united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Fannie M. Hinkley of Lenawee county, Mich., daughter of Samuel and Sarah Hinkley, natives of Massachusetts. To this union there were born the following children: Herbert L., Floyd D., George W. and Stella. All are married, Stella being the wife of Lloyd Mizer, of Swanton. Mrs. Smith died on September 19, 1901. On December 13, 1902, Mr. Smith was married a second time, the lady of his choice being Miss Myrtle A. Jackson, the daughter of William H. and Harriet R. (Geer) Jackson, formerly of Swan Creek township, but now of Colton, O. William H. Jackson enlisted as an officer in the Thirty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry and served throughout the Civil war. To William H. Jackson and wife the following children were born: James E., Myrtle A., Moses W., Chester D., and Susan E. Of these James E. and Susan E. are deceased. Chester D. served in the Spanish-American war, being a member of Company C of the Sixth Ohio volunteer infantry.

HIRAM B. SMITH, a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Swan Creek township, is a native of Milan, Huron county, O., born February 16, 1862. He is the son of John and Bertha Jane (Barber) Smith, both natives of the State of New York. Their family consisted of three sons and one daughter, deceased, as follows: William, a resident of Swanton; Alfred, who is on the farm with his brother Hiram; Hiram B., and Susan, who was the wife of Theodore Little of Swanton, where she died, leaving two daughters. Hiram B. Smith accompanied his parents to Fulton county when he was a child of four years. Here he grew to manhood, was educated and has since resided. He began his life career as a farmer, in which he has been more than usually successful. His home farm is one of the best-improved farms in Fulton county. The buildings are new and modern, including a large double-barn, built in 1901, and capable of holding thirty-five head of stock and sixty tons of hay. It is a handsome structure and modern in all of its appliances. In addition to the home estate and adjoining it Mr. Smith owns a tract of eighty acres of well improved and valuable land. In political views he is a Republican, but in religious matters he is not identified with any religious body. The maiden name of the lady whom he married, on July 24, 1881, was Miss Evlyn Kyper, a daughter of Cyrus and Cynthia M. (Spaulding) Kyper, the former a native of Pennsylvania

and the latter of Fulton county. Cyrus Kyper removed to Ohio and located in Fulton county in pioneer days. Here, in sight of his daughter's present home, he owned a large tract of land and was quite prosperous in agricultural pursuits. He died at the age of forty-two years, and is survived by his widow who still resides on the old homestead. The family comprises a son and a daughter, the former, William by name, being a teacher at Angola, Ind. To Hiram B. Smith and wife four children have been born. They are: Clarence C., principal of the Lyons, O., public schools, who was educated at Delta high-school, Oberlin college and the Angola, Ind., Normal, and married Miss Chloe Putnam of Fulton township; Hazel Grace, a young lady at home; Eva Maude, a student of the public schools, and Fred Dana, an infant six months old, the pet of the family. The grand-parents of Mrs. Smith were natives of Maine. Mr. Smith is a genial, companionable gentleman, whose hospitality is unbounded, in which he is joined by his amiable wife. Their beautiful modern home is the central attraction in the community, where it far excels all rivals and evinces the public spirit and progressiveness of the owners.

WALTER SMITH.—The fair land of hills and heather claims this venerable and honored citizen as a native son, and he is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Fulton county and is to-day numbered among the prominent farmers and influential citizens of Royalton township. He was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, on the 26th of May, 1826, and is a son of John and Margaret (Scott) Smith, who immigrated to America in 1842 and who took up their residence in what is now Royalton township, Fulton county, Ohio, in the same year. The old homestead farm is now owned by Adner Frantz and wife. John Smith cleared a portion of his farm and became one of the influential and popular citizens of the county. He died in 1859, at the age of forty-eight years, and his wife passed away some years later. They became the parents of seven children, all of whom accompanied them to America: Betsey became the wife of James Cuthbert, Jane married Alvin Hamlin, James was the next in order of birth, Margaret became the wife of A. M. Williams, and the other children were Catherine, Walter and William S. The subject of this review is now the only survivor. Mr. Smith secured his educational training principally in his native land, and was about sixteen years of age at the time when he came with his parents to Fulton township, and during the long intervening years he has continued to be a resident of Royalton township, honored as a citizen of liberal views and marked public-spirit and as a man of the highest integrity in all the relations of life. He grew to manhood on the home farm and during his entire independent career has continued to be associated with the agricultural interests of the county in whose development and progress he has materially assisted. In 1855 Mr. Smith located on his present farm, which has thus been his home for a half-century, and he has developed the same into one of the finest places in this section. His landed estate comprises two hun-

dred acres—eighty acres in Royalton township, eighty in Chesterfield township, and forty acres in Lenawee county, Michigan, the homestead being all in one body, however, the Michigan portion being in the adjoining township of Seneca. Mr. Smith reclaimed this entire farm from the wilds, and in view of the conditions which are in evidence to-day, bespeaking all of thrift and prosperity, he has no reason to feel that he has been denied a due reward for his many years of toil and endeavor. In politics Mr. Smith gives his support to the Democratic party. May 25, 1856, stands as the date of the marriage of Mr. Smith to Miss Eleanor H. Smith, daughter of Charles D. and Jane B. (Helmes) Smith, of Royalton township, and they have four children: Edwin J., Charles E., William M. and Walter Scott, all of whom are well established in life, honorable and useful citizens in their respective fields of endeavor. Mrs. Smith's parents were both natives of Orange county, New York, and were numbered among the pioneers of Fulton county, Ohio, having taken up their residence in Royalton township about 1835. The father secured one hundred and twenty acres of government land, reclaiming the same to cultivation, and there he and his wife continued to reside until their death. Of their eight children six attained maturity, namely: Eleanor H., wife of the subject of this sketch; Martin; Louisa, wife of John Atkinson, of Delta, Ohio; Lotan, a resident of Royalton township; Margaret, wife of Dr. Selah W. Moulton; and Charles B., a resident of Royalton township.

JONATHAN SNELLBAKER, who is now living practically retired in his attractive little county home, in Swan Creek township, is a member of one of the pioneer families of Ohio, and it was his to render valiant service in defense of the Union during the War of the Rebellion, so that he has upheld the honors of the family name in the annals of the State. The original progenitors of the Snellbaker family came from Holland and settled in Pennsylvania, in the Colonial era, and from that State representatives came to Ohio in an early day. John Snellbaker, a great-uncle of the subject of this review, was one of the early mayors of the city of Cincinnati, in which city his son became chief of police, about a quarter of a century ago, having been killed while in office. Jonathan Snellbaker was born near Boliver, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, August 13, 1842, and is a son of Jacob and Christina (Hess) Snellbaker, the former of whom was born in Tuscarawas county and the latter in what is now Morrow county. From the latter county they removed to Hancock county about sixty years ago, and in 1863 they came to Fulton county. The father bought a farm two and one-half miles east of Delta, but in 1865 he took up his residence in Wauseon, later removing to the little village of Westbar, where both he and his wife died, the former at the age of seventy-nine and the latter at the age of sixty-two years. Jacob Snellbaker learned the cooper trade in early life and followed the same as a vocation for a time, but the greater portion of his active career was given to agricultural pursuits. Of the six children in the family all are living except the eldest, Eli, who

died in March, 1899, in Fulton county, where he had resided for more than forty years; Sarah Ann, widow of Henry Snyder, resides at Sand Lake, Mich.; Jonathan was the next in order of birth; Martin is proprietor of the Lincoln hotel in Delta, this county; John, when last heard from by his Ohio relatives, was in the employ of the Clover Leaf railroad, at Warren, Ind.; and Kate is the wife of a Mr. Bostwick, residing in the upper peninsula of Michigan. Jonathan Snellbaker was reared on the homestead farm, fourteen miles west of Findlay, Hancock county, secured his early education in the common-schools of that locality, and it may be said that he has ever found the great basic industry of agriculture his field of labor, and through the same he has gained a competency. In 1862 he subordinated all personal interests to go forth as a Union soldier, enlisting as a private in Company C, Eighty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and with which he served four months, having enlisted for a term of one hundred days. He received his honorable discharge and returned home, but on the 22d of February, 1864, when the integrity of the Union still hung in the balance, he enlisted as a member of Company G, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, with which he continued in service until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge, at Lexington, N. C., on the 27th of July, 1865. He was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and in the memorable "march to the sea," having been continuously on the march from the 14th of November, 1864, until the 5th of the following April, when the command reached Mount Olive, N. C., when they started in pursuit of Johnston, being at Greensboro, N. C., at the time of that famous general's surrender, and they there learned of the surrender of General Lee's army, in Virginia. The Tenth Ohio Cavalry is on official record as having done about the last fighting of the Civil war. Mr. Snellbaker escaped wounds, but was injured in line of duty, in recognition of which fact he was granted a pension about twenty years ago. On the 15th of September, 1862, he was captured at Harper's Ferry, but was soon paroled. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Snellbaker located on a farm, which he still owns, one and one-half miles west of his present home, and there he continued to be actively engaged in general farming until 1892, when he purchased ten acres of land where he now lives, here erecting an attractive modern residence and other good buildings, and in this pleasant home he has since live practically retired. His other place comprises forty acres of excellent farming land, well-improved and under a high state of cultivation. Politically, Mr. Snellbaker is a stanch Republican, and, fraternally he is a popular comrade of Quiggle Post, No. 289, Grand Army of the Republic, at Swanton. Both of his sons are members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On the 23d of February, 1864, the day after his second enlistment, Mr. Snellbaker was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Snider, who was born and reared in Hancock county, and they have six children: Herma is the wife of Daniel Moughler and they reside on the previously-mentioned farm of her father, west of his present home; Miriam resides in the city of Cleveland; Park is

a farmer of Swan Creek township and resides in the village of Swanton; Dency is the wife of Frank Potts, of Cleveland; Frank is a telegraph operator and railroad employe at Garrett, Ind.; and Nora is the wife of Peter Grube, a farmer near Butler, Ind.

HENRY B. SNYDER, head of the well known Snyder Grocery Company, of Delta, is a native of Hancock county, Ohio, having been born there on September 6, 1855. He is the son of David and Sophia (Gasman) Snyder, who came to Fulton county in 1861 and are now residents of Delta. David Snyder was born in Bolivar, Ohio, and was during his productive years a farmer by occupation. He and his wife, a native of Maryland, are both advanced in years. They are the parents of nine children, only five of whom are now living. Their names are: Henry B.; Ella, now Mrs. Rowan of Denver, Colo.; David and Emerson, both of the Snyder Grocery Company; Mary, still at home: Drusilla (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Elmer (deceased), and Dora (deceased). Of the deceased the first three died at the threshhold of mature life and the fourth at the age of three years. Henry B. Snyder was educated in the public schools of Hancock and Fulton counties, but a large share of his business qualifications was acquired in the school of "experience." He grew to manhood on his father's farm and began his commercial career as a clerk in a dry-goods store, after which for a number of years he was engaged in various commercial ventures which finally culminated in the establishing of the Snyder Grocery Company, with his brother Emerson and his son Frank as partners. This business is one of the largest and best-managed in Delta and enjoys a liberal patronage. Henry B. Snyder is identified with the Masonic fraternity and the order of Knights of Pythias. In political affiliations he is a Republican and wields a potent influence locally in the counsels of the party. Though in no sense an office-seeker, he has held various offices within the corporation and is at present a member of the village council. On January 21, 1879, he was wedded to Miss Nora A. Fishbaugh, a sister of a former partner in the marble and granite business. Three children have been born to these parents. They are: Frank A., Clarence H., and Pearl E., the latter being the wife of Charles Longnecker, owner of the Delta electric light plant. The children have all enjoyed excellent educational advantages and are well known and popular.

JOHN A. SPAULDING, a representative farmer and stock-grower of Fulton township, was born on the fine farmstead which he now owns and operates, one mile west of the village of Swanton, on the 20th of October, 1869, and this old homestead was likewise the birthplace of his father, Dexter Spaulding, who died in 1873, at the age of thirty-three years. Dexter Spaulding married Miss Minnie Cowls, who was born in Lorain county, this State, and who still resides on the old home place. She is now the wife of George Hollis, John A. Spaulding having been the only child of her first marriage, and she has one son, Otis, by her marriage to Mr. Hollis. John A.

Spaulding was reared on the farm and secured his educational discipline in the public-schools of this locality. He inherited one hundred and sixty-six acres, to which he has since added a one-half interest in 160 acres in Monclova township, and he is also known as one of the most progressive farmers and stock-raisers of Fulton county. A considerable portion of the land which he has thus accumulated has been or is covered with good timber, and for the past five years he has devoted special attention to cutting off the timber and manufacturing the same into lumber and railroad ties, which he has handled upon a somewhat extensive scale, particularly in the handling of railroad ties. His farm lands are given over principally to the raising of the various cereals best adapted to the soil and climate of this section. For the past year he has been carrying through a contract in the removing of rock from the bed of ten-mile creek, this work being done for the purpose of opening an adequate waterway. In politics Mr. Spaulding is a Republican, and fraternally he is identified with Swanton Lodge, No. 588, Knights of Pythias, with the uniform rank of the same, and his religious views are in harmony with the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he and his family attend. On the 11th of February, 1887, Mr. Spaulding was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Hepfinger, of Fulton township, who was born and reared in this county, being a daughter of Jacob and Margaret Hepfinger, both of whom were born in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding have five children, namely: Viva, Lena, Margaret, Dexter and Minnie. Reverting to the genealogy of the subject of this review, it may be said that the Spaulding family was founded in New England in the Colonial era, and from the State of Maine, in 1829, Africa Spaulding, father of Dexter S., came to Fulton county, locating in the midst of the forest, on a portion of the homestead farm now owned by his grandson, and he was one of the earliest settlers and most influential pioneers of this section. He was one of the organizers of Fulton county, and was for a number of years engaged in the fur-trade with the Indians, having been very successful in his business operations, which included extensive real-estate transactions, as the early records of the county clearly indicate. He was well-known through Northwestern Ohio and lived to the age of four score years. His son, Dexter, was likewise prominently identified with the civic and material progress of this locality, but his life was cut short in the very prime of his manhood. The Cowls family originally came from the Isle of Man, John Cowles, grandfather of Mr. Spaulding, having come to America in 1850, and having previously followed a sea-faring life. He was a soldier in the Union ranks during the entire progress of the Civil war, and he passed the closing years of his life in Fulton township, being about forty years of age at the time of his death, leaving a wife and four children: Minnie, Rosa, Lillie and John. Two died in infancy, Minnie and Lillie still living. His wife lived until March 7, 1905, her age being seventy-four years.

JOHN W. ROSEBOROUGH, a prominent lawyer and an exemplary citizen of Elmira, was born on a farm about one mile east of the present site of West Salem, Wayne county, Ohio, on July 3, 1829. This farm was formerly owned by Samuel Hartman, but is now the property of John Repp. Mr. Roseborough is the son of John and Jane (Ewing) Roseborough. His paternal grandparents were William and Susannah (Johnson) Roseborough, the former born in the northern part of Ireland, about 1760, and the latter in Pennsylvania, about 1770. On the maternal side his grandparents were Samuel and Jean (Neal) Ewing, the former a native of Scotland. Jean Neal was the daughter of John and Susie (Sharp) Neal. John Neal having been killed in the Revolutionary war, his widow, a woman of fearless disposition and untiring zeal and industry, conducted the home farm with unusual success and reared her large family in the most satisfactory manner. William Ewing, a son of Samuel and Jean Ewing, and grandfather of John W. Roseborough, was born in Sherman Valley, Pa., November 7, 1775. He married Miss Agnes White, the daughter of James and Judith (Bird) White, and the aunt of the late Samuel White of Bryan. She was born in Sherman Valley, Pa., December 8, 1775. John W. Roseborough was reared in his native township and was educated in the common schools of the day. On February 4, 1838, his father died, leaving the mother with five children, four sons and one daughter. The eldest son having died before his father, John W., then in his ninth year, was the eldest of the living children. In June, 1846, he began to work at the blacksmith trade with Samuel Caskey, on the Cleveland pike, six miles north of Wooster, at which trade he worked until January 1, 1848, stopping during the three winter months to attend school. After working one month as journeyman in the spring of 1848, he quit the trade and entered school at Mechanicsburg, Fulton county. This summer school was conducted by William C. Downing, a medical student, six feet and four inches tall, and a man of superior ability as a teacher. Here he first began to study English grammar and geography, using Kirkham's grammar and Olney's geography as text books. Having secured a teacher's certificate he taught the Felger district, Chester township, during the winter of 1848-49, the term consisting of four months of twenty-four days each. By way of compensation he "boarded around" and received twelve dollars per month. Some of the pupils who attended that school, fifty-two years ago, now live in and near West Unity. The following summer he attended for five months the Vermillion institute at Hayesville, where he studied algebra and philosophy in addition to the common branches, and then taught the New Pittsburg village school. He next attended school at the academy in Wooster, where the Hon. John Brinkerhoff, the noted civil engineer and mathematician,

was one of the professors. This distinguished man died at Wooster, in December, 1900, aged eighty-seven years. Here Mr. Roseborough first studied latin and geometry. After teaching one term in Franklin township he again became a student of this school. His next school was for a term of six months near Mt. Hope, Holmes county. After his marriage to Miss Rebecca C. McCullough, one of his former pupils, he settled in Stark county, where he taught several terms of school near Canton. In 1853 he began the study of law under Hon. Alexander Bierce, a learned and able attorney of Canton, and on May 21, 1855, he was admitted to the bar as a legal practitioner. The same year he removed to Fulton county, where he has since resided. By his wife, who died February 5, 1877, he had twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, all of whom, except three daughters, are now dead. Demosthenes H., the eldest son, was killed by a horse on July 4, 1866, when twelve years old. Cicero E. G., a college graduate and a brilliant young lawyer, had just located at Wauseon, when he was stricken down by consumption. John G. W., a promising student, died of the same disease at the age of twenty-two years, and William C. S., aged twenty years, and excellent teacher and popular clerk, was the third son to succumb to that insidious disease. The three sons were devoted Christians and ardent Prohibitionists, Cicero having served two years as superintendent of the Methodist Sabbath School. One daughter, Jennie, was poisoned by her husband, E. S. Blydenburg, on May 24, 1903, at Eldora, Ia., and died five days later. The trial resulted in the conviction of the accused, who is now serving a life-sentence in the Iowa State Prison. Two of the daughters, Armine and Arminda, died in infancy, and three, Antoinette J., Mary E. and Jennie, after they became adults and had been married. The three daughters living are: Alice A., the wife of William Hagerman, of Fayette, Ohio; Wilmie, now Mrs. William Montgomery, of Portland, Ind., and Cora D., the wife of Walter L. Keller, a merchant of Eldora, Ia. After coming to Fulton county, besides practicing law, Mr. Roseborough taught many terms of schools, teaching in both the German and English languages. In 1864 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county and was twice re-elected. His administration was noted for the energetic, faithful and successful enforcement of the liquor laws. Up to 1854 he acted with the Democratic party, but owing to its pro-slavery leaning he repudiated it and contributed his part to the formation and support of the Republican party. When the leaders of that party became closely allied to the liquor power, he refused to act longer with it, and became a member of the Prohibition party. By one or the other of these, or by all united, he has since been nominated three times for supreme judge, three times for attorney-general, twice for circuit judge and once for congress. He is now, and always has been, pronounced in his hostility to rum-shops, and has ever wielded the ballot as his conscience and judgment dictated, regardless of mere partisian behests. During the Civil war he was enrolling officer of German township. In church matters he is identified with the Methodist church and is now serving as superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He is also a class-leader and trustee of that organization, and was chairman of the building com-

mittee that built the present fine new church edifice, receiving liberal aid from the wide-awake woman's society. For fifty years he has corresponded freely for the newspapers, writing on moral, social, religious, educational and political topics. After the death of his first wife, in 1877, he married Miss Mary C. Stuller, of Edon, Ohio, with whom he still lives at Elmira. When eighteen years old he was menaced with lung trouble and at once determined to resist the progress of the disease by all the means in his power. By a life-long practice of walking and standing erect and by regular and persistent lung expansion he has cured himself effectively of that dread destroyer, consumption. He is now in the enjoyment of excellent health, and, excepting mere office-work, has practically retired from law practice.

FRANK SPENCER, one of the representative farmers and popular citizens of York township, is a scion of one of the pioneer families of Fulton county, his grandfather, Rev. Uriah Spencer, having come from the State of New York and located in York township, this county, in 1835. He was a man of marked intellectual attainments, and was a zealous member of the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal church, though he followed various other vocations in the pioneer community, including that of farming. He wielded much influence in public affairs in the early days, and he served as auditor of Fulton county and in other positions of trust. He was twice married and became the father of several children, all of whom are now deceased except Martha and Emma, the former being a resident of California and the latter of Michigan. William Spencer, son of Rev. Uriah Spencer, was born near Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, and was reared to maturity in the old Empire State, where he received a common-school education and where he was engaged in farming and teaming prior to his immigration to the wilds of Fulton county, Ohio, whither he accompanied his honored father. In 1837 he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Donaldson, daughter of James Donaldson, another of the sterling pioneers of York township and a veteran of the War of 1812. Mrs. Spencer taught the first term of school in York township, this being after her marriage, in her own house. William Spencer became a prosperous farmer and highly-honored citizen of York township, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1889, and his cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1891, both having been consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They became the parents of eleven children: Ellen, who remains on the old homestead; George, who is deceased; Jane, who likewise remains on the old homestead, she and her elder sister never having married; Wilson, who is a resident of Bowling Green, Ohio; Ann, who is deceased; Marion, who died in childhood; James, who is a farmer of York township; Andrew, Alice and Mary, who are deceased; and Frank, who is the youngest of the family. Frank W. Spencer was born on the old homestead farm, in York township, on the 23d of June, 1861, and here he has ever since continued to reside, being

now the owner of a fine farm of eighty acres. He secured his education in the public schools of his native township, has been identified with agricultural pursuits from his youth to the present, and he has well upheld the honors of the name which he bears. He exercises his franchise in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party. In 1894 was solemnized the marriage of Frank Spencer to Miss Armena Fowler, daughter of William Fowler, another of the pioneer settlers of York township. No children have been born of this union.

SYLVESTER I. SPRING represents a family which was founded in Fulton county more than a half-century ago; it was his to render valiant service as one of the Fulton county men who went forth in defense of the Union when rebellion threatened its integrity; and he is now one of the prominent and influential farmers of Dover township, being also a valued member of the board of directors of the county infirmary. Mr. Spring was born in Portage county, Ohio, August 9, 1840, and is a son of Milton and Eunice A. (Hall) Spring. His father was born in the State of Massachusetts, June 9, 1806, and at the age of twenty-one years he came to Ohio, locating in Portage county, where, on the 5th of November, 1834, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Eunice A. Hall, who was born in that county, on the 19th of March, 1810, her parents having located in that county at a time when the white families within its borders did not number more than seven. In 1854 Milton Spring came with his family to Fulton county, locating in the village of Tedrow, where he followed the carpenter trade during the remainder of his active career, and at one time he was a member of the State militia. Both he and his wife were very earnest and active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, which had only five members in Tedrow at the time when they located there, and they assisted in building up a numerous and prosperous congregation, with the settling and development of the town and surrounding country. Milton Spring died, June 23, 1888, at the age of eighty-two years, and his father lived to the venerable age of ninety-five years, longevity being characteristic of the family. Mrs. Eunice A. (Hall) Spring was summoned to the eternal life on the 24th of September, 1864. Of the five children in the family the following is a brief record: Sarah E., born July 31, 1835, died April 28, 1859; Ellen M., born November 26, 1836, is the wife of Barney H. Anderson, of Spring Hill, this county; Sylvester I. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Cornelius M., born December 13, 1842, is a resident of Wauseon; and Nial C., born March 28, 1847, resides in Tedrow. Sylvester I. Spring passed his boyhood days in the little village of Tedrow, receiving such advantages as were afforded in the local schools, and being employed at farming and carpentry until the time of the Civil war. August 7, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, which was assigned to duty in the campaigning about the city of Norfolk, Va. His command took part in a number of spirited engagements, including numerous skirmishes. The first skirmish was at Blackwater, Va., and the regi-

ment thereafter was in service at Newbern, N. C.; Hiltonhead, S. C.; St. Helena island and Folly island, which last was captured; and then the regiment assisted in the taking of Morris island, in which locality they remained nearly all summer, and in the autumn of 1863 they assisted in an attack on Fort Wagner and in the siege of Fort Sumter. After a furlough of thirty days, which he passed at home, Mr. Spring returned to Virginia, taking part in the engagement of Bermuda Hundreds, and being in sight of General Lee's command at the time of his surrender. Mr. Spring was always found at the post of duty, and his military record is without blemish. He received his honorable discharge on the 3d of July, 1865. He then returned to his home in Fulton county, and in 1866 he rented a farm in the eastern part of the county, where he remained until 1869, when he purchased forty acres near Tedrow, where he was actively engaged in farming until 1882, when he sold the property and purchased his present well-improved homestead, which was practically in its primitive condition when he secured the same. Much of the land was still covered with timber and underbrush, and the buildings consisted of a log house and a barn of the same order. He has brought the farm, which comprises ninety-five acres, under effective cultivation, and the attractive residence, large, modern barn, good fences, and well-tilled fields all bespeak good management and unequivocal thrift and prosperity. Mr. and Mrs. Spring are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Ottokee, in which he is class leader and trustee and also assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Patrons of Husbandry, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party. He has been a member of the school board for twenty years, served a number of years as road-supervisor, and one term as trustee of Dover township, and he is now serving his second term as infirmary-director. March 13, 1864, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Spring to Miss Ruby S. Godden, who was born in Tenterden, Kent county, England, on the 16th of January, 1842, being a daughter of William and Mary (Bennett) Godden, who came to America in 1850, remaining for a time in Syracuse, N. Y., and then coming to Cleveland, Ohio, where they remained two years, then passing two years in Medina county, and in 1854 they came to Fulton county. William Godden was born, September 10, 1820, and he followed the tanning business until he came to Fulton county, where he engaged in farming. He died on his farm, near Delta, this county, October 12, 1902. His wife, who was born November 27, 1820, died February 20, 1897. They became the parents of five sons and seven daughters, and of the number six are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Spring became the parents of nine children: Watson F., born July 28, 1866, married Nellie Sprague and is a farmer of this county; William Milton, born February 16, 1868, died July 7, 1891; Walter O. was born August 14, 1869; Mary E., July 26, 1871; Flora A., March 18, 1873; Dora E., July 29, 1875; Virgil S., August 25, 1877; James Garfield, January 29, 1880; and Cornelius S., February 28, 1883.

JOHN STAIR, one of the honored pioneer citizens and representative farmers of Amboy township, was born in Richland county, Ohio, June 1, 1832, a son of William and Sarah (Miller) Stair. The father was born and reared in Pennsylvania and in the pioneer days came to Ohio and settled in Richland county, and in 1836 he located in what is now Fulton township, Fulton county, this section being then practically an unbroken forest wilderness. He secured one hundred and twenty acres of government land and in course of time, through herculean labor, he developed a good farm, finding its cultivation a source of adequate income. Both he and his wife died on the homestead, and their names merit a high place on the roll of the sterling pioneers of the county. They became the parents of four children: Josiah (deceased), was a resident of Fulton township; Melinda is the wife of Joel Witt; Elizabeth is the wife of Daniel Kline; and John is the immediate subject of this sketch. John Stair was reared under the influences and labors of the pioneer era in this locality, and his youthful days were filled with "ceaseless toil and endeavor," and such were the exigencies of time and place that his educational advantages were very limited in scope. He was one of the valiant sons of the Buckeye State who went forth in defense of the Union when its integrity was menaced by armed rebellion. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company H, One Hundredth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, ever ready to discharge the duties which were assigned to him. At Limestone, Tenn., he was captured by the enemy, on the 8th of September, 1863, and was taken to the historic Libby prison, in Richmond, Va., being shortly afterward transferred to Belle Isle, from which place he received his parole, on the 13th of March, 1864. He rejoined his regiment in the following September, having been confined in the hospital at Camp Chase, in Columbus, Ohio, for some time after his release from the Confederate prison, and in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., it was his misfortune again to fall into the hands of the enemy. He was taken to Columbia, that state, and thence sent to Andersonville prison, where he was held in duress more than five months, his release coming only when the war ended and victory crowned the Union arms. He received his honorable discharge, in the capital city of his native State, in June 1865. After the war Mr. Stair returned to Fulton county, being engaged in farming in Fulton township during the greater portion of the interim until 1879, when he located on his present farm, in Amboy township, where he has been successful in his agricultural and stock-growing enterprise, being one of the honored citizens of this community and county. He is a Republican in politics. In 1861 Mr. Stair was married to Miss Cevillia Wicks, daughter of Daniel and Harriett Wicks, of Lucas county, and they have two children: Emeletta, who is the wife of Thomas Livingston; and Mary E., who is the wife of Hudson Treadway.

JOSIAH STAIR was one of the honored pioneers of Fulton county and here attained success in connection with the great fundamental

art of agriculture, which represented his vocation throughout life, and the old homestead farm is still in the possession of his widow, the same being located in Fulton township and being one of the valuable farms of the county. Mr. Stair was born in Franklin county, Pa., December 17, 1823, and was a son of William and Sarah (Miller) Stair, both of whom were likewise natives of the old Keystone State, the former having been born August 17, 1800, and the latter December 26, 1793, and both passed the closing years of their lives in Fulton county, the death of the father occurring January 9, 1848, and that of the mother on the 15th of September, 1850. They came to Ohio and located in Fulton county in 1835, having been numbered among the earliest settlers in Fulton township, having located on the farm now owned by Mrs. Josiah Stair, widow of the subject of this memoir. Josiah Stair was about twelve years of age at the time of the family removal from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and he was reared to manhood on the homestead farm of which he eventually became the owner and upon which he was residing at the time of his death. He continued to maintain his home consecutively in Fulton county during the long intervening years, save for a period of three and one-half years passed in California, whither he went in 1852, at the time when the memorable gold excitement was at its height. On the 30th of March, 1848, Mr. Stair was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Witt, who was born in Springfield, Hamilton county, Ohio, being a daughter of John and Ann (Heller) Witt, who came to Fulton county in 1844, and were numbered among the pioneers of Fulton township, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Further reference to the family is made elsewhere in this work, in the sketch of Mrs. Clarissa A. Witt, widow of Horatio Witt, who was a brother of Mrs. Stair. In the autumn of 1848 Mr. and Mrs. Stair located on the homestead farm where the latter now resides, the place being at that time still the property of Mr. Stair's father. Josiah was the eldest of five children, the others being: Mary Belinda, born March 15, 1825; Ann Elizabeth, born October 19, 1826; Margaret, born February 4, 1829; and John, born June 1, 1832. The last named is the only one of the number now living, and he is a well-known farmer of Amboy township, this county. Josiah Stair gave his attention to the reclamation and improvement of the farm of one hundred and twenty acres, of which he eventually became the owner, and he was known as one of the reliable, energetic and progressive farmers of the county, upright and honorable in all the relations of life and commanding the uniform confidence and esteem of the community which was his home during practically his entire adult life. In his death, which occurred on the 8th of February, 1897, the county lost one of its honored pioneer citizens, and in the immediate community his death was felt as a personal bereavement. In politics Mr. Stair was a stanch Republican, and he served in various local offices, including that of township trustee. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Stair has continued to reside on the old homestead, which is endeared to her through long association, and the farm is under the management of her foster son, Jonas Wicks, concerning whom in-

dividual mention is made in the article following. For nearly twenty years Mrs. Stair's eye-sight has been affected, and during the last decade the affliction has become so definite that she has been able only to distinguish between daylight and darkness. Notwithstanding this infirmity, she shows her intrinsic power of character by bearing the affliction with equanimity and patience, not permitting it to dampen her genial and gracious temperament, being exceptionally genial and companionable, and her life is brightened by pleasant home environments and by the loyal devotion of a wide circle of appreciative friends. She is far from being helpless, her general health being excellent, and she is able to perform many of the customary household duties with as great facility as one not afflicted with blindness, idleness and supine ease having no place in her composition. She is fortunate in having the true filial devotion of her foster-son and his wife, Mr. Wicks having passed practically his entire life in the Stair home, as will be noted in the following sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Stair had no children of their own.

JONAS WICKS, one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of Fulton township, where he has for many years resided upon and had the management of the Josiah Stair homestead, besides owning an excellent little farm of his own, is a veteran of the Civil war, in which connection he showed the same determinate loyalty and fidelity that have characterized his course in all the other relations of his life. He was born in Wayne township, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 8th of February, 1844, and is a son of Daniel and Harriet (Farner) Wicks, both natives of Pennsylvania, where the former was born, May 24, 1810, and he died in 1879. The wife was born September 14, 1819, in Somerset county, Pa., and she died, in Fulton county, Ohio, on the 5th of March, 1897, having been resident of Lucas county at the time of her husband's death many years previously. They settled in Fulton county about 1852, and were residents later of Lucas county, the father having been a farmer by vocation. Following is a brief record concerning their children: Cevillia, wife of John Stair, was born April 25, 1842, and they reside in Fulton township; Elizabeth, born August 25, 1845, is the wife of George Surbeck, and they reside in Kansas; Christopher, born September 3, 1847, is a resident of Lucas county, where he and those previously mentioned were born, the other children being natives of Fulton county; Esther, born June 8, 1849, is the wife of Parl Houser, of Lucas county; Lucy, born June 20, 1852, is the wife of Dr. Hale, and they reside in Wayne county; John Emerson and Emma, twins, were born May 8, 1854, the former being now a resident of Swanton, Fulton county, and the latter is the wife of George Higgins, of Bryan, Williams county; Sarah, wife of Enoch Huftile, died in Swanton, at the age of seventy years, having been the oldest in order of birth, and Jonas, subject of this sketch, was the third child. Jonas Wicks was reared to manhood in Lucas county, receiving a good common-school education and early becoming inured to the sturdy duties of farm work. August 7, 1862, he manifested his intrinsic loyalty to the Union by enlisting

as a private in Company H, One Hundredth Ohio volunteer infantry, which was assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps of the Western Army, and he continued in active service until the close of the war, participating in the various engagements and manouvers in which his command was concerned and receiving his honorable discharge at Greensboro, North Carolina, on the 20th of June, 1865. He was with Sherman on the ever memorable march from Atlanta to the sea, and his command returned into North Carolina to intercept Hood. Mr. Wicks received a slight wound in the head and incurred physical disabilities which have well entitled him to the pension which he receives from an appreciative government. After the war Mr. Wicks returned to Ohio and on the 1st of April, 1867, he entered the employ of the late Josiah Stair, and he has ever since resided on the old Stair homestead, employed in various capacities, and having been for a number of years manager of the farm. Mrs. Stair always considers him "her boy," and ties of deep affection have bound him to both Mr. and Mrs. Stair during an intimate association of nearly two score years, Mrs. Stair maintaining that in all this period no unpleasant word has ever passed between them, and mutual sympathy and helpfulness have ever been in evidence. In politics Mr. Wicks has been a stalwart Republican from the time of attaining his legal majority, though he was reared in the Democratic faith. He is affiliated with Swanton Lodge, No. 528, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Fulton Encampment, No. 197, of the same order, in Delta, having passed the official chairs in both bodies, and he is also an appreciative member of Quiggle Post, No. 289, Grand Army of the Republic, in Swanton. He owns a small and well improved farm in Fulton township and a good residence property in the village of Swanton, but practically his entire mature life since the war has been passed on the Stair farm, which he manages with consummate ability and discrimination. April 28, 1889, witnessed the marriage of Mr. Wicks to Miss Catherine Murbach, who was born in Lucas county, Ohio, being a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Rudy) Murbach and a sister of Caspar and Jacob R. Murbach, both of whom are individually mentioned in this publication. Mr. and Mrs. Wicks became the parents of three children, all of whom died in infancy.

RIAL CLARK STANDISH, a representative farmer and honored citizen of Royalton township, is a representative of one of the old and prominent families of Fulton county, where he has passed his entire life and where he has been continuously identified with agricultural pursuits from his youth to the present. He comes of historic old Puritan stock, as is evident when it is stated that he is of the seventh generation in line of direct descent from Miles Standish, the historic pilgrim who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620, on the first trip of the good ship Mayflower, and one whose life is so beautifully depicted in the poem of the gentle New England bard, Longfellow. Rial C. Standish was born on the old Standish homestead, in Royalton township, this county, on the 23d of March, 1862, being a son of Clark and Harriet (Smith) Standish. Detailed record con-

cerning the family is given in the sketch of William H. Standish, appearing immediately subsequent to this one, so that it is not necessary to canvass the data again for the present article. Mr. Standish was reared to manhood on the home farm, and was afforded such advantages as were to be had in the public schools of the locality. He has never severed his allegiance to the great basic industry of agriculture, and his thorough familiarity with all details of farm work, as well as with the local conditions of soil and climtae, has been so supplemented by energy and good judgment that he has been most successful in his independent operations, being the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and ninety acres, in Sections 18 and 19, Royalton township, and forty acres of the same was a part of the old homestead on which he was born. In politics Mr. Standish is an uncompromising Republican, taking an intelligent interest in public affairs, particularly those of a local nature, but having no ambition for public office. He and his wife are members of the Universalist church at Lyons, Ohio. September 10, 1884, Mr. Standish was united in marriage to Miss Adeline Ross, daughter of Edward and Betsey (Disbrow) Ross, of Chesterfield township, and they have five children: Clark E., Austin C., Louis C., Donald M. and Mabel V.

WILLIAM HENRY STANDISH is one of the leading agriculturists and stock-growers of Fulton county, being proprietor of the Royalton Stock Farm, at Lyons, and his lineage is of distinguished order, bespeaking the deepest Americanism, since he is in the eighth generation of direct descent from Miles Standish, the Puritan, who came over in the historic Mayflower, in 1620, landing at Plymouth Rock, and whose name figures so prominently and pleasingly in the annals of Massachusetts and in the idyllic poem of the illustrious New England bard, Longfellow. William Henry Standish was born in Royalton township, this county, May 17, 1864, and is a son of Clark and Harriet (Smith) Standish. The father was born in Sempronius, Cayuga county, N. Y., December 22, 1826, being a son of Rial Standish, who came with his family to Ohio in 1831, locating in Huron county, where Clark Standish was reared to manhood. April 14, 1850, Clark Standish married Harriet Smith, of that county, and shortly afterward they came to Fulton county and took up their abode in Royalton township, making the trip to this county with an ox-team. Clark Standish took up a tract of government land in Section 18, the same being covered with a dense growth of timber, and with the passing of years this place was developed into a productive and well-improved farm. He retained his residence on the homestead until the spring of 1889, when he removed to the city of Wauseon, where he lived retired until his death, December 18, 1898, at the age of seventy-two years. His first wife, Harriet (Smith) Standish, died on October 4th, 1873, and of their eight children seven are living: Phoebe is the wife of Orin Ranger, of Carson City, Mich.; Viola is the widow of Andrew Disbrow and resides in Lyons, Ohio; Miles P. remains a resident of Royalton township; Charlotte is the wife of Frank A. Camburn, of Royalton township; Rial C. is men-

tioned in the preceding memoir: William H. is the immediate subject of this review; and Orin C. resides in Wauseon. For his second wife Clark Standish married Minerva A. Camburn, who survives him, as does also their adopted daughter, whose maiden name was Anna Wheeler and who is now the wife of Frederick Bredee, of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Standish was a man of distinct individuality and great strength of character, unbending in his integrity and direct and unyielding in his views, but animated by a strong sense of justice, so that he ever commanded respect and confidence, though somewhat reserved in nature. He reared a large family of children, giving them good advantages, and acquired a competency through earnest and well-directed personal effort. He was an uncompromising foe of the liquor traffic, never having tasted intoxicating liquors, and in this respect his four sons have followed his worthy example. His religious faith was that of the Universalist church. The fine farmstead now owned by his son, William H., subject of this sketch, was the one on which he settled when he first came to the county. After reclaiming a portion of this place he sold it to his brother and purchased a farm adjoining on the south, clearing and developing the latter with the aid of his sons and there remaining until his removal to Wauseon, as already noted. William H. Standish has resided in Royalton township from the time of his birth to the present, has always been identified with agricultural pursuits, and his educational advantages in youth were those of the public schools of the locality. His farm is finely improved and practically the entire area is available for cultivation, but for the past fifteen years he has utilized the place more particularly for the breeding of fine Holstein cattle, his stock being registered and of the highest type, and he has been particularly successful in this branch of his farm enterprise and has done much to advance stock interests in this section of the State, being one of the representative breeders of the Holstein cattle in Northern Ohio, and he has exhibited his stock at state and county fairs in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, and at the present time he has, undoubtedly, as fine a herd of Holsteins as can be found within the border of the Buckeye State. He came into possession of the old homestead, of ninety acres, in 1894, and most of the improvements of permanent order were made by him, including a large and substantial barn which, in design, equipment and facilities is unexcelled by any in the township. The attractive and commodious residence was erected prior to his coming into possession of the farm. Mr. Standish is recognized as one of the most progressive farmers and stock-growers of the county, being a man of fine business talent and a citizen of utmost loyalty and public spirit. He and his wife are members of the Universalist church, and in a fraternal way he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees. In politics he is a stanch Republican, he served two terms as trustee of Royalton township, and his name has also become prominent in nominating conventions in connection with candidacy for important county offices. He is not, however, a "practical politician," and has never offered subsidies for the sake of securing official preferment. He is a valued and active member of the Fulton

County Agricultural Society, with which he has been identified for the past decade. July 12, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Standish to Miss Caroline A. Campbell, daughter of George W. and Flore A. (Van Dorn) Campbell, the former of whom is deceased, and the mother is now the wife of Dr. J. H. Waddell, of Wauseon, where she herself is engaged in the practice of medicine. Mr. and Mrs. Standish have one son, George W.

JACOB GOTTLIEB STIRIZ, one of the sterling pioneer citizens of York township, is a native of Germany and possesses those characteristics which have made the true German type so valuable an element in the complex make-up of our republic. He was born in Lauffen-on-Neckar, Wurtemburg, Germany, on the 20th of April, 1849, and is a son of Jacob Gottfried Stiriz and Elizabeth (Rueckle) Stiriz, both of whom were likewise native of the kingdom of Wurtemburg. In 1852 they left the fatherland and immigrated to America, being accompanied by their two children, the elder of whom, Christina, is now the wife of Jacob Krauss, of Pettisville, Fulton county, where her husband is engaged in the mercantile business and is also postmaster. The family came to Fulton county and located at Luke's Corners, in Fulton township, where they remained about eight years. In 1857 the father purchased a farm of eighty acres east of the present homestead of his son, Jacob G., subject of this sketch, and there he continued to reside until 1865, when he sold the property and purchased two hundred acres in York township—the present fine homestead of him whose name introduces this paragraph. The devoted wife and mother died on this homestead, on the 11th of August, 1889, and her husband later returned to his fatherland, where he died in 1893, at the age of seventy-nine years. He crossed the Atlantic six times in one year, having been restless and unsttled after losing his loved companion. Jacob Gottlieb Stiriz has been a resident of Fulton county for a full half-century, and within this long period he has not only witnessed but has been closely identified with the civic and material development and progress of this most attractive section of the old Buckeye State. His parents were in most modest circumstances when they came to America, and all that is represented or has been in the practical accumulations of the family has been the result of frugality and hard and unflagging effort. Mr. Stiriz thus appreciates to the full the dignity of honest toil and also the advantages which the years have brought and the opportunities which he has been able to give his children and which he was personally denied in his own youth. He is, however, a man of broad information, having been a reader of the best standard literature and having kept in intelligent touch with the questions and issues of the hour, and he has been well-trained in both the German and the English languages. He has at all times held the respect and confidence of the community in which he has so long maintained his home, has served in various township offices, and he has been a member of the school board for the past fifteen years. In national affairs he is an adherent of the Democratic party, but in local matters he is not

constrained by strict partisan lines. He and his famliy are zealous members of the German Lutheran church, as were also his honored parents. It may be said, in passing, that his father served six years in the cavalry arm of the German army. The family came to America in a sailing vessel, arriving in the port of New York city forty-nine days after embarking, and the first three years were passed in Buffalo, N. Y., and they came thence to Toledo by boat on Lake Erie, then overland to their destination in Fulton county. Mr. Stiriz has one of the finely improved farms of the county and enjoys that prosperity and independence which are the just reward of years of persistent and well-directed effort. July 27, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Hermann, a daughter of John Matthias Hermann and Barbara (Barth) Hermann, both of whom were born in Bavaria, Germany, where the former died, May 24, 1869. His widow came to America with her six children in 1875, and located on a farm near Pettisville, Fulton county, where she died, March 26, 1902. Her six children were George, John, Margaret, Maria, Barbara, and Christina, and all are resident of Fulton county with the exception of Maria, who is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Stiriz were born seven children: Gottfried, who is associated in the work and management of the parental homestead, married Miss Olga Seible and they have two children, Walter and Helen; Mary is the wife of Rev. Justus Kaufmann, pastor of the Lutheran church in Mt. Clemens, Mich., and they have one child, Huldah; Louise, Amelia and William remain at the parental home, and Frederick and Karl died in infancy.

CHARLES E. STRONG, one of the prominent farmers and honored citizens of Pike township, is a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of the Buckeye State and is a representative of stanch New England stock. He is of the eighth generation in direct descent from John Strong, who was born in Taunton, England, in 1605. This worthy ancestor removed to London and later to Plymouth, England, from which latter place he set sail for America on the 20th of November, 1630, in the ship "Mary and John," commanded by Captain Squab, and the passenger list numbered one hundred and forty persons. The vessel arrived at Nantasket-Hall, Plymouth colony, Massachusetts, on Sunday, May 30, 1630, and there, in the following December, John Strong was united in marriage to Miss Abigail Ford. He died April 14, 1699, leaving eighteen children, fifteen of whom had children at the time of his death: there were one hundred and fourteen grandchildren and thirty-three great-grandchildren. The direct line of descent is traced to the subject of this sketch through Jedediah Strong, son of John, the founder of the family in America. Jedediah Strong was born May 7, 1637, and on the 18th of November, 1662, he was united in marriage to Freedom Woodward, who died in May, 1681. On the 19th of the following December he married Abigail Stebbins, who died July 16, 1689. In January, 1691, he married Mary Hart Lee, who died October 10, 1710. Jedediah Strong lived with his first wife for a period of nine-

teen years, with his second wife seven years, and with his third nine years, and notwithstanding his three marriages he lived thirty-three years as a widower and sixty-one years unmarried. During the years 1677-8-9 he was paid eighteen shillings a year for blowing the trumpet to summon the people to church on Sunday. He died May 22, 1733, leaving fourteen children. His son, Jedediah Strong, Jr., was born, August 7, 1667, and on the 8th of November, 1688, was united in marriage to Miss Abby Ingersoll who was born August 24, 1663. He was a farmer in Northampton, Massachusetts, until 1696, when he removed to Lebanon, Connecticut, where there were but four white families settled at the time. He was killed by Indians, at Wood Creek, New York, October 12, 1709, leaving eight children. His son Ezra, the next in line of direct descent, was born November 2, 1702, and on the 12th of January, 1730, was married to Miss Abigail Caverly, who was born in 1715. Ezra Strong was a farmer at Lebanon, Connecticut, where he died March 7, 1785, his wife passing away in 1788: they became the parents of twelve children. Philip Strong, son of Ezra and Abigail (Caverly) Strong, was born, February 9, 1735, and in 1757 or 1758 he married Rhoda Payne, who was born in 1739, and he died September 13, 1789, having been a farmer and drover by vocation and having been one of the first settlers at Warren, Litchfield county, Connecticut. His wife died November 10, 1825. It is a matter of record that in her younger days she was a woman of prodigious strength, and that she raised a large tub of clear water to her mouth and drank to the health of her betrothed, asking him to return the compliment: she became the mother of fifteen children. The next in line of descent to the subject of this review was Stephen Strong, who was born at Warren, Connecticut, January 28, 1770. February 3, 1792, he married Lydia Hine, who was born January 3, 1775, a daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Beecham) Hine, of New Milford, Connecticut. He died December 8, 1852, his children having been eight in number. His son, Stephen Hine Strong, was born August 8, 1804, and was married, on the 14th of January, 1830, to Therza J. Everett, who was born in Warren, Connecticut, February 25, 1807. She died January 6, 1878, and his death occurred in 1898. They became the parents of ten children, whose names, with respective dates of birth, are here entered: Francis Marion, November 5, 1830; Flora J., July 7, 1832; Abbie M., May 10, 1834; Charles E., subject of this review, October 24, 1835; Edwin H., August 3, 1837; Mary A., March 20, 1839; Elijah M., January 3, 1841; William H., October 17, 1842; Stephen A., January 19, 1845; and Frederick, January 24, 1848, his death occurring on the 21st of the following April. Charles E., Edwin H., Elijah M. and Stephen A. were all in active service as Union soldiers in the Civil war. Charles E. enlisted in Company E, First Ohio Light Artillery, and remained in service until the close of the war, having taken part in the battles of Stone River and Nashville and in more than forty skirmishes. He received his honorable discharge on the 9th of July, 1865. Charles E. Strong was born in Warren township, Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the 24th of October, 1835, and two years later, in 1837, his parents immigrated to Ohio, settling in Medina county and passing the re-

mainder of their lives in this State. Charles was reared to the strenuous discipline of the pioneer farm, and has ever followed agriculture as his life vocation. He continued resident of Medina county until 1874, when he came to Fulton county and located on the farm which is now his home. He has made excellent improvements on the place and it is now one of the attractive and valuable rural farms of the county, comprising eighty acres of land, all available for cultivation. Mr. Strong is a stanch Democrat in his political adherency, and is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Grange. On the 19th of September, 1865, Mr. Strong was united in marriage to Miss Helen M. Graham, who was born in Medina county, Ohio, on the 3d of September, 1846, being a daughter of Alanson and Jane (Stephenson) Graham, of English and Irish descent, respectively. Mrs. Strong was summoned to the life eternal on the 18th of January, 1896, and is survived by two of her three children. Effie L., who was born February 5, 1867, was married, on the 16th of December, 1885 to John A. Gay, and she died December 21, 1891. Elwin G., born September 22, 1869, is now a resident of North Dakota. Orlo F., the youngest of the children, now has charge of the operation of the homestead farm. He was born on this farm, on the 18th of May, 1875, was educated in the public schools, has continuously been associated with his father in farming operations, and he now devotes considerable attention also to the dairying business. On the 4th of February, 1899, Orlo F. Strong was united in marriage to Miss Edna C. Allen, who was born in Fulton county, on the 11th of September, 1879, being a daughter of Charles E. and Sarah J. (Smout) Allen, both of whom were likewise born in this county, the former on the 22d of October, 1850, and the latter on the 9th of May, 1854: They still reside in Royalton township, where Mr. Allen is a prominent farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Orlo F. Strong became the parents of two children, of whom the elder is deceased. Eva Helen, born February 25, 1901, died on the 17th of March, 1902. Charles A. was born August 22, 1902.

ELIJAH M. STRONG—In connection with the preceding sketch, dedicated to Charles E. Strong, brother of Elijah M., is given a specially complete genealogical record, and by reason of this fact it is not necessary to re-enter the family history in the present article, since ready reference may be made to the one mentioned. Elijah M. Strong is one of the representative farmers of Pike township, where he has a well improved estate of 120 acres, devoted to diversified agriculture and stock-growing. Mr. Strong was born in Medina county, Ohio, on the 3d of January, 1841, and is a son of Stephen H. and Thirza J. (Everett) Strong. He was reared to manhood in his native county, in whose common schools he secured his early educational training. He was but twenty years of age at the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, but he forthwith signified his loyalty and patriotism by tendering his services in defense of the Union. In 1861 he enlisted as a member of Company E, First Ohio Light Artillery, with which he served three years, seeing much of the strenuous duty

of the soldier and taking part in many skirmishes and a number of important battles. He received his honorable discharge on the 2d of September, 1864, having made a record which stands to his perpetual honor. In March, 1866, Mr. Strong came to Fulton county and located on the farm where he now resides. His farm was in the midst of a tract of virgin forest, three milest square, and his original residence was a board shanty of primitive order. He has reclaimed his land to cultivation and has made the best of improvements throughout, including the erection of an attractive residence and other good buildings. As a young man he was engaged in teaching in the district schools at intervals, for a period of ten years. In politics Mr. Strong is a stanch Republican, in 1890 he served as land-appraiser, and he was incumbent of the office of township trustee several terms. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been identified with the Grange from the time of its organization. He is one of the influential, zealous and prominent members of the United Brethren church at Winameg, Ohio, and is particularly active in the work of the church, contributing liberally of his time and means to the support of the organization and its various collateral benevolences. His wife also is a devoted member of the same religious body. In 1869 Mr. Strong was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Sindel, who was born in Fulton county, in 1851, being a daughter of John and Harriet Sindel, honored pioneers of the county. Mrs. Strong died in November, 1888, and in 1893, Mr. Strong married Mrs. Mary E. (Cately) Dinius, widow of Samuel Dinius. She was born and reared in Fulton county and is a daughter of Judge S. H. Cately, deceased, of Delta, Ohio. She had three children by her first marriage, and they were reared and educated by herself and her second husband, and they also reared Miss Estella Converse, a daughter of Mr. Strong's sister.

CHARLES H. STUTESMAN, one of the honored citizens and prominent farmers of Chesterfield township, is a member of one of the old and well-known families of this section of the Buckeye State, his father having settled in what is now Fulton county seventy years ago. Charles H. Stutesman was born on the farm which he now owns and operates, in Sections 4 and 23, Chesterfield township, the date of his nativity having been September 19, 1849. He is a son of Samuel and Mary A. (Waite) Stutesman, the former of whom was born in Maryland, August 29, 1806, and the latter was born in England, whence her parents immigrated to America when she was a child of four years, settling in New York city, where she was reared and educated. She came to Fulton county, Ohio, for a visit, and here met and married Mr. Stutesman. Samuel Stutesman came to Fulton county in 1832 and secured eighty acres of government land in the midst of the dense forests of Chesterfield township. He then went to Maumee, Lucas county, where he was employed for the ensuing three years, at the expiration of which, in 1835, he located on his pioneer farm, the place now owned by his only surviving son, and here he died on the 6th of August, 1890, having become one of the prosperous farmers and rep-

resentative citizens of his township. He was a Republican in politics and both he and his wife, who died in 1843, were devoted members of the Christian church. This honored pioneer couple became the parents of three children, of whom Charles H. is the elder. His brother, John W., died at the age of six years, and one daughter, Lucinda Smith, lives in this county. Mr. Stutesman was reared on the old home place, which is an integral portion of his present fine landed estate, and he secured a good common-school education. He has been consecutively identified with agricultural pursuits from his youth to the present, is now the owner of three hundred and fourteen acres of as fine land as is to be found within the limits of Fulton county, and he has made improvements of the best type, including the erection of a commodious modern residence and large and substantial barns, making his homestead one of the most valuable and attractive in this section. An uncompromising Republican in his political allegiance, Mr. Stutesman has taken an active part in furthering the party cause in a local way, and he has served in offices of distinctive trust and responsibility. He was trustee of his township two terms, and in 1903 was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, his term expiring in 1906. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grange, and both he and his wife are among the most prominent and valued members of the Christian church at East Chesterfield, in which he is an elder, and he was formerly superintendent of the Sunday-school. In 1874 Mr. Stutesman was united in marriage to Miss Anna Roberts, who was born in Allen county, Ohio, December 20, 1855, and whose death occurred May 30, 1889. She is survived by one child, Ora, who is the wife of G. Scott Roos, mentioned elsewhere in this publication. June 25, 1890, Mr. Stutesman married Miss Nettie Roos, who was born in Chesterfield township, this county, December 5, 1863, being a daughter of John P. and Emily (Noble) Roos, and of this union have been born three children, whose names, with respective dates of birth, are as follows: E. Alleine, July 18, 1891; Glade Roos, March 1, 1897; and Marian Agnes, January 28, 1905.

JOHN SWIGERD merits recognition in this compilation by reason of his standing as one of the worthy citizens and substantial farmers of Fulton county, where he has maintained his home for nearly sixty years and where he has gained a competency through his own efforts, which have been directed with zeal and energy, guided and guarded by a spirit of inflexible integrity, so that he has not been denied the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem. Mr. Swigerd is a native of Germany, having been born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, on the 7th of August, 1829, and being a son of John and Elizabeth Catherine (Ely) Swigerd, both of whom were born and reared in Wurtemberg, where their mrraiage was solemnized. The father was born June 16, 1792, and bore the patronymic of his sire, John Swigerd, who was one of a party of devoted pilgrims who started for the city of Jerusalem for the pur-

pose of rebuilding the sacred place, but he died in Russia while en route, in 1817, his wife having passed away in 1806. John Swigerd (2d) immigrated to America in 1831, in company with his wife and their little son, John, who was then about two years of age. They located in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where they maintained their home for several years, later removing to Coshocton county, where the devoted wife and mother died in 1841, in middle life. Her husband passed his declining years in Amboy township, Fulton county, where he died at the age of sixty-four years. John Swigerd (3d), the immediate subject of this sketch, secured his education in the common schools of Tuscarawas and Coshocton counties, and in his youth he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed as a vocation for a number of years, being known as a skilled workman. In 1846, when about seventeen years of age, he came to Fulton county, and here, in 1849, he was married to Miss Mary Schultz, who was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1828, and who was a child at the time of her parents' removal to Coshocton county, Ohio, where she was reared. In the autumn of 1861 Mr. and Mrs. Swigerd located on his present homestead farm, and here she died on February 2d of the following year, leaving six children, namely: Lucy Ann, who became the wife of James Hayes, now of Gladstone, Iowa, died on the 28th of August, 1876; George, who was born July 29, 1852, died in middle life, of consumption; John, born in 1853, died July 8, 1881, in Illinois; Elizabeth, born December 29, 1855, became the second wife of James Hayes, and she died in Gladstone, Iowa; Cyrus, born February 26, 1858, is engaged in the shoe business at Battle Creek, Mich.; Jacob Washington, born March 4, 1860, is engaged in the restaurant business in the city of Chicago. January 1, 1863, Mr. Swigerd consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Delilah Frybarger, who was born in Somerset county, Pa., and she remained his cherished and devoted companion on the journey of life for nearly forty years, her death occurring February 11, 1900, when she was suddenly stricken, being apparently in the best of health, her death being almost instantaneous. Concerning the five children of this union the following is a brief record: William Henry, born April 4, 1864, died October 14, 1881; Charles Wesley, born April 20, 1865, owns a good farm in Pike township but resides with his father on the old homestead, which he rents and operates; Mary Margaret, born August 12, 1867, is the wife of Addison Hudson, of Beallsville, Monroe county; Samuel, born November 5, 1869, is a contractor and builder in the city of Toledo. Prior to locating on his farm, where he had resided consecutively since 1861, Mr. Swigerd gave his attention principally to the work of his trade. The farm comprises eighty acres and when he came into possession of the same it was discovered with the native timber and had no improvements. With the aid of his sons he reclaimed about sixty-five acres, and the place is now one of the best improved and most productive farms in this section, having an effective system of tiling and being under a high state of cultivation, and the improvements of a permanent order are exceptional excellence,

including the fine brick residence, two stories and basement, with slate roof, which was erected by Mr. Swigerd in 1887. Since the death of his wife he has passed much of his time visiting among his children, but he still looks upon the old farm as his home, the place being endeared to him through the associations and memories of the past. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and he has served in various township and school offices. His religious faith is that of the Evangelical Association, of which both of his wives were also devoted members. He is a man of sterling character and is held in unqualified esteem in the community which has been his home for so many years.

GEORGE G. TAPPAN was born on the farm which is now his home, is a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of the county, and he honored Fulton county through his valiant service as a soldier in the War of the Rebellion. His attractive farmstead is located in Section 34, Pike township, and comprises one hundred and twenty acres. Mr. Tappan was born June 16, 1841, and is a son of Whitfield and Amanda (Woodford) Tappan, the former of whom was born in the State of New Jersey, in 1798, and the latter of whom was born at Batavia, N. Y. The father located in Fulton county in 1834, taking up government land and reclaiming the same from the virgin forest. The original government deed is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch, whose present homestead is a portion of the land secured by his father more than seventy years ago. On this homestead the parents resided until their death, the father passing away in 1884 and the mother in 1881. They became the parents of eight children, namely: Mary A., wife of James Debar; Frances, wife of William Griffin; George G., subject of this review; Helen L., wife of Levi D. Eversole; Laura C., wife of Eugene N. Gunn; Clarissa A., wife of Charles Wright; Eliza, deceased in infancy; and Whitfield W., a farmer of this county. George G. Tappan was reared to the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm, assisting in its development and securing such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the day. He was one of those who responded to President Lincoln's call for volunteers to assist in the suppression of the Rebellion. In November, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Sixty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served until victory crowned the Union arms and the great factracidal conflict came to a close, and he took part in many of the important engagements of the war, being twice wounded—once in the engagement at Fort Wagner, North Carolina, and later at Chapin's Farm, Virginia. He has never lost his interest in his old comrades, and is a valued and appreciative member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Since the close of the war Mr. Tappan has given his undivided attention to agricultural pursuits, and his homestead, endeared to him through the memories and associations of the past, is one of the fine farms of the county, being equipped with excellent improvements and maintained under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Tappan is a stanch advocate of the principles and pol-

icies of the Republican party and is one of the public-spirited and influential citizens of his native township. He has served as township treasurer for twenty years, is a member of the board of directors of the county infirmary and has held other local offices of trust. In 1874 Mr. Tappan was united in marriage to Miss Martha D. Dunbar, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, May 31, 1846, being a daughter of Boyd and Rachel (Fitzsimmons) Dunbar, both native of Pennsylvania, whence they came to Ohio, first locating in Wayne county and coming to Fulton county in 1849, here passing the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Tappan are the parents of five children, namely: Walter R., Florence G., Robert A., Misca J. and Frank G. Florence is the wife of Frank H. Hogue, and Misca is the wife of Ira Rambo.

HERMAN M. TAPPAN is the owner of one of the valuable landed estates of Pike township, is a prominent and influential citizen and is a farmer and dairyman of progressive ideas and marked energy. He was born on the farm which is now his home, on the 15th of July, 1848, and is a son of Moses Q. and Hettie (Miller) Tappan, both of whom were born in Morris county, New Jersey—the former on the 1st of February, 1804, and the latter on the 16th of June, 1806. They were married in their native county, where they continued to reside until 1836, when they came to Ohio, locating in Toledo, where they remained until 1840, when, with their four children, they came to Fulton county and took up their residence on the farm now owned by the subject of this review, the land at the time having been covered with the native forest. The father instituted the work of reclaiming his farm and continued to reside on the same until his death, which occurred on the 27th of June, 1858; his wife passed away on the 16th of September, 1899. They became the parents of seven children, concerning whom the following brief record is incorporated: Quinby, who was born on the 25th of September, 1825, died in February, 1902; Jacob H., who was born on the 27th of November, 1827, is a resident of the city of Toledo; William R., who was born in April, 1830, died in May, 1905; Oakley died in childhood; Phineas K., who was born February 16, 1835; is a resident of Colorado; Nancy, who was born May 11, 1842, is the wife of Edward C. Sindel, of Winameg, Ohio; and Herman M., subject of this sketch, is the youngest of the children. Herman M. Tappan assisted in the reclaiming and cultivation of the home farm, and in addition to receiving the advantages of the district schools was enabled to attend school two years in the city of Toledo. He has made farming his life-work, and has been very successful in his operations, bringing to bear much energy and discrimination and thus securing the maximum returns from his efforts. His farm comprises two hundred and forty acres; the same has the best of improvements and is maintained under a high state of cultivation, and Mr. Tappan also finds dairying a profitable feature of his farm enterprise. In the same locality his son Walter own twenty acres, and he and his two sons conduct their farming operations together, and the results of

their efforts are indicated in the fine appearance of the farm and its live stock, buildings, etc. Mr. Tappan gives his support to the cause of the Republican party and is prominent in public affairs in his township. He served thirteen consecutive years as township clerk, was land-appraiser for the township in 1900, and was for nine years deputy State supervisor of elections. He was for several years president of the board of education of Pike township. He also served as secretary of The Fulton County Farmers Insurance Company for one year and refused re-election. His elder son served four years as township clerk and is the present treasurer of Pike township. On the 18th of January, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Tappan to Miss Harriet Wood, who was born in Medina county, Ohio, on the 15th of February, 1849, being a daughter of William and Laura Wood, who came to Fulton county in 1854, locating on a farm in Pike township, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying in July, 1900, and his wife passed to the life eternal on the 11th of November, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Tappan have two sons—Walter A., born October 27, 1870, and Erwin M., born February 3, 1879.

JESSE S. TAYLOR is numbered among the honored pioneers of Pike township and is now nearing the age of four-score years, being admirably preserved in body and physical powers and exemplifying the results of right living through the long years which represent his life span. He has the unqualified esteem of the community in which he has so long lived and labored to goodly ends, and is living practically retired, having retained a homestead of eighty acres out of his former large landed estate and having one of the fine places of this section of the county. Mr. Taylor comes of stanch old Puritan stock and claims the old Bay State as the place of his nativity, having been born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the 18th of January, 1828, and being a son of Orrin and Anna S. (Hall) Taylor, both of whom were likewise natives of New England. In 1836 Orrin Taylor came to what is now Fulton county, where he entered claim to three eighty-acre tracts of government land, the most of which was in Pike township. In 1850 he came with his family to this country and instituted the development of his land, becoming one of the successful and influential farmers of his day. He died on his home farm, in 1875, and his devoted wife passed away in 1883. He was a Republican in his political proclivities. Jesse S. Taylor was mainly reared to manhood in Ohio, where he received good educational advantages. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Fulton county, having been twenty-one years of age at the time, and for ten years thereafter he was a successful and popular teacher in the common schools of the county, and during the summer seasons he customarily gave his attention to farm work during this decade. Since retiring from the pedagogic profession Mr. Taylor has made farming and stock-raising his vocation, and he accumulated a fine landed estate of four hundred acres, to which he gave his supervision for many years, and the major of the tract still

remains in the possession of members of the family, to whom he has deeded the property, retaining in his fine homestead eighty acres, whose operation he still manages, though he has essentially retired from the active labors which marked so many years of his successful and honorable career. No man in the community is held in higher esteem, and he has wielded no slight influene in public affairs of a local nature. The political views of Mr. Taylor are indicated in the stanch allegiance he accords to the Republican party, and both he and his wife are valued members of the United Brethren church. In 1857 Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Harriet E. Knowles, who was born and reared in this county and who died in December, 1865, being survived by one daughter, Lillian E., who is now the wife of Solomon L. Valentine, of Wauseon, Ohio. On the 28th of December, 1869, Mr. Taylor married Mrs. Ellen N. Casson, who was born in the state of Georgia. Her first husband met his death while serving as a soldier in the Civil war, and she later came to Fulton county with her two sons. Of this second marriage no children have been born.

LUCIUS H. TAYLOR, a progressive farmer and popular citizen of Pike township, is a member of a family whose name has been identified with the annals of Fulton county for more than half a century, and the name has stood for all that is worthy in the various relations of life, the subject of this review being a representative of the third generation of the family in Fulton county. Orrin Taylor, who is to be designated as the founder of the family in the Buckeye State, was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, in 1789. In that State, in 1812, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Anna Hall, who was born in Connecticut, in 1795. They came to Ohio in 1831, locating in Portage county, and in 1836 he came to what is now Fulton county and secured three eighty-acre tracts of government land, in the midst of the virgin forest—two of the places being taken for his sons. In 1850 the family removed to this county, where Orrin Taylor and his noble wife passed the remainder of their lives, his death occurring on the old homestead farm, in 1875, and his wife passed to the life eternal in 1883. He held various offices of public trust, having been justice of the peace for twenty years, and having served as township treasurer after he was eighty years of age. He was a man of fine character and much ability and was prominent and influential in local affairs, commanding the unstinted repsect and confidence of all who knew him. Orrin and Anna Taylor became the parents of six sons and three daughters. Two of the sons were valiant soldiers of the Union during the Civil war, Luther having enlisted in the Tenth Ohio Cavalry and having met his death while on the field; James was a member of the Thirty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry. Three sons and one daughter are still living, namely: Lucius P., who was born in 1817; Mary Ann, who was born in 1825 and who is the widow of German Stanley; Jesse S., who is individually mentioned in the preceding review; and James, who was born in 1830. Lucius P., father of him whose name initiates

this review, is one of the venerable citizens and honored pioneers of Fulton county, where he has maintained his home since 1843, when he took up his abode on the farm where he now resides, the same having been the land secured in his name by his father. He was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the 15th of August, 1817, and was reared and edcuated in the old Bay State. He reclaimed his farm from the wilderness and has ever retained a strong hold upon the confidence and regard of the people of the community in which he has maintained his home for more than sixty years. In Summit county, Ohio, on the 13th of February, 1840, he was united in marriage to Miss Susanna M. Ozmun, who was born in Liverpool, Medina county, Ohio, on the 1st of March, 1815, and who remained his devoted and loved companion until her death, in 1892. They became the parents of three sons and six daughters, and one son and five of the daughters are still living, namely: Lucy A., who was born April 4, 1841; Emma, who was born February 20, 1848, and who is the wife of Milo Barnum: Ida, who was born February 4, 1850, and who is the wife of Edwin Harriott; Susetta, who was born November 9, 1853; Olive L., who was born December 29, 1855; and Lucius H., who is the immediate subject of this sketch. The two deceased sons are Orrin and Jesse T. The former was a loyal and efficient soldier in Company F, Sixty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, in the Civil war, and was killed in an engagement with the enemy about ten minutes before the surrender of General Lee. Jesse T. was a member of the same company and regiment, and he never recovered from the effects of his arduous service in the ranks, though he lived for many years after the war, his death having occurred on the 17th of November, 1903. The daughter Charlotte died at the age of six years. Lucius P. Taylor was originally a Whig in his political allegiance, but he has been identified with the Republican party from the time of its organization. He was township trustee at the time of the organization of Fulton county, and has held other local offices. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, of which his wife also was a devoted member. He has lived a life of signal honor and usefulness, and is well preserved in his mental and physical faculties, though he is eighty-eight years of age at the time of this writing, in 1905. He assisted in the building of the first government pier in the city of Cleveland. Lucius H. Taylor was born on the homestead farm, in Pike township, this county, on the 8th of November, 1858; in his youth he duly availed himself of the advantages afforded in the public schools of the locality, and he has never severed his allegiance to the industry of agriculture, of which he is a successful representative in his native township, where he has charge of the old homestead on which he was born and which is one of the valuable farms of the county. He is a Republican in politics and takes a deep interest in all that concerns the progress and prosperity of his home township and county. In 1893 he was united in marriage to Miss Cora B. Falor, who was born in Fulton county, on the 5th of October, 1873, being a daughter of Joseph and Mary M. Falor.

JOHN G. WELLS, a prominent liveryman of Wauseon and Archbold, was born in Ripley township, Holmes county, Ohio. He is the son of James and Nancy (Lee) Wells, both natives of Ohio. His grandfather, William Wells, was a native of Maryland, and a pioneer settler of Ripley township, Holmes county. The father of William Wells served in the Revolutionary war. James Wells was born in Ripley township, Holmes county, in 1819. In 1858 he removed to Fulton county and bought a farm in Clinton township, where he lived until 1886, the year of his death. His wife was the daughter of James Lee, a native of the same township, where he was one of the earliest settlers. The sketch of the Lee family is found in another part of this work. Only one child, the subject of this sketch, was born to James Wells and wife. John G. Wells was only six years old when he came with his parents to Clinton township, Fulton county. He was reared on the home farm and educated in the public schools of Fulton county. So well was he pleased with farm life that he chose farming as his avocation. In 1886 he removed to Kansas, where for twelve years he resided in Coffee and Osage counties, following his chosen calling. On his return to Wauseon, in 1898, he embarked in the livery business, which he has ever since so successfully conducted. His experience on the farm and his thorough knowledge of horses are of great assistance to him in the management of his business. His popularity is largely due to his readiness at all times to accommodate his many patrons, making only the most reasonable charges. He keeps nothing but good horses and the traveling public shows its appreciation of that fact by patronizing him liberally. John G. Wells is actively identified with the Modern Woodmen and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He married Miss Sophronia D. Murphy, of Seneca county, Ohio. Her mother was a native of Canada and she was the daughter of Robert and Arellia (Becox) Murphy, who came to Ohio from Canada, settling first in Seneca and afterwards in Fulton county. John G. Wells and wife have five children. They are: Curtis C., deceased; Clare B., a liveryman of Lima, Ohio; Ray M., a liveryman of Archbold; Robert G., of Wauseon; Howard, of the same city, and John L., deceased.

ADDISON BROOKS THOMPSON, a well-known business man of Delta, is a native of Fulton county and a representative of one of the earliest pioneer families of that county, his birth occurring on the parental farm, October 1, 1860. Here and in Delta his life has been spent in various lines of successful business endeavor. His father, Abraham B. Thompson, a native of Lincolnshire, England, was born March 5, 1831, and when an infant three months old was bereft of a mother's tender care, and a little over a year old when his father came to the United States, leaving behind three helpless children, who were entirely dependent upon the charities of relatives. In 1848 his father returned to England, and when he again

left for America he took Abraham, then a lad of seventeen, with him and established a home in Royalton township, Fulton county, where the son lived until he attained to his majority. His chief consideration when about to start out in life for himself was the acquirement of at least a fair business education. This he accomplished by working out by the month to earn the means to enable him to attend a school at Maumee City, only suspending his studies when his means were exhausted. At this time, when he realized so strongly the need of means to prosecute his studies at school, the California "gold fever" was rampant all over the country and young Thompson decided to seek his fortune in the far West. In 1854 he made the journey by way of the Nicaraguan route, but was prevented from landing for some time because of small-pox on ship-board. Upon landing he found himself entirely out of money, but this fact did not long discourage him. Borrowing thirty dollars from a friend he made his way into the mining districts with renewed hope. After enduring all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life and practicing the closest economy for four years he accumulated about two thousand dollars. In the fall of 1858 he returned to Ohio and invested his money in a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Amboy township, which he at once began to improve and cultivate. Abraham Thompson was one of the most prominent and progressive farmers of Amboy township, was honored with all of the township offices and for nine years served as county commissioner. In 1869 he erected suitable buildings on his farm and commenced the manufacture of cheese, in which industry he continued during the balance of his life-time, and which is now operated by his son, the subject of this sketch, who in fact has been interested in the plant since 1880, and since 1888 has been the business head of the industry. By the establishment of this industry the farmers of the community have been greatly benefited, the annual distribution of cash among them averaging for many years fifty thousand dollars. While a rival industry at Delta has diminished this amount, the volume of business transacted is still an important item of dairying interests. In 1875 he removed to York township, one half-mile north of Delta, and two years later erected an elegant residence on the place in which he lived until a short time before the death of his wife, when he built a handsome residence in Delta. He built an extensive cheese factory on this farm and operated it in connection with the one in Amboy township until 1883, when the latter was sold. While successful both as a farmer and manufacturer, he was notably so in the cheese industry, accumulating a comfortable fortune. The product of these factories, all of the very best quality, was marketed mostly in Toledo, O., and Adrian, Mich., although a fair proportion was used to supply the home demand. The home farm is owned and occupied by his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Miller, and the village home is the property of the other daughter, Mrs. Grandy. Abraham Thompson was an active and zealous member of the Masonic fraternity and attained to a high rank in the counsels of that time-honored organization. Whatever he found to do he did with all his might, and from 1863 until the day of his death he was a faithful adherent to the teachings of

Free Masonry. In his intercourse with men he was ever fair and honorable, and the passing of this venerable pioneer was the occasion of universal mourning. On November 27, 1859, he was married to Miss Susan Ann Powlesland, a native of Devonshire, England, who had accompanied her parents to this country in 1849. To this marriage five children were born. They are: Addison B.; Cara Dora, born May 18, 1862, now Mrs. J. W. Miller; Evaline Fancetta, the wife of Fred Grandy, and Ira J., who is married and lives at Swanton. His first wife having died in Delta, he chose as his second wife Mrs. Mary J. Huntington of Delta, who died in 1901. Addison Brooks Thompson is prominently associated with the business affairs of Delta and the surrounding country. He settled up the business of his father's large estate and distributed the property among the heirs on the most equitable conditions. His own personal interests being quite extensive, he is one of the busiest men in the county. Realizing the need of another bank in Delta, he succeeded by dint of constant agitation of the question in interesting other capitalists in the project, and in 1900 the Farmers National Bank of Delta was organized and incorporated with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. Since its organization it has paid regularly a semi-annual dividend of two per cent. and has a surplus capital of five thousand dollars beside, the stock being worth one hundred and thirty, and every dollar sold since the organization has realized more than par value. In addition to his banking business, Mr. Thompson is busy superintending his large farming and dairy interests. For about five years he was actively engaged in the mercantile business in Delta. Desiring a central location, where he might always be found by those wishing to do business with him, he accepted the agency of the Toledo and Indiana electric railway company at Delta when the road was first built, and he still holds that position. When twenty-one years old he became a member of Fulton Lodge, No. 248, Free and Accepted Masons. In 1890 he received the degrees in Octavius Waters Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and three years later became a member of the Toledo Commandery, Knights Templar. He and family are attendants at the services of the Presbyterian church, of which organization his wife is a member. In politics he is a Republican, as was his distinguished father before him, believing it to be the party of progress and sound government. Being a public-spirited and progressive citizen his efforts in favor of the advancement of public interests have always been felt in the community. On May 9, 1883, he was married to Miss Harriet R., the daughter of W. K. and Harriet D. Gilbert, of Delta, her ancestors being of English stock. W. K. Gilbert, a very prosperous business man in his life-time, is now deceased and his widow lives with her daughter, where she finds a hearty welcome, her presence adding cheer to the happy family. They are the parents of four children, three of whom are still living. They are: Arthur B., born in April, 1884, is a graduate of Delta high-school and at present a very successful teacher in the public schools; Winnie A., who was born in May, 1886, and died in November, 1894; Fred G., born in November, 1894, and Floyd E., born in October, 1896.

ELI THOMPSON, who maintains his home in the village of Fayette, is a veteran of the Civil war, and is a well-known and popular citizen, having been for nearly a quarter of a century employed as section-foreman on what is now the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. He was born in Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., December 17, 1833, and is a son of William and Mary (Campbell) Thompson, both of whom were likewise born in that same county of the old Keystone State, the original ancestors of the Thompson family in America having come from Scotland and settled in Berks county, Pa., prior to the War of the Revolution. The Campbell family also is of pure Scottish strain, and the original American representatives settled in New Jersey, near the Pennsylvania line, later removing over into the latter State, prior to the Revolution. William Thompson was the youngest in a family of nine children, and all are now deceased. In 1835 he came with his family to Ohio and settled in Knox county, where he worked at his trade, that of carpenter and joiner, for the following eleven years. In 1846 he returned to Northumberland county, Pa., where he remained until 1850, when he came again to Ohio, and located in Morrow county, whence, in 1853, he came to Fulton county, settling on a farm two and one-half miles south of Fayette, in Gorham township, and there remaining until his death, which occurred October 20, 1887, at which time he was nearly seventy-five years of age. His wife passed away in 1872, at the age of sixty-three years. Of their eight children Eli is the eldest; Alba died in 1855, aged twenty years; Elizabeth remains on the old homestead farm, never having married; Sarah is the wife of Charles Gorsuch, of Waldron, Hillsdale county, Mich.; Mary died in infancy; Phynanda became the wife of Frank Spencer, and she died in Fayette, Ohio, in 1901, her husband having previously died on a farm near Cleveland, O. William operates the old homestead farm; and Bartlett is a resident of Bryan, Williams county. William Thompson was a leader in the local ranks of the Democratic party for many years, and both he and his wife were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Eli Thompson secured his early educational training in the common schools of Pennsylvania and Ohio and also attended a select school for a time. As a young man he commenced work at the trade of carpenter and joiner, in Morrow county, Ohio, learning the trade under the direction of his father, with whom he was associated in this field of labor until the removal to Fulton county. Here Eli continued to work at his trade independently, and he also taught in the district schools of the county for three winter terms. In 1861 he was employed as clerk in a general store in Fayette, after which he returned to Pennsylvania for a visit. On the 1st of November, 1862, he there enlisted as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-third Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, in which he was forthwith made quartermaster-sergeant, in which office he continued until the close of his term of enlistment. He was with his regiment at Norfolk, Va., and after the battle of Gettysburg the command was attached to the Second Division of the Eleventh Corps of the

Army of the Potomac. He received his honorable discharge, August 10, 1863, and he then located in Pottsville, Pa., where he was employed three years as outside foreman of a colliery. In 1872 he came to Fayette, Fulton county, and in that year purchased his present attractive little homestead of fifteen acres, lying within the corporate limits of the town on the south side. The first three years he worked at his trade and he then entered the employ of the Canada and Chicago railroad, continuing with the line after the road became a part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, with which he has been section-foreman for thirty years, having served under five different track-masters and being one of the trusted employes of the system. He is an uncompromising Republican, takes a lively interest in public affairs, and he served four years as a member of the village council of Fayette. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for more than twenty years. October 25, 1863, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Mary A. Aregood, of Pottsville, Pa., in which State she was born and reared, and they have eight children, namely: William I., a resident of Elkhart, Ind.; Eli B., at the parental home; Joseph F., of Detroit, Mich.; Olive M., at the parental home; Osman A., likewise a member of the home circle; John H., of Delta, this county; Alva A., of Morenci, Mich.; and Sadie S., of Detroit, Mich.

IRA J. THOMPSON, a prominent manufacturer of Swanton, is a native of Royalton township, Fulton county, born May 10, 1868. He is a son of Abraham B. and Susan (Powlesland) Thompson, and a brother of Addison Brooks Thompson, of Delta, a full sketch of whose life and family history appears elsewhere in this work. Ira J. Thompson when seven years old accompanied his parents to the farm near Delta, where his early manhood years were spent. He received his education by attending the Delta public schools and Fayette Normal University. After attaining his majority he farmed the old homestead for six years and then purchased a farm of his own, located one half-mile north of it. Here he resided until 1900, when he leased the farm and removed to Swanton. For the next four years he was engaged in the transfer business. In the spring of 1905 he embarked in the business of manufacturing cement blocks for building purposes, a business that he has since conducted with marked success. Mr. Thompson is the inventor of a machine for mixing the sand and cement, by means of which the mixing process is more quickly as well as more thoroughly done than by hand. This machine is operated by the same gas-engine that pumps the water to wet the blocks and to make the mortar. The stock on hand and ready for use consists of about twenty-five hundred blocks, the daily capacity of the plant being three hundred blocks. In addition to his plant he also operates a steam wood-sawing outfit, and contemplates erecting a mill for grinding feed. Mr. Thompson is a Republican in politics and a member of Swanton Lodge, No. 555, Free and Accepted Masons. On December 25, 1890, he was wedded to Miss Ada E. Haynes, of Ai, the daughter of Jacob and Nancy

Haynes, early settlers of that locality. Mrs. Thompson was born in Fulton township December 14, 1864, where she was reared and educated. To these parents there have been born two interesting children. They are: Florence and Fern, both in school. By dint of close application to business and untiring energy Mr. Thompson has won success in life, notwithstanding the fact that he is still a comparatively young man.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, who is now living essentially retired in the village of Fayette, has been one of the prominent and successful farmers of Fulton county, and is known as a citizen of sterling character, possessing those dominating traits which ever distinguish the true Scotsman, though he has been a resident of the United States from his boyhood and is loyally appreciative of the institutions and privileges of our great republic. He was born in Cabrach Braes, Forbes parish, Tullynessel, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on the 1st of October, 1842, being a son of Alexander and Ann (Dow) Thomson, who were born and reared in that same parish, where the respective families had been established for many generations. In 1854, when Alexander, Jr., subject of this sketch, was twelve years of age, the parents immigrated to America, making Ashland county, Ohio, their destination. They arrived in New London, Huron county, on the 23d of October of that year, and there the father died the next day, as the result of an attack of cholera, which he contracted in Quebec, Canada, while en route, and he was sixty-three years of age at the time of his death. His devoted wife survived him by many years, passing to the "land o' the leal" in 1871, aged sixty-eight years. They became the parents of three sons, of whom Alexander alone survives. James, who was a soldier in Company A, Sixty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, in the Civil war, died at Pittsburg Landing, while in service, and is buried at Cairo, Ill.; William died in 1862, and his remains were laid to rest in Savannah, Ashland county, Ohio, beside those of his loved mother. Alexander Thomson, to whom this review is dedicated, passed his youth in Ashland and Richland counties, and such were the exigencies of time and conditions that his educational advantages were somewhat limited, though he had received excellent preliminary training in his native land. He has made good the handicap of his youth, however, and through well-directed reading and studious application, as well as through association with men and affairs, he has become a man of broad information, possessing an alert mentality and having all the canny originality of the stanch race from which he is sprung. He traveled for years in various Western States and territories, and in 1872 he located near Boydton, Mecklenburg county, Va., where he secured seven hundred and seventeen acres of land and engaged in farming. He thus continued until 1877, when he traded his Southern plantation for one hundred and sixty acres in Chesterfield township, Fulton county, Ohio, paying an additional consideration of two thousand dollars. He took up his residence on his new farm, which he greatly improved, making it one of the model places of the county

and being successful in his agricultural and stock-growing operations. He continued his residence on the homestead, which he still owns, until 1902, when he located in Fayette, where he has since lived retired. March 26, 1872, Mr. Thomson was united in marriage to Miss Mary McCombie Johnston, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tytler) Johnston, who were born in the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, and who came to America on the same ship as did the Thomson family. They also located in Richland county, Ohio, near Savannah, and there Mr. Johnston died May 9, 1881, aged seventy years, and his wife died May 22, 1901, at the venerable age of ninety years. Of their four children all are living. Following is a brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomson: They are the parents of three children: Anna is the wife of David Carey, of Decatur, Mich.; Margaret died at the age of two years; Lulu is the wife of Arthur Miller, of Fayette. Mr. Thomson is independent in his political views, supporting the measures and candidates meeting the approval of his judgment and taking an intelligent interest in the issues of the hour. Though never ambitious for office he has rendered effective service as trustee and assessor in Chesterfield township.

LYMAN A. TOMPKINS, M. D., after laboring long and faithfully in his chosen profession, in which he gained precedence as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Fulton county, is now living practically retired in the village of Metamora. The Doctor was born in Reed township, Seneca county, Ohio, on the 5th of February, 1841, a son of John and Julia (Jordan) Tompkins, both natives of Steuben county N. Y., where their marriage was solemnized and whence they removed to Seneca county, Ohio, about 1835, the father becoming one of the pioneer farmers of Reed township, where he reclaimed 120 acres of wild land, becoming one of the substantial and influential citizens of the county, where both he and his wife died. His father, William Tompkins, also a native of Steuben county, N. Y., removed to Seneca county, Ohio, about the same time, likewise reclaiming a farm, upon which he passed the residue of his life. Thus four generations of the family have been represented in the Buckeye State. Michael Jordan, maternal grandfather of the Doctor, was a farmer by vocation and passed his life in Steuben county, N. Y. The children of John and Julia (Jordan) Tompkins were as follows: Michael, Sally, Emeline, Betsey, Delos, Lois, William, Myron, Lyman A., Alfred, Margaret, and Ardella. Dr. Tompkins was reared to manhood in Seneca county, where he was accorded excellent educational advantages, having entered the Seneca County Academy, at Republic, after leaving the common schools, and having later continued his higher literary studies in Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, that county. While a student in this institution he also took up the study of medicine, under the direction of General Franklin, M.D., of Tiffin, an able representative of the Eclectic school of practice, and after leaving Heidelberg College Dr. Tompkins took a course of lectures in Miami Medical College, in Cincinnati, this being in the year 1866. In 1867 and 1869 he was a stu-

dent in the Physio-Medical College, in the same city, this institution representing a new and beneficent system of practice. In the last mentioned year he was exposed to small-pox and compelled to leave the city, but the college gave him an unlimited certificate to practice medicine, this being in every respect equal to a diploma. In 1871 he began the practice of his profession in Ai, Fulton county, where he was located for sixteen years, building up an extensive practice, ramifying through Fulton, Lucas, Wood, Seneca, Williams and Henry counties, Ohio, and extending into Lenawee county, Mich. At one time he was compelled to keep ten horses in order to meet the exigencies of his widely-extended practice, his stable thus having as large a complement of horses as did the average livery of Fulton county at that period. He gained the distinction of having the largest practice of all country physicians in the State, and his efforts were signally self-abnegating and faithful, no matter what personal discomfort and hardship he was called upon to endure when ministering to those in affliction and distress. In 1887 Dr. Tompkins located in Metamora, where he continued in active practice until 1892, when he felt justified in retiring, his labors having been protracted and arduous, and he has since given his attention principally to the supervision of his farming interests, owning one hundred and forty-seven acres of land, in Amboy township, Fulton county, and Richfield township, Lucas county. During the years of his active professional work the Doctor was a valued factor in the county, State and national conventions of the school of medicine of which he was so prominent and able an exponent, and he has done a large amount of work as examining physician for pensions and insurance. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican, but he has never manifested aught of ambition for public office. In 1869 he married Miss Rhoda A. Abbott, native of Vermont, who died in 1873, leaving one son, Abbott D. In 1874, the Doctor wedded Miss Lucy J. Merrill, whose death occurred in 1893. Arthur Lyman, the only child of this union, was graduated in the Fayette Normal University when but fifteen years of age, prior to which time he had accumulated $560 through his personal efforts. The faculty of Fayette University pronounced him the brightest student who had ever attended the institution, and his name is still mentioned there with the same mark of approbation. After leaving school he was cashier of a bank in Fayette for two years, when death cut short his promising life, his age at the time being seventeen years. In 1884 Dr. Tompkins married his present wife, whose maiden name was Mrs. Elizabeth B. Baker, daughter of Azariah and Harriett (Kennedy) Baker, and who was at the time a resident of Seneca county, Ohio. Mrs. Baker is a member of the Methodist church at Metamora, Ohio.

EDWARD VAUGHAN is one of the prosperous farmers and stock-growers of Fulton township and a member of one of the honored pioneer families of Fulton county, where nearly his entire life has been passed. The family history is entered in adequate detail in the sketch dedicated to his brother, James C. Vaughan, appearing

immediately following this review, and as ready reference may be made to the same a reincorporation of the data is not required at this juncture. Edward Vaughan was born at Ai, Fulton township, on the 4th of January, 1838, and is the son of Alexander and Rebecca (Jones) Vaughan, whose names are recalled with unqualified honor by all who knew them, for they were numbered among the sterling pioneers of this part of the county. Edward Vaughan was reared and educated in Fulton county, his scholastic advantages having been those of the pioneer schools, and he has been to a large extent actively identified with agricultural pursuits from his youth to the present, and has resided constantly in his native county except for a period of about six years, during which he resided in Tuscarawas county, being a boy at the time. November 5, 1861, Mr. Vaughan was united in marriage to Miss Jane Nobbs, a sister of John H. Nobbs, in whose personal sketch, on other pages of this volume, is given a family record. After his marriage Mr. Vaughan lived one year on a rented farm, after which he engaged in the general merchandise business in the village of Ai, continuing this enterprise for eight years and meeting with fair success. He then disposed of the store and business and purchased a farm, which now consists of one hundred acres, in the central part of Fulton township, giving his attention to the operation of the same for about thirty years, and he still owns the homestead, which is one of the finely-improved farms of the county. Since the death of his wife, which occurred in 1872, Mr. Vaughan has made his home during the greater portion of the intervening years with his son Ellis, a portion of the time residing on the homestead and for the past few years on his son's own farm, one mile west. The following is a brief record concerning the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan: Harvey, who married Miss Jennie Canfield, is a farmer in Fulton township; Clara is the wife of Howard E. Wilson, son of Matthew Wilson, of this township; Ellis H., who married Basha Anna Shufelt, and has a nice family of six children, is the owner of a good farm in Fulton township and is one of the progressive agriculturists and stock-growers of the county, and as before stated, his father now resides in his home; Edna is the widow of Ralph Herrick and now resides in Delta, this county, where she is educating her son and daughter; she owns a nice home in that village and also a good farm in Fulton township. In politics Mr. Vaughan has always been an active and uncompromising Republican, and he has been called upon to serve in various offices of public trust, including those of treasurer, trustee and assessor of Fulton township. He was made a Mason in early manhood, but has not been in active affiliation for many years past. He has never been identified with any religious body, though having a deep reverence for spiritual and ethical verities and ever striving to order his life according to the Golden Rule.

JAMES C. VAUGHAN, a retired farmer now residing at Swanton, was born in what is now Fulton township on August 30, 1835. He enjoys the distinction of being the first white child born in the

"disputed strip," then under the jurisdiction of the State of Michigan. The dispute over this strip of land, about ten miles wide, was peaceably settled and the territory became a part of Ohio in 1836. In history the threatened trouble is known as the "Ohio and Michigan War." The parents of James C. Vaughan were Alexander and Rebecca (Jones) Vaughan, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. James Vaughan, the father of Alexander Vaughan, was a native of Ireland and emigrated to Pennsylvania in an early day. Alexander Vaughan was born in Westmoreland county, of his native State, in 1800, and came to Ohio in 1818, first locating in Tuscarawas county, where he was married in 1827. In April, 1835, with his wife and two children, he removed to Fulton county and there entered government land, which he at once proceeded to clear and cultivate. At that time the territory now comprising Fulton county was a veritable wilderness, the only trading town being Maumee. He died at the age of forty-seven, and was survived by his widow, born in Stark county in 1812, who died at the age of sixty years. They were the parents of ten children, four of whom are now living. Those living are: Mary, now Mrs. Springer of Wauseon; James C.; Edward, a farmer of Fulton township, and Isabel, the wife of E. Bailey, a resident of Bronson, Mich. Two of the sons, James C. and Caleb J., deceased, were soldiers in the Union army. James C. Vaughan grew to manhood on the home farm and was educated in the common schools of the county and at Maumee, where he was a student for two years. He opened up a farm four miles north of Swanton. In 1864 he enlisted for a term of one hundred days in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio volunteer infantry and served in West Virginia one hundred and forty days before he was mustered out. Upon his election as a member of the board of county commissioners, in 1884, he sold his farm and retired from active farming. A part of the homestead is now the property of his eldest son. In politics he has always taken an active part, being recognized as a local leader of the Republican party. In addition to serving six years as commissioner, he has filled various offices in Swanton and Fulton township. He has been a Mason for forty years and has passed the principal chairs of Swanton Lodge, No. 555. While he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for a number of years, he is not at present affiliated with that order. For twenty-two years he has been actively identified with the Regular Baptist church. In March, 1860, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Harriet A. Taylor, who died in 1878, leaving six children, five of whom are yet living. They are: Jason W., a live stock dealer of Buffalo, N. Y.; Burton, who was killed by the cars in March, 1904; Cora, the wife of W. A. Scott, of Thomasville, Ala.; Carey, a meat-dealer of Swanton; Brent, and Harry. In 1880 he married his present wife, who was Miss Julia Tumey, a native of Ohio. To this union there have been born the following children: Bessie, the wife of John Lenehan, assistant cashier in the Bank of Swanton; Florence and Neva, both still at home.

JAMES H. WADDELL, M. D., is one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Fulton county, is established in the practice of his profession in Wauseon, and his ability and personal popularity are best attested by the success and prestige which he enjoys in one of the most exacting and responsible vocations to which a person may turn his attention. He has been the artificer of his own fortunes, gaining his education through individual effort and thus being the more deeply appreciative of the advantages which he gained. His early education was secured in the public schools, and was supplemented by careful, systematic study and general reading during the years of his minority, and finally he bent all his energies and efforts to the work of preparing himself for the medical profession. In 1869 he was graduated in the Charity Hospital Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, after a thorough course, marked by the closest application, and from this institution he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He engaged in practice at Lickton, Wabash county, Ind., immediately after his graduation, remaining there established in successful professional work until 1875, and in 1877 he decided to investigate more thoroughly the Homoeopathic system of medicine, with whose beneficent results he had become deeply impressed. He thus took a course in the Huron Hospital Homoeopathic Medical School, at Cleveland, Ohio, and since that time has been an able and successful exponent of this school of practice. In 1875 Dr. Waddell was united in marriage to Miss Florence A. Van Dorn, who was born in Belleville, Richland county, Ohio, and early in her married life she became deeply interested in her husband's professional work, and rendered most efficient aid in the capacity of nurse and general assistant. Finally she entered the Woman's Medical College, in St. Louis, Mo., in which well-ordered institution she was graduated on the 28th of March, 1880, since which time she has been actively associated with her husband in practice, being one of the leading woman practitioners of her native State. They took up their residence in Wauseon in 1878, and here their professional clientage is widely extended and of representative order. In 1885-6 Drs. James H. and Florence A. Waddell were matriculated in Hahnemann Medical College, in the city of Chicago, from which celebrated institution each received the ad eundum degree. James H. Waddell was born in Jelloway, Knox county, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1842, and is a son of Robert F. and Elizabeth (Critchfield) Waddell, the former of whom died at the age of forty-six years, at which time Dr. Waddell was a child of four years. The family early settled in Marietta, Ohio, coming from Pennsylvania and being numbered among the first pioneers of Washington county, Ohio. Dr. Charles F. Waddell, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, had the distinction of being the first white child born in the State of Ohio. He became one of the most eminent clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal church, being widely known throughout this and adjoining States, and also being an able physician, so that his labors among the pioneers were doubly valuable, since he ministered alike to their spiritual and physical necessities. The Critchfield family has been for several generations prom-

inent in the annals of the Buckeye State, representatives having been specially notable in the learned professions and in military affairs. The greater number of the present generation are residents of Knox county. The Van Dorn family, of which Dr. Florence A. Waddell is a representative, was early founded in Pennsylvania, whence the Ohio progenitors came to Richland county and became early settlers of Belleville. Her parents were Nathan and Mary Van Dorn. Dr. James H. Waddell is a stalwart and uncompromising Republican, and his father was a strong abolitionist during the climacteric era culminating in the Civil war, and the family home was a prominent station on the historic "underground railway." October 14, 1861, Dr. Waddell enlisted in Company E, Twentieth Ohio volunteer infantry, in which he served three years, taking part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Iuka, Holly Springs, and Raymond, Miss., in which last named he was wounded, May 12, 1863, and on the 24th of the same month he was taken prisoner, remaining captive under the Confederate authorities until July 8, 1864, when he was paroled and sent to the North, remaining in parole camp, at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, until his exchange was effected, in November, 1864. By reason of his wounds he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, in which he served until the expiration of his term of enlistment, at Indianapolis, Ind., receiving his discharge October 17, 1864. Dr. Waddell has been a member of the board of pension examiners of Fulton county since March, 1897, and has continuously served as secretary of the board. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity. Drs. James H. and Florence A. Waddell have no children. They are not only prominent in the professional circles of the county and State but also in the social life of the community, and their friends are in number equal to their acquaintances.

SYLVANUS WALTER, a retired farmer of Archbold, was born in Marion, Marion county, Ohio, March 23, 1843. He is the son of John and Tama (Stevens) Walter, the former a native of Catawissa, Pa., and the latter of Schenectady, N. Y. John Walter, the grandfather of Sylvanus Walter, spent his life in Marion. John Walter, in 1848, removed with his family to Huron county, O., and, locating on a farm eight miles south of Norwalk, followed general farming. In 1858 he removed to Clinton township, Fulton county, where he died in 1885, aged eighty-three years. His widow, now eighty-five years old, resides in Michigan. To John Walter and wife seven children were born, as follows: Abigail (deceased), the wife of Benjamin F. Milly, who died in Indiana in 1884; Sylvanus, the subject of this sketch; Alexander, of Midland county, Mich.; George, who died in 1899; Mary, the wife of L. A. Baker, of Alma, Mich.; Elva, who died in 1866, and Adaline, who died in infancy in Huron county. Sylvanus Walter received his education in the public schools of his youth and remained with his father until eighteen years old, when he enlisted at Wauseon, in Company H of the One Hundredth Ohio volunteer infantry. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the

Tennessee, under the command of General Burnside, taking an active part in the battle and siege of Knoxville. After having been surrounded for twenty-one days by General Longstreet, his regiment was engaged in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, where on June 17, 1864, he received a gunshot wound in the side and was sent to the hospitals of Chattanooga and Nashville. Returning to his command on November 30, he was present at the battles of Franklin and Nashville. Then the regiment joined the army of General Sherman at Wilmington, N. C., and took part in the battle of Greensboro, where Johnston surrendered. On June 22, 1865, Mr. Walter was mustered out of the service at Greensboro and arrived at his home on July 4th. He followed farming in Clinton township until 1874, when he bought a farm of one hundred and ten acres one-half mile south of Archbold and remained there until April 29, 1904, when he retired from active work. In politics he has always been an active Democrat, having held the offices of justice of the peace and assessor of German township, each for two terms, that of census enumerator in 1880 and at present that of assessor of Archbold. He is a member of the Wauseon Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On February 12, 1875, he was unitel in marriage to Miss Emma Yager, a native of Fulton county and the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Mountz) Yager, both natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio and settled first in Columbiana county and, in 1860, in Napoleon, where the former died, October 1, 1871, aged seventy-one years, and the latter, May 5, 1891, aged fifty-nine years. To Sylvanus Walter and his wife there have been born four children. They are: Alice, the wife of Nevin Hoffman, of Stryker, O.; Henry, a resident of Norwalk, O.; Owen, of Kokomo, Ind.; and Russell, who is still at home attending the public schools.

ORLANDO O. WALTERS, one of the leading farmers and stockgrowers of Fulton township and one of the influential and honored citizens of the county, is specially deserving of consideration in a publication of the province assigned to the one at hand. He was born in Pike township, this county, on the 17th of June, 1849, and is the sixth child and son of Joseph and Susan (Dull) Walters. Joseph Walters was born in Harrison county, Ohio, where his parents located on their removal from Pennsylvania, and he was there reared and educated. About 1837 he came to Fulton county, first locating in Pike township, where he secured land and engaged in farming. He finally sold this property and removed to York township, where he remained until 1864, when he removed to Dover township. Here both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. She died when about sixty-five years of age and he was eighty-two years old when he was called to his eternal rest. They were folk of sterling attributes and never lacked the esteem and confidence of those with whom they came in contact, and their names merit a place of honor on the roll of the worthy pioneers of Fulton county. They became the parents of nine children, only four of whom are living. Melinda,

the eldest, is the wife of Milo Eldridge, of Spring Hill, this county; Orlando is the immediate subject of this sketch; Henry D. is a farmer of Chesterfield township; George W. is a dealer in hardware and agricultural implements at Spring Hill; Samuel and Jacob died while serving their country as Union soldiers in the Civil war, the latter dying as a result of wounds received in the battle of Nashville. Orlando Walters secured his educational discipline in the common schools of York township, and he initiated his independent career as a farmer in Dover township, whither his parents had removed. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age, when, in 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Huffmire, who was born in Dover township, being a daughter of Abraham and Sarah E. Huffmire, who were numbered among the honored pioneers of this section of Ohio. Of the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Walters the eldest, a son, died in infancy. Lulu Viola is the wife of Albert Griesinger, son of George Griesinger, of whom personal mention is made on another page. William Harley, who is a progressive young farmer of Fulton township, married Miss Herma Merrill, daughter of Frank C. Merrill, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Etta Melinda remains at the parental home, being one of the popular young ladies of the township and having considerable musical talent. After his marriage Mr. Walters located on a small farm near Spring Hill, where he remained seven years, after which he passed two years on the old homestead farm of his parents. In 1882 he purchased one hundred and six acres in Section 7, Fulton township, and this tract comprises his present finely improved homestead, which is one of the best farms in the township, and which represents the tangible results of his own well directed efforts, since he has been the artificer of his own fortunes. He cleared thirty-five acres of timber land and afterward provided a thorough system of ditch and tile drainage on his entire farm, whose fertility is now of the highest order. In 1895 Mr. Walters erected his handsome brick residence, at a cost of three thousand dollars, and in 1903, the farm was still farther enhanced in value through the building of a large double barn, thirty-six by sixty-two feet in dimensions in the main, with a wing thirty-six by forty-eight feet, and the roof is self-supporting. The barn represents an expenditure of about twenty-five hundred dollars and is one of the best in this section. Mr. Walters raises horses, cattle and hogs, devoting special attention to the last mentioned stock, and in addition to the diversified crops customarily raised in this locality he raises large crops of potatoes each year, having machinery for both planting and digging. He is a man of broad views and progressive ideas, and has made his farming industry transcend the functions of old grooves, so that he realized from each department the maximum returns, and he is ever ready to adopt new devices or methods for facilitating the work. He and his wife are valued members of Berry Grange, No. 1111, and in politics he is a stalwart Republican, has served two terms as township trustee, and has held other local offices. In 1902 he was elected infirmary director of Fulton county, having also charge of the poor in Swan Creek, Amboy and Royalton

townships, and he was re-elected to this office in 1905, his services in the connection having been earnest and effective. He is an influential factor in the ranks of his party contingent in the county, is one of the stanch advocates of Republican principles and policies, and he has the esteem and good-will of all who know him.

CHESTER R. P. WALTZ, postmaster and general manager of the Atlas Printing Company, of Delta, was born in Knox county, Ohio, March 6, 1867. He is the son of E. L. and Lucinda (Pinkley) Waltz, both natives of Ohio. E. L. Waltz is a native of Tuscarawas county, and spent his early life in the mercantile business in Jelloway, Knox county, and Weston, O. At the former place he served as secretary of the Farmers' Home Insurance Company for about ten years, and as postmaster under the administration of President Lincoln. In 1876 he removed to Delta, where he started the first newspaper in the town, called the Delta Avalanche, the first issue making its appearance February 22, 1876. Since that date he has spent five years in Jelloway, attending to the insurance business, with which he was there connected. Returning to Delta in June, 1885, he purchased the Avalanche, which he had previously sold, and established the Delta Atlas, one of the oldest and decidedly the strongest paper published in Fulton county. The policy of the paper has always been conservative. It has the unique record of never having solicited a subscription or of having offered a premium, preferring that the financial standing of the paper should depend wholly on its merits. E. L. Waltz is the editor, and his son, Chester, is the general manager. Chester R. P. Waltz grew to manhood in Delta, receiving a liberal education in its public schools. For four years he was connected with a dry-goods establishment in Jelloway. When the Delta Atlas was founded he took an interest in that company, and now holds the responsible position of general manager, for which he is eminently fitted, being a skilled mechanic and a thorough job-printer. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster by President McKinley and reappointed by President Roosevelt, and is still serving in that capacity. Mr. Waltz is at present the principal officer of Fulton Lodge, No. 248, Free and Accepted Masons, and holds membership in Octavius Waters Chapter, No. 154, Royal Arch Masons, in the Toledo Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar, and in Delta Lodge, No. 199, Knights of Pythias. In religious affairs he and his wife are actively identified with the Presbyterian church, of which organization he is a trustee and Sunday School superintendent. In politics he takes a deep interest, being a stanch Republican. In 1891 he was wedded to Miss Grace Richardson, a daughter of Robert Richardson, of Wauseon. They are the parents of two interesting children, Kathryn Florence and Richard Rinard, aged respectively eleven and three years.

GEORGE W. WATKINS is another of those worthy citizens who were born and reared in Fulton county and have here upborne the high reputation of a name honored in the county from the early pio-

neer days, and his also has been the wisdom to hold tenaciously and effectively to the great basic industry of agriculture, through connection with which he has met with a measure of success which stands to his credit and which can not be other than a source of gratification to him. He is one of the representative farmers of Fulton township and not far-distant from his present fine homestead, in the same township, was the parental home in which he made his debut in the drama of life, on the 25th of November, 1846. He is a son of Wesley and Catherine (Fesler) Watkins, the former of whom was born in Wayne county, Ohio, February 23, 1816, and the latter was born in Pennsylvania, January 3, 1825. Their marriage was solemnized in Fulton county, in January, 1846, and they became the parents of six children, of whom George W. was the first born. Julius Alonzo, born February 13, 1848, died September 20, 1878; Thomas, born August 8, 1851, is a successful farmer of Pike township; Lewis C., born May 21, 1856, is identified with railroading operations in the South; William W., born January 24, 1861, is a resident of Nebraska and is a railroad man; Libbie Jane, born September 19, 1863, is the wife of Thomas H. Fraker, a farmer near Delta, Fulton county. The honored father died on the farm now owned by his eldest son, on the 24th of September, 1869, and his wife died September 16, 1889. They were well-known pioneers of the county, where they lived lives of signal honor and usefulness and where they held the unqualified esteem of all who knew them. George W. Watkins was educated in the district schools of his native township, where he has maintained his home from the time of his birth, and he has been continuously associated with the work of the old homestead farm, of which he became the owner in 1880, having purchased the interests of the other heirs. In politics Mr. Watkins was originally a Democrat, but in 1884 he transferred his allegiance to the Prohibition party, whose cause he supported for a number of years by ballot and influence, and in the election of 1904 he exercised his franchise in support of the Republican candidates, National and State. As touching the genealogy of Mr. Watkins it may be said that his grandfather, Christopher Watkins, was one of four brothers, and his brother Robert came to Fulton county in the early '30s, securing, in association with his son, Christopher, one thousand acres of land in Fulton and Pike townships. March 20, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of George W. Watkins and Miss Mary E. Biddle, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, May 23, 1854, being the youngest of the children of George and Nancy (Lawrence) Biddle, the former of whom was born in Wayne county, and the latter in Pennsylvania, the respective dates of nativity having been March 11, 1808, and January 25, 1813. Mr. and Mrs. Biddle were married in Wayne county whence they came to Fulton county in 1860, locating on a farm near Delta, and they passed the closing years of their lives in York township, the father passing away in August, 1878, and the mother was summoned to the life eternal, August 21, 1902. Concerning the children the following brief data are entered: Henry, born January 4, 1833, died December 5, 1888; Nancy, born September 9, 1835, is the wife of

Adam Geitgey, a farmer of Wayne county; Rachel, born December 18, 1837, is the wife of Simon Snyder, of Delta; Benjamin, born April 28, 1840, is a resident of Toledo; Jacob, born February 5, 1843, died in Delta, February 7, 1885; John L., born March 21, 1846, resides in Delta; Samuel, born November 11, 1848, died in infancy; George W., born November 23, 1851, is a resident of Clinton township; and Mary E., the youngest, is the wife of Mr. Watkins. Floyd B., the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, was born September 30, 1881, and is associated with his father in the work and management of the home farm. October 4, 1904, he married Miss Pearl McQuillin, who was born and reared in this county, and the daughter of John B. and Clara (Simson) McQuillin.

MICHAEL F. WEBER, a prosperous farmer and highly-respected citizen of Swan Creek township, is a native of Switzerland, born in Merishausen, Canton of Schaffhansen, March 24, 1833. In 1846 he emigrated to the United States with his parents, George and Elizabeth (Meyer) Weber, and two sisters, landing at New York City. The voyage, begun at Havre, France, was made in a sailing vessel and consumed fifty days, the passengers suffering greatly because of the scarcity of food occasioned by the protracted trip. After a stay of twelve days in the metropolis the family proceeded by boat to Buffalo by way of Albany, from Buffalo by way of Lake Erie to Toledo, O., and from there by canal to Maumee. The parental home was finally established in German township, Fulton (then Lucas) county. Here Mr. Weber's parents ended their days, the father dying at the age of sixty-eight and the mother at eighty-two. To these parents there were born four children, one son and three daughters, as follows: Anna, who died in Switzerland; Mary, who married Jacob Zeigler, of Maumee, and died at the age of twenty-eight years; Elizabeth, who died at the age of fifteen years; and the subject of this sketch. Michael F. Weber spent his young manhood days helping to clear and improve the parental farm, working each day from four o'clock in the morning until dark. The land was mostly covered with heavy timber, of little or no value at that time. He received his education in Switzerland. His attendance at school in this country was limited to three weeks at one time when a felon on one of his hands disabled him from cutting timber. Mr. Weber has always given all of his time and attention to agricultural pursuits and has met with unusual success. In 1890 he purchased a farm in Spencer township, Lucas county, and there resided until May 17, 1904, when his residence and contents were destroyed by fire. With the exception of these four years he has spent all of his life since coming to America in Fulton county. After the loss of his home he bought a handsome residence and a small farm near Swanton, where he now resides. Prior to the Civil war he was a Democrat, but since that time he has given his support to the Republican party. Although he did not enlist in the army, he contributed liberally by his means to the suppression of the Rebellion. In religious belief Mr. Weber, together with his family, is affiliated with the Ger-

man Baptist church. Generous and liberal-hearted, he has always shown a readiness to come promptly to the rescue of those in distress. At the age of twenty-one years he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Zeigler, a sister of his brother-in-law. To this union six children were born, all living. They are: Mary, George, John, Lydia, Arnold and Sarah. His first wife dying in 1883, he later married Miss Maggie Shudel, a native of Switzerland, who came to Amerca with her parents in childhood. She is the daughter of Ulrich and Anna (Weber) Shudel, the parents of eight children, seven of whom are yet living. Their names follow: Barbara; George, who died in 1871, aged twenty years; Anna, William, Mary, Maggie, Jacob and John. Of the eight children born to the second marriage of Mr. Weber six are now living. The names of the children are: Anna, Dina, Rhoda, Emil, Freda, Paul, Gideon and Benjamin, the last two deceased.

VIRGIL W. WEEKS is not only one of the leading farmers of Pike township, but he is one of the brave "boys in blue" who represented Fulton county in the Union ranks during the greatest civil war known in the annals of history. Mr. Weeks was born in Seneca county, Ohio, on the 2d of December, 1841, and is a son of David and Rebecca (McCarty) Weeks, the former of whom was born in New Jersey and the latter in Ohio. The father was a cooper by trade, and followed the same as a vocation for many years, having also become the owner of a good farm in Fulton county, whither he came from Seneca county in 1848. He passed the closing years of his life in Wauseon, as did also his wife, and both are interred in the cemetery at that place, a large portion of the tract having been cleared by him in the early days, and he selected the lot in which rest the mortal remains of both himself and his loved wife. David Weeks was a strong abolitionist in the crucial days leading up to the Civil war, and he was a conductor on the famous "underground railway," through whose beneficent operation many poor slaves were assisted to freedom. The subject of this sketch aided his father in this work, having transported a number of fugitive slaves from the station in Pike township to the one in the River Raisin or Quaker settlement. Two of his brothers also served in the Union ranks, as members of Ohio regiments, Rhinaldo L., who is now a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana; and Bruno L., who died in Andersonville prison. Virgil W. Weeks was reared to manhood in Fulton county, and duly availed himself of the advantages of the graded schools of Wauseon, where were numbered among his classmates many who later attained prominence in this and other States of the Union. Mr. Weeks responded to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers to aid in suppressing the Rebellion. On the 17th of April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Fourteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he proceeded to West Virginia, where his first experience in active warfare was in the engagement at Philippi, on the 3d of June, 1861. He later took part in the conflicts at Laurel Hill and Cheat River, remaining at the front until the expiration of his three months' term

of enlistment. He then re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company K, Thirty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, in which he served three years, having been made corporal of his company. He received his honorable discharge, by reason of the expiration of term of service, on the 31st of January, 1863, but forthwith veteranized, becoming a member of the same company and regiment, with which he continued in service until the close of the war, receiving his final discharge as second duty sergeant, on the 12th of July, 1865, after having made a record as a faithful and gallant soldier, and having been an active participant in many of the important battles of the great conflict. While he was never confined to the hospital during his term of service, he was wounded at Hoover's Gap, a cannon ball passing under him so close to his right hip that it has ever since been partially paralyzed. He never recovered from the effects of this injury, in recognition of which he receives a liberal government pension. After victory had crowned the Union arms Mr. Weeks returned home, and soon afterward, on the 31st of October, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Ruth A. Fewlass, who was born in Fulton county, on the 21st of February, 1840, being a daughter of William and Caroline (Trowbridge) Fewlass, who were numbered among the sterling pioneers of the county. Mr. Fewlass was a native of England and came to America when a young man, and he first came to Fulton county in 1836, taking up his permanent residence here two years later. He became one of the extensive farmers and wealthy and influential citizens of the county, where he owned two hundred and seven acres of land, much of which he reclaimed from the virgin forest. He passed the closing years of his life in the village of Delta, where he died on the 1st of September, 1884; the mother of Mrs. Weeks died in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Weeks have six children, namely: David, George, Ada, William, Emma and Caddie C. Emma is the wife of Justin Bartlett, a successful farmer of this county. Caddie C., who is the wife of Charles Prentiss, is one of the successful and popular teachers of Fulton county, having taught twenty-six terms in the public schools and having been a student in the normal school at Fayette, this county. Mr. Weeks is a stalwart Republican and he has served as constable; was for twelve years incumbent of the office of justice of the peace, and for two terms was township assessor. He is one of the appreciative and valued members of McQuillin Post, No. 171, Grand Army of the Republic, at Delta, of which he is the present senior vice-commander. Mr. Weeks at the present time is entering upon his second term as justice of the peace, having been elected on November 7, 1905, by a large majority.

CAPTAIN JOHN A. WEIR, local manager of the Northwestern Ohio Telephone Exchange, of Swanton, was born at Waterloo, DeKalb county, Ind., February 3, 1868. He is the son of William and Elizabeth A. (Detrich) Weir, the former a native of Blantyre, Scotland, and the latter of Pennsylvania. His grandparents were Alexander and Mary (Orr) Weir, both born in Blantyre. William Weir emigrated to the United States in 1854, when a young man, and lo-

cated in Waterloo, Ind., where he was married. Since the year 1855, with the exception of three and one-half years spent in the army, he has operated a cooperage establishment in Wauseon, where he and his wife are now living. Of a family of ten children that have been born to them nine are alive. Those living are: Capt. John A.; Jennie, married; Mary Alice, married; Catherine, single; Bessie, married; Libbie Pet, married; Frank R., Charles and Howard, single. Capt. John A. Weir was educated in the Wauseon schools. He learned the cooperage business and followed this occupation until September, 1897. In 1893 he became prominently connected with the Ohio State militia, assisting in organizing Company G, of the Sixteenth Ohio State Militia. Until 1896 he held the position of first lieutenant and then was promoted to the captaincy. On April 25, 1898, the regiment was mustered into the United States service as the Sixth Ohio volunteer infantry and Captain Weir still remained at the head of his company. After serving for thirteen months in the Spanish-American war, at Chickamauga Park and in Cuba, he was mustered out on August 28, 1899, the company disbanding. Since then he has not given any further attention to military affairs. Returning to Wauseon he engaged in telephone construction work, spending two years in West Virginia. In 1901 he came to Swanton in the capacity of local manager of the Northwestern Ohio Telephone Exchange at that place. He is prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the military rank of the former organization and the Encampment of the latter. In politics he is a Republican. Capt. John A. Weir was married in Wauseon on May 25, 1888, to Miss Mary A. Fankhauser, of Fulton county. To this union two children have been born. They are: William and Clyde. Mrs. Weir is descended from German ancestors, her father and mother being natives of Germany.

ELIZER B. WELCH.—On the fine homestead farm on which he now resides, in Chesterfield township, Mr. Welch was born, on the 18th of February, 1845, but at that time the appearance of the place was far different than at present, since this section was then scarcely more than a sylvan wilderness, and the dwelling in which he made his debut in the drama of life was a primitive log-cabin of the kind common to the pioneer days. He is a son of James and Amy (Clark) Welch, and his father came from one of the Eastern States to Ohio in an early day, being one of the first settlers in what is now Chesterfield township, Fulton county, where he secured a tract of government land, heavily timbered, and the Indians of the vicinity assisted him in erecting his log-cabin. The father reclaimed much of his land to cultivation, being the owner of two hundred and forty acres of the best land in Chesterfield township at the time of his death, in 1855. Amy (Clark) Welch was born in the State of New York, and accompanied her parents on their immigration to the wilds of Fulton county, Ohio, where she was married. Her father, George P. Clark, was one of the pioneer farmers of Chesterfield township, where his

wife died, and he passed the closing years of his life in Morenci, Mich. James and Amy (Clark) Welch became the parents of four children: Mary J. is the widow of Joel Briggs, who died about 1885, and she resides on her homestead farm, in Chesterfield township; Elizabeth, the wife of Sidney S. Beatty, of Morenci, Mich., died in Ann Arbor, that State, May 3, 1905; Elizer B. is the subject of this sketch; and Chester is a resident of Morenci, Mich. The present residence of the mother is Morenci, Mich. Elizer B. Welch was reared on the old pioneer homestead, and had such educational privileges as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period, and he has made farming his life vocation, and has made a distinctive success in his chosen field of endeavor. He now owns and operates eighty acres of the old homestead on which he was born, and is also the owner of another excellent farm, of one hundred and twenty acres, in section 10, Chesterfield township, about one and one-fourth miles northwest of his residence place. He improved the second farm with good buildings and has reclaimed a considerable portion of it from a wild state. The political support of Mr. Welch is accorded, without reservation, to the Democratic party; he is essentially progressive and public-spirited, and he has served in minor offices of local order. In a fraternal way he is identified with the Grange. December 30, 1868, Mr. Welch was married to Miss Harriet M. Rogers, the nuptial ceremony being performed in Morenci, Mich., by Rev. John T. Hankinson. Mrs. Welch was born in Fulton county, December 1, 1847, and is a daughter of Leonard and Harriet Gillmore Rogers, both of whom were born in the State of New York, and their marriage was solemnized in Fulton county. Mrs. Rogers died, near Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1853, and her husband long survived her, dying in the State of Washington, March 30, 1902, at a venerable age. He was a blacksmith by trade, but devoted the greater part of his active career to farming. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers became the parents of six children: Otis C. resides in the State of Washington; William P. is a resident of Missouri; George W. resides in Adrian, Mich.; Harriet M. is the wife of the subject of this review; Mary J. resides in Hillsdale county, Mich.; and Mary is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Welch have four children: James L., who was born February 27, 1870, was married, March 25, 1891, to Miss Minnie E. Baxter, and he is now engaged in the banking business in Lawrene, Mich., Van Buren county; Lillie A. was born January 29, 1872, and is now the wife of Charles VanVorce, of Seneca township, Lenawee county, Mich.; Charles C., born October 30, 1883, is in Canada as a railroad employe; and Jennie E., born May 4, 1887, remains at the parental home.

WILLIAM W. WHETSTONE, who is engaged in the general merchandise business at Zone, Franklin township, has built up an excellent trade and is one of the popular citizens of this section of Fulton county. He was born in Pioneer, Williams county, on the 9th of May, 1864, and is a son of William and Louisa (Heynes) Whetstone, the former of whom was born in Mercer county, Ohio, and the latter

in Akron, Summit county. The parents of William Whetstone were numbered among the pioneers of Mercer county, having come to Ohio from the State of Pennsylvania. William Whetstone was engaged in farming in Mercer county until about 1862, when he removed to Williams county, where he was engaged in farming for a number of years, later removing to Defiance county. He and his wife are now residents of Beaverton, Galdwin county, Mich. Of their six children William W. is the eldest; Ida is the wife of James Hutchinson, of Gladwin, Mich.; Daniel is a resident of Defiance county, Ohio; Charles is deceased; George resides in Defiance county; Ernest resides in Montana; and Mary remains at the parental home. William W. Whetstone was four years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Defiance county, in whose public schools he secured excellent educational advantages. He initiated his independent career by identifying himself with the construction work on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, remaining thus employed for a period of five years. He then came to Fulton county, being employed on a farm near Wauseon for one year, and for the following three years he was employed by the month as a farm hand in Franklin township. In 1893 he purchased a farm in this township, and in 1902 he bought another, in the same township. He has sold a portion of his land but still retains one hundred acres. He has also done considerable contracting and building in this county. In the spring of 1905 he purchased the general store of William Gunsaullus, at Zone, and he carries a good stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, clothing, etc., so that he is enabled to meet the demands of his large and constantly increasing patronage. On the 28th of February, 1890, Mr. Whetstone was united in marriage to Miss Alice Ely, who was born and reared in Franklin township, being a daughter of the late Campbell Ely, who was an honored pioneer of Fulton county. Mr. and Mrs. Whetstone have one child, Guy. Mr. Whetstone is held in high esteem in his home community, and this fact is evidenced by his being in tenure of the office of trustee of Franklin township. He is a Democrat in his political adherency and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

ENOS WELLS, one of the honored citizens and venerable pioneers of Clinton township, where he is the owner of a valuable farm, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, on the 11th of November, 1829. He is a son of Moses Wells, who was born in the State of Maryland, in 1788, and who came to Ohio in 1809, first locating in Wayne county and later removing to Holmes county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In that county was solemnized his marriage to Miss Kernhappoch Gorsuch, and in 1850 he came with his family to Fulton county, where he purchased a quarter-section of land, in Clinton township, securing the tract from the government, and he eventually added to the area of his landed estate until he had three hundred and twenty acres, the major portion of which he reclaimed from the virgin forest, developing one of the best farms in the locality. He and his wife continued residents of Fulton county until death, and their names

merit a place on the roll of the sterling pioneers of this favored section of the old Buckeye state. Of their family of fourteen children only four are now living, the subject of this sketch being the eldest of the number. Leonard W. is a resident of the State of Colorado; Charles N. maintains his home in Kansas City, Missouri; and Lucy Ann is the wife of James Hodgsboon, of Wauseon, Fulton county, Ohio. Enos Wells was reared and educated in Holmes county, where he grew up to the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm, and his educational advantages were those afforded in the somewhat primitive schools of the locality and period. He was about twenty-one years of age at the time of the family removal to Fulton county, and here he rendered yeoman service in connection with the reclaiming of the homestead farm and in the erection of the necessary buildings, and he also aided in the construction of the early roads throughout this section of the county, said highways being mostly of the primitive corduroy type. His present homestead, which is well-improved and under effective cultivation, comprises eighty-five acres, and its practical operation is carried on by his eldest son. Mr. Wells is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, with which he has been identified from practically the time of its organization, and he has ever shown a loyal interest in the welfare of the township and county to whose development and progress he has contributed in no small degree. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, in which he has held the office of elder for more than a score of years. On the 6th of April, 1856, Mr. Wells was united in marriage to Miss Jane Tedrow, daughter of Isaac Tedrow, one of the sterling pioneers of Fulton county. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Wells the following brief record is entered: David N., who was born on the 4th of July, 1857, has charge of his father's farm and is also the owner of a well-improved farm of eighty acres in Putnam county. He married Miss Della A. Miley, daughter of Matthias Miley, member of one of the old and honored families of Fulton county. David N. Wells is a Republican in his political proclivities and in a fraternal way is identified with the lodge of the Knights of Pythias in Wauseon. Delilah Elzina, who was born April 22, 1860, is the wife of Jerome Loveland, at one time a prominent business man of Toledo, Ohio, but now a contractor and builder at Tedrow, Ohio. Mary E., born in 1863, is the wife of George Carl, of Shreve, Wayne county. Lucy Annetta, born September 11, 1866, is deceased. Lily Alice, born in 1869, is the wife of Edward Bayes, a successful farmer of Fulton county. Verna C., born July 7, 1872, is deceased. William W., born March 12, 1875, married Miss Cora Conway, and they reside in Kibbie, Michigan, where he is a representative merchant.

GEORGE R. WHITEHORNE, who was a prominent dealer in clothing and gents' furnishings at Delta, was born at Archbold, Fulton county, July 15, 1865. He is the son of Myron and Mary (Williams) Whitehorne, both natives of New York State, whose ancestors lived in England, Scotland and Ireland. His maternal grandfather, Henry F. Williams, was one of the first settlers of the territory now embraced

in Northwestern Ohio. He was the builder of the first passenger boat operated on the Maumee river. In hunting and trapping he was not excelled by any other party in that country, and his wife was equally expert in marksmanship. He was quite noted in his day as a man of education and ability and assisted in surveying the lines between Ohio and Michigan and between Ohio and Indiana. Myron Whitehorne served for three and one-half years in the Union army during the Civil war and was a prisoner at Andersonville for more than a year. While General Sherman's campaign against Atlanta was in progress the Confederate authorities thought it best to remove some of the prisoners from Andersonville to Macon for safe-keeping, and while in transit Mr. Whitehorne with one companion escaped from the box-car in which they were confined and for fourteen days subsisted on such things as they could find in the fields and woods before they reached the Union lines. Of twenty-one soldiers captured at the time he was taken he saw nineteen carried out of camp dead. After the war he engaged in the hardware business, which business is now operated by his sons. He and wife were the parents of four sons and one daughter. They are: Olney J., the owner of a feed and livery establishment at Toledo, O.; George R., subject of this sketch; Frank, living at home; Bertha, still at home, and Wellington B., who lost his life in the Spanish-American war. Myron Whitehorne died at Archbold in September, 1901, having outlived his wife two years. George R. Whitehorne grew to manhood at Archbold, where he graduated from the high school. After taking a course in the commercial department of the Fayette, O., Normal he taught school two years. At the age of nineteen he was chosen bookkeeper in the store of which his father was a partner. August 15, 1893, he came to Delta and formed a partnership with J. M. Longnecker in the clothing business. He is a Past Master of Fulton Lodge, No. 248, Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Octavius Waters Chapter, No. 154, Royal Arch Masons, of the Toledo, O., Commandery, and of No. 320 Scottish Rite Consistory at Cleveland. In politics he is a stanch Republican, but in no sense an aspirant to political office. His service on the Archbold board of education proves that he is interested in school affairs. While working in his father's store he was married to Miss Ida P. Zimmerman, a daughter of Simon Zimmerman of Delta, one of the oldest and most highly respected families of Fulton county. One child has blessed this union, Hugh Carr, a lad eight years old. Close application to business, sound business sense and untiring energy have enabled Mr. Whitehorne to win success in business.

JULIUS C. WHITEHORNE, who stands at the head of the well-known hardware firm of Whitehorne Brothers, of Archbold, has long been identified with the business life of Fulton county and was associated intimately with his older brother, Myron, until the latter's death, and the original firm name is still retained. In the memoir of his brother, appearing immediately following this one, due data in regard to the family genealogy are given, and also details regarding the busi-

ness career of the two brothers, so that reference may well be made to the article mentioned, as supplementing this brief review of the career of Julius C. He was born in Pittsfield township, Hillsdale county, Michigan, September 12, 1842, and is a son of Robinson and Mary M. (Treadwell) Whitehorne, who were numbered among the very early settlers of that locality, where they continued to reside until summoned to the life eternal. Mr. Whitehorne passed his boyhood days on the home farm, and after duly attending the district schools availed himself of the advantages of the high school at Hudson, Mich. In 1863 he came to Ohio and began teaching in the public schools of Archbold, and when his brother Myron returned from his service as a soldier in the Civil war they here engaged in the milling business. After two years Julius C. rented his interest in the mill to his brother and for the ensuing three years gave his attention to teaching. Thereafter he was again identified with the milling enterprise until 1882, when he and his brother engaged in the hardware business, which has since been successfully continued, the concern being one of the most important of the sort in this part of the county and controlling a large and representative patronage. Julius C. Whitehorne is an enterprising business man and a liberal and loyal citizen, taking a deep interest in local affairs of a public nature, and doing all in his power to further the general welfare of the community. April 12, 1864, Mr. Whitehorne was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Maria Terpening, a daughter of Peter and Lavina Terpening, who were well known citizens of Hudson, Mich.

MYRON WHITEHORNE, who died at his home in Archbold, on the 20th of September, 1901, at the age of sixty-seven years and twelve days, was one of the most honored citizens and prominent business men of this place, was a veteran of the Civil war and was a member of the well-known firm of Whitehorne Brothers, general hardware merchants, the business still being conducted under the title mentioned. He was born at Adrian, Lenawee county, Mich., on the 8th of September, 1834, and was a son of Robinson H. and Mary Martha (Treadwell) Whitehorne, the former of whom was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., July 12, 1806, and he came to Michigan about 1834, some three years prior to the admission of the State to the Union, becoming one of the honored pioneers of the southern part of that commonwealth, where his principal vocation was farming. In earlier years he was engaged in teaching at intervals and he also studied medicine, though he never engaged in active practice. Both he and his wife died in Michigan, the latter also having been born in the State of New York. Both attained venerable age and left the heritage of worthy lives and worthy deeds. Robinson H. Whitehorne early settled in Hillsdale county, Mich., and was the first justice of the peace in Pittsfield township, having taken up one hundred and twenty acres of government land, which he reclaimed from the wilderness, and he remained resident of Hillsdale county until his death, which occurred March 15, 1889, his devoted wife having passed away July 25, 1870. Of their son, Julius C., so long associated with his brother Myron in

business, an individual sketch appears immediately preceding this one. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil war Myron Whitehorne was a resident of Fulton county, having come here from Michigan and identified himself with business enterprises. At Wauseon, on the 18th of July, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front and did well his part as a valiant and loyal soldier. September 27, 1863, at Mud Run, near Chickamauga, he was captured by the enemy, and thereafter he languished in the prisons at Rome and Atlanta, Ga., and later in Libby, Pemberton, Danville and Andersonville prisons, finally making his escape by jumping from a moving train, between Macon and Andersonville. He rejoined his regiment, September 27, 1864, and received his honorable discharge, at Nashville, Tenn., on the 13th of the following September. After the close of his military career he returned to Fulton county, where he engaged in the milling business, in company with his brother Julius C, at Archbold He was identified with this enterprise until 1882, and the brothers also operated stave and heading mills at Archbold and at Portland, Ind. In 1882 they engaged in the general hardware and implement business, closing out their other interests, and they built up the fine business which has ever since been conducted under the firm name of Whitehorne Brothers, the hardware establishment being well-equipped and conducted according to the highest business principles Myron Whitehorne was a man of the most unbending integrity and stood as a type of loyal and public-spirited citizenship, commanding the high regard of all who knew him. In a fraternal way he was identified with the Grand Army of the Republic. January 1, 1859, Mr. Whitehorne was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Williams, who was born in Lockport, N. Y., May 1, 1841, a daughter of Henry F. and Mary (Robinson) Williams, who were likewise natives of that State, whence they came to Fulton county, Ohio, in 1848, Mr. Williams becoming one of the prosperous farmers of German township. He passed the closing years of his life in Archbold, where he died, March 25, 1884, his wife surviving him by a few years. They became the parents of four children, namely: Mary M., wife of the subject of this memoir; George W., who met his death in the Civil war; Jemima, the wife of Daniel Monteith, of Toledo; and Elizabeth J., who married Allen McWayne and died in California. Mrs. Whitehorne preceded her husband into eternal rest, her death occurring April 4, 1899. Six children were born of their union. Olney J., born December 13, 1860, is engaged in the livery business in Toledo. George R., born July 15, 1865, is engaged in mercantile business at Delta, Fulton county; he married Miss Ida O. Zimmerman, and they have one son, Hugh C. Byron J., born October 15, 1866, died April 29, 1871. Frank H., born April 26, 1869, is practically his father's successor in the firm of Whitehorne Brothers, in Archbold. Bertha A., born January 21, 1874, remains at the old home in this village. Wellington B., born June 9, 1880, died in the division hospital at Knoxville, Tenn., September 7, 1898. At Delta, Fulton county, January 20, 1897, he enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, and May 12, 1898,

with his regiment, he was mustered into the volunteer ranks for service in the Spanish-American war. He had the attributes of the ideal soldier, but he was attacked by fever which brought to him the end of the mortal life, in the very flush and power of his noble young manhood. All his comrades mourned his loss, and those to whom he was linked by family ties felt the most poignant grief, though realizing that he had died at the post of duty and patriotism, as truly as though he had fallen in battle.

ISAAC WILEY is the owner of one of the fine farmsteads of Fulton township, and when it is stated that he has resided on the place from the time he was about four years of age until the present—representing more than half a century—and that within these years has never been absent from the farm more than three consecutive weeks at any one time, it will be understood that the homestead is doubly endeared to him through the memories and associations of the past. Mr. Wiley was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., on the 24th of October, 1850, and is a son of Robert and Maria (Walters) Wiley, both of whom were natives of that same county where they maintained their home until 1851, when, with their three children, they came to Fulton county, and in 1854 they located upon the farm now owned and occupied by their son Isaac, who was about a year old at the time of the removal from the old Keystone State. The original purchase was a tract of eighty acres of wild land, and this the honored father reclaimed and improved, and on the homestead both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. He was born March 4, 1809. His death occurred January 6, 1887, and his devoted wife passed away November 24, 1881, at the age of sixty-two years. Three children were born to them after the removal to Fulton county, and of the total of six only two are now living: Rebecca, the eldest, died at the age of sixteen years; Henry was two years old at time of death, and died on the homestead now owned by Mr. Wiley; Isaac was the next in order of birth; John died at the age of fourteen years; two died in infancy; Susan, wife of Harrison Hamp, died near Swanton, this county, January 7, 1904, leaving no children; and Sarah was the wife of Eli Winchell, who died on October 30, 1905, at North Adams, Hillsdale county, Mich. Isaac Wiley, as already intimated, was reared on the home farm, in whose operations he began to assist when a boy, and in the early days he attended the pioneer log school-house, making the best use of the advantages afforded him. January 7, 1871, Mr. Wiley was married to Miss Ivey Hamp, a sister of Harrison Hamp, previously mentioned in this article. She was born within a mile of her present home, on the 27th of April, 1852, and is a daughter of John and Rebecca (Norris) Hamp. John Hamp was born in Ohio, whither his parents came from Germany, where two of their children were born. They located in Fulton township, Fulton county, in the early '30's, being numbered among the sterling pioneers of this locality, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Ivey Hamp, mother of John, attained the extremely venerable age of one hundred and seven years. John and

Rebecca Hamp became the parents of three sons and six daughters: Catherine is the wife of George Sheffer, and they reside near Ai, Fulton township; Ivey, wife of Mr. Wiley, was the second child; John, born July 15, 1853, died October 6, 1865; Mary Jane is the wife of Wanton Eddy, of Harvey, Ill.; Harrison is a prosperous farmer of Fulton township; William is a resident of Swanton; Elizabeth is the wife of Thomas Lace, of Hudson, Mich.; Emeline died in infancy, in 1862; and Margaret Ellen, born in 1864, died December 6, 1879. John Hamp, father of these children, was born May 26, 1827, and is now residing on a farm in Williams county. His wife, who was born June 4, 1831, died April 23, 1887. Jacob Hamp, father of John, served with fidelity as a Continental soldier during the War of the Revolution, having been a member of a New York regiment. Reverting also to the Wiley genealogy, it may be stated that Robert Wiley, father of the subject of this review, was twice married, his first wife dying a number of years prior to his removal to Ohio. Of the children of the first marriage two sons and one daughter attained maturity. William died in Los Angeles, Cal. Lemuel, the other son, served five years in the regular army of the United States, having been identified with the frontier warfare against the Indians and having still been in the army at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. After his discharge from the regular army he enlisted as a volunteer, and thus included in his service the entire period of the Rebellion, having been twice wounded and once taken prisoner. He is now living in the State of Oregon. Mrs. Jemima Russell, daughter of Robert Wiley by his first marriage, died in Lucas county, Ohio. Isaac and Ivey (Hamp) Wiley have two children. The elder, Lyman Eugene, a successful farmer of Fulton township, married Miss Mabel Fraker, and to their only son has been given the name of Fraker. Minnie, the younger child of Mr. Wiley, is the wife of George Percival, son of William Percival, elsewhere mentioned in this publication. They have one son, Homer. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley's marriage was solemnized in their present residence, and he has always lived on the old homestead farm, having come into possession of the same partly through inheritance and partly through purchase. The well improved place comprises eighty acres purchased by his father in 1854; it is under a high state of cultivation, and he also gives considerable attention to the raising of an excellent grade of live stock, being recognized as a man of discriminating business judgment, reliability and marked enterprise. Mr. Wiley has been a supporter of the Republican party from the time of attaining his majority, and in earlier years was somewhat active in the local party work, though never seeking office. He still takes a definite interest in the cause of the party, and is public-spirited in his attitude. He served eleven years as school director, and within this period did much to further local educational interests. In July, 1874, Mr. Wiley became a member of Swanton Lodge, No. 528, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in the same he has passed the principal official stations. Both he and his wife are also identified with the allied organization, Fern Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, and she is also affiliated with the Rathbone Sisters, an adjunct of the Knights

of Pythias, of which her son is a member, and she is also a member of the Woman's Relief Corps of Swanton. She is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

EDWARD EVERETT WILLIAMS, of Wauseon, probate judge of Fulton county, a descendant of one of the pioneers of that county, was born in Clinton township in 1864. He is the son of Jeremiah M. and Matilda (Biddle) Williams, both natives of Ohio. Jeremiah M. Williams was born near Tiffin, Seneca county, O., in 1822, and when twelve years old came with his father, Elisha Williams, and his two brothers, John H. and Burt, and his sister, Mrs. Thomas Lingle, to Clinton township in 1834. Here he grew to manhood and took an active part in local affairs, serving as township trustee for some years. His wife, Matilda Williams, was the daughter of Samuel Biddle who came to York township, Fulton county, from Wayne county. He was deeply interested in township affairs and served as justice of the peace for a number of years. Edward Everett Williams, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of Fulton county, being a graduate of the Wauseon high school. He remained on the farm until he embarked in the grocery business at Archbold, Fulton county, which business he conducted successfully for two and one-half years, when he sold it. For seven years he served as deputy probate judge of Fulton county. So well did he perform the duties of his office that in 1899 the people elected him to the office of probate judge, a just recognition of the ability that he displayed while serving as deputy. Three years later he was re-elected and he is now serving in that capacity. In him the people realize that they have an impartial judge and a man who has the moral courage to do what is right, regardless of the cost. To fill this important office successfully executive ability of no mean order and a ripened judgment are required, both of which qualities Judge Williams possesses. He is Worshipful Master of Wauseon Lodge, No. 349, Free and Accepted Masons, and a Knight Templar. He married Miss Alice B. Meeks, the daughter of William J. Meeks, Jr., and Mary J. (Cornell) Meeks. William J. Meeks, Jr., was born in Wayne county, April 4, 1832, and married Mary Jane Cornell. They had the following children: Flora B.; Albert M.; James, deceased; Franklin and Alice B., who is the wife of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Meeks was one of the leaders of the Democratic party of Fulton county. President Cleveland recognizing his worth, appointed him postmaster of Wauseon, in which he was serving at the time of his death, in 1885. His father, William J. Meeks, Sr., was born in Fairfield county, O., in 1800, and died in Fulton county in 1875. Mary Jane (Cornell) Meeks was the daughter of James Cornell, Jr., and Margaret (Baggs) Cornell. James Cornell, Jr., was born in Trenton, N. J., January 26, 1805, and come to Fulton county in 1837, being one of the pioneer settlers of Clinton township. His prominence in public affairs is shown by the fact that he served as county commissioner for three terms. He died at his home aged seventy-nine years. His father, James Cornell, Sr., together with four brothers settled in Man-

hattan Island, N. Y. Ezra Cornell, the founder of Cornell university, was the son of one of these brothers and a first cousin of James Cornell, Jr., of Fulton county. Margaret (Baggs) Cornell was the daughter of John and Nancy Jane (Wright) Baggs, of Somerset county, Pa., who located in Holmes county, O., where John Baggs died in 1846. Thomas Baggs, the brother of John, settled in Clinton township in 1836. They were the sons of Jewell A. and Nancy (McWilliams) Baggs. Jewell A. Baggs, a civil engineer and a Methodist minister, came with his brother, Hugh, from Scotland and settled in Somerset county, Pa., in 1755.

JOHN WILLIAMS (deceased), one of the pioneer settlers of Fulton county, was born July 20, 1814, and died at the homestead on January 23, 1890, aged seventy-five and one-half years. When twenty years old he came with his parents to what is now Fulton county and spent his early life in the avocations of a pioneer, for which he was well fitted, being strong and robust. The first farm that he opened was located two and one-half miles northeast of Delta, where he lived for many years. In 1849 he made the overland trip to California, and, after meeting with marked success in his search for gold, returned to Ohio and opened up another farm three miles east of Delta, where he spent the remainder of his life. John Williams was very prominent in the organization of Fulton county and was a useful citizen throughout his long residence there. His life was spent in agricultural pursuits, in which he was unusually successful. He could truthfully boast of having cleared more land than any other man in the county. On September 14, 1840, he was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Norton, daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Gamble) Norton, and their union was blessed with ten children. They are: Emily, now Mrs. Fashbaugh, a resident of Colorado; David, a farmer of Delta; Elsie (deceased), who was the wife of John Westbrook; Phoebe, now Mrs. George Westbrook, residing on the homestead; Sarah, the wife of John N. Petersen of Delta; John, a farmer of Swan Creek township; George, a farmer near Delta; Anson, a railroad man, a resident of Toledo, Ohio; Ida, who died at the age of seven years, and Lovina, who died in her second year. His widow is still living and makes her home with Mrs. Petersen, her daughter. John N. Petersen, the son-in-law of the subject of this sketch, was born in New York City July 30, 1852. He is the son of John Jacob and Sophia (Winkleseth) Petersen, both natives of Germany, the former having been born in Houston, near Denmark, and the latter in Bremen. They were married in New York City, whence they removed to Ohio during the early part of the Civil war, locating on a farm east of Delta. Afterwards they removed to a farm in Fulton township, where the father died, October 22, 1892, aged seventy-eight years. His widow is still living on the homestead at the age of eighty-two years. They were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, all living and married. They are: John N., the eldest; Anna, now Mrs. Wallace Smith, a resident of Paulding county, O.; Theresa, now Mrs. Eugene Wales of Swanton; Henry H.,

section foreman on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway at Wauseon; and William B., living with his mother on the homestead. John N. Petersen grew to manhood on a farm, receiving a fair common school education. In public affairs he has always taken a deep interest. So well does he stand in his community that he was elected township assessor on the Democratic ticket, notwithstanding the township is strongly Republican. He is a member of Fulton Lodge, No. 248, Free and Accepted Masons, of Lodge No. 199, Knights of Pythias, and has also been an Odd Fellow; having passed the official chairs of Swanton Lodge in that organization, as well as that of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. and Mrs. Petersen are both members of the adjunct order of the Knights of Pythias, known as the Rathbone Sisters, the name of the lodge being Thirza Temple No. 189, Delta, Ohio. Mr. Petersen is also a member of the Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, No. 122, at Delta. In 1880 he was wedded to Miss Sarah R. Williams, daughter of John and Elizabeth A. (Norton) Williams, and their union was blessed with two children: Ocie E., the wife of Jacob F. Perkins, a farmer and contractor, of this county, and they have one daughter, Grace Elizabeth; Opal L., the younger daughter, is now attending the Delta schools.

ANSON WILLSON is another of the enterprising and progressive citizens who are exemplifying the attractive possibilities offered in connection with the agricultural industry in Fulton county, being the owner of a well-improved landed estate in Amboy township, and he is a scion of one of the well-known pioneer families of Fulton township. He was born on the 3d of February, 1845, and is a son of Martin and Jane (Fullerton) Willson, the former born in Clark county, Ohio, and the latter in York county, Pa. The paternal grandfather, Nathan Willson, was a native of New York State, and became one of the earliest settlers of Pike township, Fulton county, Ohio, where he took up his residence in 1834. He secured a tract of government land and reclaimed a goodly portion of the same from the native wilds, becoming one of the influential pioneers of that section and there continuing to reside until his death, his wife also dying on the old homestead. They became the parents of three children—Martin, Emira and Catharine. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Robert Fullerton, who came from Pennsylvania and settled in Swanton township, Lucas county, Ohio, about 1840, being there engaged in farming until his death. Martin Willson, who is eighty-eight years of age (1905), has been a resident of Fulton county since 1834, and he has continuously resided on the old homestead, in Fulton township, which he secured from the government more than an half-century ago, having cleared and improved the farm and being one of the most venerable and honored pioneer citizens of that section. His devoted wife is dead, having passed away in 1901. They became the parents of seven children, namely: Anson, Eliza, Frank, Mary, Lucius, Howard and Nettie. Eliza became the wife of Wallace Ford and is now deceased; Frank also is deceased; Mary, became the wife of Dr. Elmer Tompkins and is deceased; and Nettie is the deceased wife of

Oliver Manley. Anson Willson was reared on the old home farm, in Fulton township, and contributing his quota to its work, he was accorded good educational advantages, having first attended the local schools and having thereafter continued his studies in Adrian College, in Adrian, Mich. He was successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools for twelve winter terms, and he continued his residence in Fulton township until 1882, when he removed to Amboy township and took up his residence on eighty acres of unimproved land, having purchased the property in 1876. He has here developed one of the valuable farms of the township, having erected good buildings and having brought the greater portion of the place under effective cultivation. He exercises his franchise in support of the principles of the Republican party, has served two terms as trustee of Amboy township and is now serving his second term as justice of the peace, and he is also a member of the school-board of what is known as the Amboy-Fulton special district. Prior to his removal to Amboy township he was incumbent of the office of clerk of Fulton township for two terms. May 12, 1870, Mr. Willson wedded Miss Susannah Stout, daughter of Samuel and Amanda (Johnson) Stout, of Fulton township, and the two children of this union are Burton, who is engaged in teaching school and farming on the homestead; and Gertrude, who is the wife of Samuel Shug, of Amboy township.

VALENTINE WINSLOW is a type of those progressive and energetic farmers who have brought about the magnificent development of the agricultural resources of Fulton county, and he is numbered among the representative farmers and stock-growers of Pike township, where his entire life has been passed. He was born on the farm which is now his home, the date of his nativity having been March 20, 1843, and he is a son of Valentine and Lydia Ann (Welch) Winslow. His father was born in Lewis county, New York, in 1804, and at the age of fifteen years, in company with his brother Martin, who was thirteen years of age at the time, he came to Ohio, making the trip in a one-horse wagon and in due time arriving at their destination, the home of Willard Gunn, at Waterville, Lucas county. This journey was accomplished in the year 1818, so that the youthful brothers became pioneers of the Buckeye State. In the winter of 1832, Mr. Winslow took up his residence on the farm now owned by his son and namesake, the subject of this sketch. The place was in the midst of the virgin forest and no improvements had been made on the same, the nearest house having been at Swanton, nine miles distant. He developed his farm and became one of the honored citizens of the county, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring on the homestead, in 1857, and his wife passed away in 1860. Valentine Winslow, Sr., endured the hardships and deprivations incident to the pioneer epoch in this section, which is now marked by opulent prosperity, and he labored faithfully in making a home in the wilderness. At the time of the great meteoric shower, in 1832, he and Garry Miller were sleeping at night under their wagon, in Pike township, and he awoke to witness the beautiful phenomenon, forthwith rousing his

companion and assuring him that the stars were "playing tag." In 1834 he utilized his ox-team and wagon in bearing the corpse of an Indian to the grave, having maintained friendly relations with the red men who still remained in this locality. The subject of this sketch was afforded the advantages of the somewhat primitive schools of his native township, and was reared on the homestead farm, assisting in its reclamation and improvement, and his vocation throughout life has been that of farming, in connection with which he has met with a due measure of success. In 1861 he purchased the interests of the other heirs in the old homestead, to whose operation he has since given his undivided attention. He has a finely improved and very productive farm of one hundred and forty acres and is one of the substantial farmers and popular citizens of the township whose development he has witnessed and aided. He is a Republican in his political proclivities. In 1864 Mr. Winslow was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Koder, who was born in Ashland county, Ohio, on May 27th, 1838, and who came with her parents, George and Mary (Stout) Koder, to Fulton county in 1846, her father dying in 1885 and her mother in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow have three children—Lizzy, who is the wife of Daniel Casey; Minnie, who is the wife of Willard Winslow; and George, who is associated with his father in the operation of the home farm.

OSCAR J. WISMAN, D.D.S., a prominent and highly-successful dentist of Delta, is a descendant of a family that on his father's side has long been established on the American continent and whose maternal ancestors originally came to Pennsylvania from Germany. He is the son of Eli and Mary (Lesnet) Wisman, both natives of Ohio. Eli T. Wisman was born in Knox county, O., in 1844, and for a number of years was actively engaged in farming. He served through the Civil war as a member of Company K of the One hundred and fifteenth Ohio volunteer infantry. At present he is engaged in the United States mail service in the capacity of carrier. He and wife, who was born in Williams county, in 1846, are the parents of five children. They are: Eva; Jennie, the wife of Jay Wilkins of Montpelier, O.; Myra, now Mrs. Lawrence Bollinger of Montpelier; Lula, still at home, and Oscar J. Dr. Oscar J. Wisman was born in Kiddville, Sullivan county, Mo., January 19, 1871. He received his elementary education in the country schools of Williams county and of Montpelier, and he is a graduate of the teachers' course at the Commercial college of Fayette, O., Normal University. After graduating he taught for one year and then was engaged for four years in the hardware business. In 1898 he entered the Northwestern Dental college of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1901. He began the practice of his profession at Delta on May 7, of the same year. Until quite recently he was the only dentist in Delta. The result of his push and enterprise is a large and lucrative practice which extends to all parts of the county. Dr. Wisman is a member of Fulton Lodge, No. 248, Free and Accepted Masons and of the Modern Woodmen of America, and with his wife a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics the Doctor is a

stanch Republican, in which matter he follows his ancestral line. While Dr. Wisman commands a very extensive practice he and his most estimable wife enjoy high social relations in the beautiful little city that they have chosen as their home.

EMIRA WILLSON, a venerable resident of the village of Swanton, where he is now living retired, was long engaged in agricultural pursuits in Fulton township, and is a man to whom has been ever accorded the uniform confidence and respect of his fellow men. He was born in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, on the 11th of June, 1819, and is a son of Nathan and Margaret (Potter) Willson, both of whom were born and reared in the State of New York, their marriage having been solemnized in Genesee county, whence they came to Ohio about the year 1815, having two children at the time. They settled first in Clark county and later removed to Geauga county, where they remained about ten years, at the expiration of which, in 1833, they came to Fulton county, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the father having been a skilled mechanic but having devoted the greater portion of his active career to farming. He died in 1840, and his wife passed away in 1844. Of their seven children only three attained years of maturity, namely: Katherine, who died of consumption, in 1835, hers having been the first grave made on Etna Ridge, where her parents had settled two years previously; Martin, who is about eighty-eight years of age at the present time, 1905, resides on the farm where he settled when first coming to Fulton county, two miles west of the village of Ai; and Emira, subject of this sketch, is about two years younger, both brothers being hale and hearty. Emira Willson received a common-school education, and was about fourteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Fulton county, where he has ever since maintained his home. He has cleared and otherwise improved three good farms in Fulton township, and there he still owns one hundred and thirty acres, near the old family homestead. In 1892 Mr. Willson removed to Swanton, where he had previously purchased a nice little place of about seventeen acres, improved with a good residence and other buildings, and here he has since lived essentially retired, enjoying the just rewards of his many former years of toil and earnest application. Mr. Willson has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for forty years, having been initiated as an entered apprentice in the lodge at Delta, this county, and having been a charter member of the lodge at Swanton, to which he was admitted. He is also a member of the Masonic Relief association of Ohio. He cast his first presidential vote in 1840, his ballot was given in support of William Henry Harrison, and later it was his privilege to vote for the grandson, General Benjamin Harrison, for the same office. He has followed the fortunes of the Republican party from the time of its organization to the present, having previously been an adherent of the Whig party. He has never sought office, but has been called upon by his fellow-citizens to serve in various local preferments, having been elected without solicitation or effort on his own part. The Willson family was here during the

so-called Ohio and Michigan war, resulting from the dispute as to the boundary line, and Mr. Willson heard the only firing that was indulged in by the contending parties during that trouble. Indians were in evidence in this section for several years after he came to the county, and they were peaceable and hospitable as a rule. When the Willson family located in what is now Fulton county, in 1833, there were only three other families here resident, those of Valentine Winslow, Euretus Knight and David Hobart, but to-day the township is one of the most populous and opulent in the county. January 13, 1842, Mr. Willson was united in marriage to Miss Almira Browning, who was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1821, and whose death occurred on the 8th of December, 1902. Three children were born of this union. William, the eldest, enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio volunteer infantry, at the time of the Civil war, and died while in the service, as a result of disease, having been twenty years of age. George, the second son, resides on the homestead farm of his father, in Fulton township. He married Miss Lucetta Munger, of Delta, and they have two children—Byron, who is married and is associated in the operation of the home farm, and Minnie, who is the wife of Eugene Penney, a successful farmer of the same township. Emma Jane, the youngest of the three children, became the wife of Ambrose Sidney Eldred, who was born in Kalamazoo county, Mich., and who was a soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer infantry during the War of the Rebellion. He died in 1892, no children surviving him. Mr. Eldred was a farmer of Fulton county during his residence here. In 1882 he sold his farm, in Pike township, after which he resided in Ashland county for three years. In 1885 he went to Western Kansas, where he was engaged in the general merchandise trade for five years, at the expiration of which he returned to Fulton county, passing the closing days of his life on the Willson homestead, west of the village of Ai. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Eldred has remained at the paternal home, and is the loving and devoted companion of her venerable father.

JONATHAN R. WISE has improved and owns one of the valuable farm properties of Gorham township, and is one of the most progressive agriculturists and stock-growers of this section. He was born near Shelby, Richland county, Ohio, on the 28th of April, 1845, and is a son of Jacob and Lydia (Hibbard) Wise, both of whom were representatives of stanch old Pennsylvania stock, and the former was born in Schuylkill county and the latter in Crawford county of the old Keystone State. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this review was Leonard Wise, a pioneer farmer of Pennsylvania and one who was an active participant in several of the early conflicts with the Indians. In 1840 Jacob Wise removed with his family to Richland county, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming until 1847, when he came to Fulton county, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of heavily-timbered land in Gorham township, about three and one-half miles northwest of the present attractive little city of Fayette. He reclaimed a good farm from the virgin wilds, and there remained until

he was summoned to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," his death occurring in July, 1873, at which time he was seventy-three years of age. He was twice married. By the first marriage there were six children, and by the second there were four. His widow of the second marriage survived him by more than a decade, passing away October 17, 1885, and the remains of both rest in the cemetery at Fayette. Of the ten children of the two marriages six are now living. Jonathan R. Wise was about two years of age at the time of his parents' removal to the pioneer farmstead in Gorham township, where he was reared to manhood, early beginning to assist in the reclaiming and cultivation of the place, and his educational advantages were confined to the somewhat primitive common schools of the locality and period. In 1871 he began farming on his own responsibility, finally removing to Michigan, where he remained five years. In 1880 he purchased his present homestead farm, which comprises the northeast quarter of Section 34, Gorham township, and he also owns eighty acres in Section 4, same township, having cleared much of his land from the wild state and having developed one of the best places to be found in this section of the county, and he has erected substantial buildings, including an attractive residence, and made other admirable improvements of a permanent nature. For a period of about six years he rented his farm here, having removed to Clay county, South Dakota, in 1887, and having there been engaged in farming, in Norway township, until 1893, when he sold his property there and returned to his farm in Fulton county, where he has since resided. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party and he shows a loyal interest in all that contributes to the civic and material advancement of his home township and county. July 3, 1870, Mr. Wise was married to Miss Rachel Cottner, who was born in Richland county, Ohio, June 28, 1850, a daughter of John and Mary (Sheriff) Cottner, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Cumberland county, Pa., her parents having come to Ohio about 1826, settling in Richland county, and Mr. Cottner took up his residence in that county about 1840, having been a soldier in the Mexican war. He died in 1883, at the age of seventy-six years, and his widow, who was born May 16, 1816, died May 8, 1899. She was twice married, her first husband having been Thomas Piper, to whom she bore a son and daughter, and of the second marriage there were also born two children. The children of the two marriages were Elizabeth, who is the wife of Joseph Richie, of Michigan; Boyd, who is engaged in farming in Fulton county; Rachel, who is the wife of the subject of this sketch; and Allen, who is a farmer of Gorham township. Mr. and Mrs. Wise have but one child, Harrie, who is associated with his father in the management of the homestead farm. He married Miss Etta Good, of Carroll county, Ill., and they have four children: Raymond J., Kennard B., Emanuel L. and Allen B.

MRS. CLARISSA A. WITT, widow of the late Horatio Witt, one of the honored citizens and prominent farmers of Fulton township, still resides on the homestead farm, which is most eligibly located,

two and one-half miles north of the village of Swanton. She was born in Monclova township, Lucas county, Ohio, February 23, 1834, and is a daughter of William C. and Clarissa M. (Gunn) Griffin. William C. Griffin was born in Genesee county, N. Y., October 30, 1803, and at the age of twelve years he accompanied his parents on their removal to the site of the present city of Toledo, Ohio. Four or five years later he went out with a fur-trading expedition, and later he was with the Smith & Macy exploring and surveying expedition in the West. After an adventurous career of about a decade he returned to Toledo, in the vicinity of which place he maintained his home for a number of years. In Waterville, Lucas county, in 1829, he was united in marriage to Miss Clarissa M. Gunn, and in 1835 they came to what is now Fulton county, locating on a tract of wild land in Pike township, where Mr. Griffin reclaimed a good farm, also continuing to follow mechanical pursuits, to which he had been thoroughly trained, being an expert mechanic. He attained the patriarchal age of ninety-four years, five months and ten days, having passed the closing years of his life in the village of Delta, this county, and his wife died at the age of seventy-three years, both having been held in unqualified esteem as true and worthy pioneers of Fulton county, where their lives counted for good in all relations. The Griffin family is of English and German lineage, and the Gunn family of English descent, both having been founded in America in the Colonial days. The mother of Mrs. Witt was born in Vermont and was a collateral descendant of Captain Carver, whose name was prominent in the Colonial annals of New England. William C. and Clarissa M. Griffin became the parents of twelve children, of whom four died young, all the others attaining maturity, being married and leaving families. Five are living at the present time. The names of the eight who reached maturity are: Hortensia, Clarissa A., William O., Henry G., Elizabeth P., Louisa M., Augustus M., and Carver S. Aside from Mrs. Witt the four living are Elizabeth P., who is the wife of David Myers, of Delta; Louisa M., who is the wife of Hector Miles, of Delta; Augustus M., who owns and operates the old homestead farm; and Carver S., who is engaged in farming near Delta. The last named was a soldier in the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war, and William O., who was a member of the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was in active service during practically the entire war, being killed in the last battle in the vicinity of Petersburg, Va. Mrs. Witt was reared on the homestead farm and was afforded excellent educational advantages for the day, having attended the schools in Maumee and Perrysburg, and having been a successful and popular teacher for eleven years prior to her marriage. She is a woman of gracious presence and much business acumen, and has the affectionate regard of all who have come within the sphere of her influence. On February 11, 1858, was solemnized her marriage to Horatio Witt, a representative of one of the old and prominent families of Fulton county. He was born at Wooster, Ohio, on November 6, 1822. In 1851 he went to California, where he remained until 1854, mining, in which he was successful. He then returned to Ohio, and in 1859 they located upon the home-

stead where Mrs. Witt has ever since resided. The present residence was erected prior to their removal here, and at the time was looked upon as a veritable mansion. It was substantially built and stands practically intact, after a half-century, comparing favorably with the houses of modern type and being one of the stately old homes of the county. The original farm comprised forty acres, and Mr. Witt increased the same to one hundred and forty, and the homestead as at present constituted comprises one hundred acres. Mr. Witt, who was one of the most honored and influential men of the locality, was summoned to the life eternal on the 21st of January, 1905, and his widow has since given her attention to the management of her property and business affairs, employing a man by the year to operate the farm and directing its work and improvement to a large extent in a personal way. The property is a valuable one and is one of the model farms of Fulton township. Mrs. Witt is a valued member of the county horticultural society, in which she has been an officer at various times. Mr. and Mrs. Witt became the parents of one child, Mabel A., who was born June 18, 1859. She became the wife of Samuel Winpenny, of Philadelphia, a sailor by vocation, and she died at the parental home, in 1893, leaving one child, Miss Dessie, who has since remained with her grandmother, Mrs. Witt, being one of the popular young ladies of the community and the cherished and devoted companion of her grandmother.

FAYETTE S. WOLCOTT, one of the prosperous farmers and stock-growers of York township, is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Oxford township, Erie county, Ohio, on the 25th of November, 1844, and being a son of Newell and Elizabeth Wolcott, the former of whom was born in Connecticut and the latter near Harrisburg, Pa., and both were resident of Hillsdale county, Mich., at the time of death, the father passing away at the age of eighty-one years and the mother at the age of eighty-four. They became the parents of two children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the younger. His sister, Susan E., is the wife of Charles P. McEnally, of Richmond, Va. Fayette S. Wolcott secured his early education in the public schools and has effectually rounded this out through individual application in later years and through active association with men and affairs. When the integrity of the Republic was placed in jeopardy through armed rebellion he was among the first to tender his aid in defense of the Union. April 12, 1861, he enlisted in an Ohio regiment, but was rejected at muster, by reason of his youth. His second enlistment was more successful, but was accomplished through a somewhat equivocal statement regarding his age, his patriotism and ardor seeming to justify his action. On the 4th of June, 1861, he became a member of Company E, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, forthwith proceeding with his command to Camp Dennison, for drill and equipment. The regiment was assigned to duty in General Kelley's command, in West Virginia, and took part in the battle of Romney, one of the first battles of the war. The regiment remained in that locality until March, 1862, then going to Martinsburg and soon afterward

assisting in the capture of Winchester, under General Shields. The regiment then passed on through the Shenandoah valley, and in the last days of June, 1862, embarked at Alexandria, Va., and set forth to reinforce McClellan's forces at Harrison's Landing, after the General had been driven from the peninsula. At that point the Eighth Ohio participated in a spirited engagement on the 4th of July, then returning to the defenses of the national capital and taking part in the manouvres leading up to the battle of Manassas, or Second Bull Run, though not actively engaged in said battle. The command then returned to Georgetown and proceeded up the east side of the Potomac and took part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, in the last named of which Mr. Wolcott was wounded. His injury led to his receiving his honorable discharge, on the 5th of March, 1863, but on the 29th of the following February, he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company G, One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, in Sherman's army, taking part in the Atlanta campaign. After the capitulation of Atlanta his command fell back to Pulaski, Tenn., and took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. Thereafter Mr. Wolcott did not take part in further battles, though he remained in service until October 3, 1865, receiving his honorable discharge at Victoria, Tex. He then returned to his home in Erie county, Ohio, where, on January 25, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Amanda M. Roberts, who was born and reared in that county, being a daughter of Peter and Adeltha Roberts. In 1874 he came to Fulton county and purchased eighty acres of his present farm, in York township, the tract having but few improvements at the time and being largely unreclaimed. He has brought the farm to a high state of cultivation, has erected good modern buildings, fenced the property and installed an effective system of tile drainage, and he has added fifty acres to its area. In addition to diversified agriculture he gives special attention to sheep-raising and dairying, having high-grade Shropshire sheep and being exceptionally successful in breeding the same. Mr. Wolcott was reared in the faith of the Republican party, whose principles he supported until 1896, when he espoused the cause of free-silver and gave his support to William J. Bryan for the presidency. The policies since represented by the Democratic party have maintained his loyal support. He served one term as township trustee, and for ten years he was a member of the directorate of the Fulton County Agricultural Society, in whose affairs he has taken a most lively interest. He is affiliated with the lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity, at Delta, and also with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Knights of Pythias and the Patrons of Husbandry. He and his wife are identified with the Raker Union church association, which has in view the erection and maintenance of a Union church in York township. Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott have seven children, all of whom have reached maturity: Arthur J., who married Rose Phillipps, owns and operates a small farm near the old homestead; Jessie has been a successful teacher in the public schools of Delta; Cora E. is the wife of William C. Sieble, of Mango, Ind.; Minnie T. is the wife of Charles A. Snyder, of York

township; Ida Belle is the wife of John Gee, of South Delta; William W., who married Miss Mayme Ousterhout, resides on the home farm and is associated in its work and management; and Fay N. is likewise a member of the home circle.

FRANK YARNELL, marshal and street-commissioner of the city of Wauseon, was born in Wayne county, September 24th, 1855. He is the son of Eli and Susan (Weirick) Yarnell, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. In 1860 Eli Yarnell came to York township, Fulton county, from near Wooster, Wayne county, O., where he was born November 3, 1825. He was a famous blacksmith in his day and parties came as far as twenty miles to have work done by him, believing him to be superior to all others in that business. No other resident of his community stood higher than he, both as a public man and as a worker in church affairs. On the farm which he purchased in York township he spent the remainder of his happy and prosperous life. He died at the old homestead in 1883, at the age of fifty-eight years. His wife, Sarah Yarnell, born January 17, 1832, was the daughter of Philip Weirick, a native of Pennsylvania. She died November 3, 1904. The children of Eli Yarnell and wife here follow: Ittreman, a resident of Toledo, O.; Sarah, the wife of Henry C. Oldfield, the father of Barney Oldfield, the famous motor-car racer; Frank, the subject of this sketch; Ella, deceased; Lucy, the wife of George Jewell of Coldwater, Mich.; Laura, now Mrs. Edward Driscoll of Coldwater; William, deceased, who died in Toledo at the age of thirty-seven years; Grant, a resident of Wauseon, and Alice, now Mrs. Arthur Hill of Wauseon. Frank Yarnell, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of his home county. His first work done away from home was on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, in whose employ he remained six years. From railroading he went to farming in York township. He then removed to Wauseon, where he now resides. Here he has served the city in the double capacity of marshal and street-commissioner, having been elected to the former office in 1901, and twice to the latter. He has given very general satisfaction because he has been fearless and impartial in the discharge of the duties of both offices. He knows well how to keep order and to care for the highways. He married Miss Lydia Tedrow, daughter of Isaiah Tedrow, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Yarnell have had one child, Harry H. Yarnell.

FRANK W. WOOD, the able and popular incumbent of the office of clerk of Fulton county, was born in Hancock county, Illinois, on the 24th of September, 1856, and is a son of Wyman C. and Marilla (Scott) Wood. The father, who now resides in the home of his son, Frank W., subject of this sketch, was born in Jefferson county, New York, whence he came to Ohio and located in Fulton county in 1868. He is a son of Timothy Wood, who was a pioneer of Jefferson county, New York. The latter married Phoebe Scott, who was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, New York, being a daughter of Oliver S. Scott.

Marilla (Scott) Wood, mother of the subject of this review, died in 1899. She was a daughter of Pandora and Eunice (Whitmore) Scott, General Winfield Scott having been a member of the same family. Frank W. Wood was about twelve years of age at the time when his parents took up their residence in Fulton county, and he secured his early educational training in the public schools, including a period of attendance in the Wauseon high-school. After leaving school he was elected clerk of the village council of Fayette, remaining in tenure of this office four years, and he served eight and one-half years as a member of the school-board of the same village. In 1887 he was elected clerk of Gorham township, remaining incumbent of this position several terms, and for six years he was actively engaged in the insurance business. In 1899 Mr. Wood was elected county clerk of Fulton county, as candidate on the ticket of the Republican party, of whose principles and policies he is a stalwart advocate, and the most significant testimonial as to the popular estimate placed upon his faithful and able service was that given in his re-election to the office in 1902, by an increased majority. Mr. Wood is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and council of the Masonic order, taking an active interest in each of these bodies of the time-honored fraternity. In 1877 Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Keith, daughter of Solon Keith, who came to Fulton county about 1840, from Erie county, Ohio, becoming one of the pioneer farmers of Gorham township. His father, Caleb Keith, was a native of Scotland, whence he immigrated to America when a young man. The maiden name of Mrs. Wood's mother was Lucy Ray, and she was born in Connecticut. Judge Caleb Keith, an uncle of Mrs. Wood, served twelve years on the probate bench of Fulton county. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have three children, namely: Leslie Arthur, who is a graduate of the Fayette Normal University and the Perry Davis commercial collegiate institute, and who is now serving as deputy county clerk of Fulton county; Albert Edward, who is a graduate of the Case School of Applied Science, of Cleveland, Ohio, being a successful civil engineer; and Frank Wilbur, who is attending school in his home city of Wauseon.

CHARLES WRIGHT, one of the substantial farmers and popular citizens of Pike township, where he also conducts a successful dairying business, was born in Summit county, Ohio, on the 29th of September, 1841, and is a son of George and Ann Wright. His father was born in Derbyshire, England, on the 1st of November, 1802, and his mother was born in Yorkshire, England, July 12, 1811. They were reared in their native land, where the mother continued to reside until the immigration of the families to America, about the year 1826. She was reared to maturity in the State of New York, and in Perry, Wyoming county, that State, her marriage was solemnized, on the 7th of July, 1833, her husband having come to the United States in 1830. In 1838 they set forth for Ohio, which was then considered on the frontier of civilization, and they located in Summit county, where they remained until 1853, when they removed to Fulton county, purchasing what is now the William Jones farm, four and one-half miles west of

Delta. Here the father gave himself to the reclaiming and cultivation of his farm, developing one of the valuable places of this section of the county and continuing to reside on the homestead until his death, which occurred on the 14th of March, 1885, and his loved and devoted wife passed away on the 16th of the following September. They became the parents of eight children, of whom five are now living, and two of the sons, George and Thomas W., were valiant soldiers in the Union lines during the Civil war. Charles Wright secured his early education in the common schools of Summit county, and was about twelve years of age at the time of the family removal to Fulton county, where he continued to attend school at irregular intervals, in the meanwhile assisting in the improvement and cultivation of the home farm. He was here identified with agricultural pursuits until 1872, when he removed to Williams county, having purchased a farm southwest of the village of Pioneer. One year later he returned to Fulton county and located on his present farm, which is well-improved and under effective cultivation, comprising eighty acres of fine land. In politics Mr. Wright is a stanch Republican, taking a loyal interest in local affairs; he has served one term as township trustee, and he has also been road supervisor and a member of the school-board. At Fairfield, Hillsdale county, Michigan, on the 29th of September, 1870. Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Clarissa A. Tappan, who was born in Fulton county, Ohio, January 1, 1846, being a daughter of Wesley W. and Amanda M. Tappan. She died on the 3d of June, 1897, and is survived by three children, namely: Amanda A., who is the wife of Ernest F. Watkins, of Lyons, Ohio; George W., who married Mary Boynton and who is a successful farmer of Pike township; and Edna E., who is the wife of Walter A. Tappan, of Pike township. On the 18th of February, 1904, Mr. Wright was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was Cora B. McMannis, and who was born in Fulton county, on the 19th of February, 1865, being a daughter of William R. and Rebecca (Bayes) McMannis, well known residents of the county.

CHARLES E. YOST is a prominent and popular member of the newspaper fraternity in Fulton county, being editor and publisher of the Fayette Review, in the thriving little city of Fayette. He was born in Hebron, Licking county, Ohio, September 10, 1862, and is a son of John and Delilah (Markley) Yost, both of whom were born and reared in Ohio, being representatives of pioneer families of the old Buckeye State. The parents removed to Hancock county in 1872, and three years later took up their residence in Van Wert county, where the mother died on the 9th of August, 1902, at the age of sixty-seven years. John Yost was reared on the farm and devoted the major portion of his active career to agricultural pursuits, in which he met with a due measure of success, and in his young manhood he was engaged in teaching in the common schools for some time. He now resides in the city of Van Wert, having retired from active business and being seventy-two years of age at the time of this writing, in 1905. Of the eight children in the family the following is an epito-

mized record: Lillie is deceased; Charles E. is the immediate subject of this sketch; William N. is a resident of Meridian, Idaho; Catherine is the wife of David W. Poling, of Jackson, Mich.; Maud is a teacher in the public schools of Van Wert, Ohio; Leota remains with her father; Odessa is the wife of Burr M. Wilkinson, of Jackson, Mich.; and Augustine is deceased. Charles E. Yost accompanied his parents on their removal from Licking to Hancock county, and later to Van Wert county, being reared to the discipline of the farm and securing his educational training in the public schools and in the Fayette Normal University, at Fayette, Fulton county. He began teaching in the public schools when seventeen years of age, and continued to follow the pedagogic profession, with marked success, until 1895, his labors in this line having been principally in Van Wert and Fulton counties. He was thereafter engaged in farming for a time, in Gorham township, this county, after which he devoted himself to the acquiring af the "art preservative of all arts," learning the printer's trade, so that he was amply fortified for effective newspaper work when, on the 1st of September, 1901, he founded the Fayette Review, the initial issue being sent forth on that date, and he has made the paper an excellent exponent of local interests and a model in its letterpress and general make-up and editorial consistency, the paper being non-partisan in politics and being published on Saturday of each week. It has gained an excellent circulation, which is constantly increasing, and the plant is well equipped, including a good job-department. Mr. Yost is a public-spirited citizen and is popular in both business and social circles. He is a Democrat in his political allegiance and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees. August 4, 1896, Mr. Yost was united in marriage to Miss Ada Purcell, daughter of Lott A. Purcell, a well-known citizen of Fayette. One son, Gaylord P. Yost, has blessed this union.

JOHN S. YOUNG was one of the pioneer newspaper men of Fulton county and was a citizen of much prominence and influence during the course of a signally useful and active career, having been intimately identified with the civic and material progress and upbuilding of the city of Fayette as well as the county in general, and having left an unassailable reputation as a man of highest integrity in all the relations of life. It is thus most consonant that a tribute to his memory be entered and perpetuated in this publication. Mr. Young was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, April 3, 1838, and his death occurred at his home in Fayette, Ohio, on the 27th of January, 1905. His father, Jeremiah Young, was a native of the State of Vermont, was of Scotch ancestry and a member of a family founded in America in the Colonial days. He was a valiant soldier in the War of 1812, having been a member of the forces manoeuvering in the Maumee valley of Ohio and Indiana during the campaign of 1813. After the close of the war he returned to Vermont, where his marriage was solemnized, and he thence removed to the State of New York, settling on what is locally known as Scotch Ridge, near the present town of Madrid, St. Law-

rence county. In 1845, imbued with the "Western fever," which was then animating many residents of that section, he set forth with his family for the scenes of his earlier experiences coming by boat to Cleveland, which city was so far removed from Maumee valley, his intended objective point, that he settled near Medina, where he engaged in farming, being a pioneer of that section. There, John S., who was then a boy of seven years, secured his early educational discipline in the common schools, and he was early apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, his mother having died in the same year in which the family came to Ohio. Before the end of his apprenticeship, in 1853, he came to Fulton county, to work in the first printing office established in the county, the little office having been opened only a short time previously at Ottokee, which was then the county-seat, and the original proprietor was a man named Parker. Although in later years Mr. Young was temporarily diverted from the newspaper business into other lines of enterprise, and in other locations, it may be said that the greater portion of his life was passed as an employe or publisher of Fulton county's various newspapers. He was connected with the Wauseon Republican for more than thirty years, under several different managements, and a detailed record concerning his career in Fulton county would be practically an epitome of the earlier journalistic history of said county. In 1891 Mr. Young became the publisher of the official organ of the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Ohio, continuing editor and publisher of the same until it was abolished by the grand lodge of the order, after an existence of two years' duration. In 1894 he purchased an interest in the Fayette Record, removing to Fayette in December of that year, and soon afterward he secured the entire ownership of the paper and business, conducting the enterprise until the day of his death, having admitted his only son, Frank C., to partnership, in September, 1904. From his long and intimate connection with the county's newspapers, entailing, as it did, a knowledge of the people and their political and social relations, few men were better known within the confines of the county than was Mr. Young. He was a man of distinct individuality, well fortified in his opinions and ever ready to defend the same, but his kindly nature and broad and tolerant spirit gained to him warm and lasting friendships, and he stood high in the confidence and regard of the people of Fulton county, no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil darkening any portion of his long and honorable career. The ambition for political preferment never appealed to him, and though frequently urged to become a candiate for one office or another, only once did he yield to such overtures, becoming a candidate for the office of county clerk, on a third-party ticket, when he realized there was no chance of his election. February 20, 1859, Mr. Young was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Lozier, who was an infant at the time of her parents' locating in Clinton township, as pioneers of the year 1836, and the first family to locate in the township. She is still living and in good health. The two surviving children of John S. and Hannah Young are Frank C., who continues the publication of the Fayette Record, and Nora A., who is the wife of Willis E. Patterson, of Chesterfield township.

HENRY G. ZELLER, a farmer and contractor of Swan Creek township, is a native of Ohio, having been born in Huron county on July 2, 1864. He is the eldest of three sons living, born to Christian and Christina (Miller) Zeller, the former born in Huron county in 1837 and the latter in Germany in 1842. His grand-parents, George and Barbara Zeller, natives of Germany, emigrated to the United States in 1832, the ocean-voyage consuming one hundred and sixty days, and located on a farm in Huron county, where both ended their days. Of the ten children born to them seven are still living, residing in different sections of the country. Christian Zeller was wedded to Christina Miller in Erie county, O., and resided in that and Huron county until 1879, when he removed to Fulton county and located on a farm of sixty-four acres, to which he later added eighty acres. The farm is in a high state of cultivation and is well-equipped with substantial buildings, including a large barn. A portion of this farm has been sold to his sons. Starting with comparatively nothing, Christian Zeller has been unusually successful in his life-work. During the period of the Civil war he furnished two substitutes at a cost of twelve hundred and fifty dollars. In politics he takes no active part. He and wife are earnest members of the German Reformed church. To these parents there have been born five children, of whom three are still living. Those living are: Henry G., William, of Iowa, and Jacob, a Dakota farmer. Henry G. Zeller was educated principally in Erie county, whither his parents had moved when he was a child. At the age of fourteen years he accompanied the family to Fulton county, working on his father's farm until he began life on his own account. In his young manhood, in order that he might become acquainted with the better ways of the world, he visited the West and worked in thirteen different States before his return home. The knowledge gained by his trip has been of great service to him in his life work. Immediately after his marriage he located on a tract of forty-one acres of unimproved land. By close attention to business and by hard, earnest toil he has brought this land to the highest state of cultivation, erecting upon it all the necessary buildings belonging to a first-class farm. Fortune smiled on his efforts, and he now owns an additional seventy acres one mile east of his home farm. In addition to these two farms he is the owner of other valuable real estate. For some years he was engaged in wholesale butchering and general gardening, meeting with marked success. About five years ago he began taking contracts in ditching and road-making. Since he began this work he has controlled some large contracts. He now has on hand the contract for digging a mile of ditching in Lucas county, for which he is to receive the sum of thirteen thousand dollars upon the completion of the work. In the building of roads he has been equally successful. A master of his own profession, he sees to it that the work is well and thoroughly done. In political views he is affiliated with the Democratic party. While he has served as school-director and township supervisor he has at no time had political aspirations. He is a member of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, at Swanton. Mr. Zeller is not identified with any religious denomination, but he is a liberal contributor to the support of all of them. On September 6,

1887, he was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Joanna Bratton, born on a farm in Swan Creek township, near his parental home. She is the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Dull) Bratton, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania, respectively. To this union there have been born two sons. They are:: Ray Edward, aged seventeen, and Floyd Marion, aged fifteen. Both are still in school.

FRANK W. ZERMAN, recorder of Fulton county, was born in Wauseon of that county in 1871. He is the son of Casper and Mary Ann (Yarger) Zerman, the former born in France, as the records show, and the latter in Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools of Wauseon two years, when he removed with his parents to Delta and there remained in school until he was twelve years old. His father being a cripple and sick nearly all of the time, he was forced to quit school when a mere boy, and to make his own living. He learned the printing business with the Atlas Printing Company of Delta, and filled every position from that of "devil" to manager of the office. Of the nineteen years that he was in the employ of this company, he served as foreman for eight years. Beginning life's work under the most discouraging circumstances, it is all the more remarkable that the subject of this sketch has won an honorable place among his fellow-men. By dint of hard, earnest toil and a determination to win in whatever he undertook to do, he has become a successful man, respected and trusted by those with whom he comes in contact. His life is a fine lesson for all struggling young men and boys to study and profit by. In this great country there is no other aristocracy than that of merit, and all may belong to it by working with all their might to be worthy of it. Mr. Zerman is a member of Fulton Lodge, No. 248, Free and Accepted Masons; Octavius Chapter, No. 154, Royal Arch Masons, both of Delta; Defiance Commandery, Knights Templars; and Delta Lodge, No. 199, Knights of Pythias. He married Miss Clara Coe of Delta, a daughter of Henry Coe, deceased, who came to Delta from Fremont, O. Mr. and Mrs. Zerman have had two children, named Donald C. and Hubert. So successfully has the subject of this sketch conducted everything that he has undertaken that there is no doubt of future promotion.

SIMON ZIMMERMAN, a well-known and highly esteemed pioneer of Fulton county, maintains his residence in the attractive village of Delta, and his is the distinction of having here maintained his home consecutively for a longer period than any other citizen now living in the town, with one exception. For two generations his has been a familiar figure on the streets of Delta. He was a resident of the village for nearly twenty years before its incorporation, which occurred on the 3d of August, 1863, and he was a valued member of the first village council. For fifty-seven years Mr. Zimmerman was an active workman at the trade of carriage and wagon-making, and in the early days his mechanical skill, energy and industry made him a valuable and important factor in the industrial affairs of the community, and he reaped a due reward from his well-directed efforts. Though a skilled mechanic and an aggressive and successful business man, he never failed in ap-

preciation of the interests of his adopted town and county, being ever known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. He was one of the organizers of Fulton county and cheerfully contributed of his means to its development, to the erection of public buildings at the seat of its government and to the establishing of judicial and municipal affairs. When, in the judgment of the people, it became necessary to change the location of the county-seat he again cheerfully bore his part in establishing the new judicial center. In 1845, when Mr. Zimmerman took up his residence in Delta, Fulton county, as now organized, was unknown, and the idea of a separation from the then existing political organizations was a remote consideration. The Delta portion of this territory was then under the jurisdiction of Lucas county, and but shortly before had been decided the question as to whether this section belonged to Ohio or Michigan. After a prolonged controversy, during which much ill-feeling had been engendered and armed resistance inaugurated on both sides, the disputed boundary line was finally established. Then came the initial efforts looking toward the erection of a new county. At this time little had been accomplished in the way of internal improvement. Much of the land was still covered with the native timber, and a very considerable portion of the territory now comprised in Fulton county was covered with water, the condition being practically that of impenetrable swamp. Roads were practically unknown except for the most frequented thoroughfares, and churches and schools were few and of primitive order. The youth of to-day, or even persons in middle-life, can have but little absolute appreciation of the hardships, toils and privations endured by the early pioneers. A log-cabin with a single room, provided with the crudest of home-made furniture; an earthen floor or, at best, one of rough puncheons; windows of greased paper in lieu of glass; a wide fire-place, used for heating and also for cooking—this was the average domicile which stood on the primitive farms where now are to be found finely-equipped modern residences, with all the advantages of an opulent civilization. All honor is due these sturdy pioneers who laid the foundations broad and deep for the later superstructure of advanced civilization, and one of the worthy representatives of this loyal class is Mr. Zimmerman. Local organization had much to do with the development of the surrounding country, but personal energy had more. The forests were felled by individual efforts, and largely through private labor were constructed the first drainage ditches. Then the township organizations came to the rescue in ditching and road-making, through a wise system of public taxation. The township trustees were endowed with almost unlimited power as to the details of transacting township business. It was necessary, therefore, that these public officials should be possessed of mature judgment, honesty of purpose and large experience along the lines of their assigned labors. To say that Simon Zimmerman served eleven consecutive years as trustee of York township is sufficient evidence that he possessed all the requisites demanded for the successful and satisfactory discharge of the duties of the office in which he was so long retained. He has served the people in various official capacities, always with honor to himself and with acceptability to his constitu-

ents. After a life of signal activity and well directed industry, he begins to feel the weight of years, and has thus modified his labors to correspond with failing strength. He suffered the loss of a grocery stock in the Delta fire of 1892, and thereafter he did not again engage in business. He erected a small shop in the rear of his residence, and here he does light mechanical work for his friends and neighbors, but he devotes his attention principally to looking after his property interests in the village and, in season, to the cultivation of his large garden, in which he takes much pride. As a business man he was exceptionally successful, though he never invested a dollar in speculative enterprises. Simon Zimmerman was born in Wayne county, Ohio, September 1, 1824, and is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Monasmith) Zimmerman, both of whom were born in Cumberland county, Pa. They came to Fulton county in November, 1845, and located in Delta, where both died, well advanced in years. Of their nine children only Simon and Joseph are living, there having been seven sons and two daughters. September 14, 1847, Simon Zimmerman married Miss Sarah Kerr, who was born in Pennsylvania, and whose death occurred in the year 1898. Of their eight children only three are living, David, Almeda, and Ida. David is a resident of Pemberville, Ohio, and is a skilled painter and decorator. Almeda is the wife of Jacob M. Longnecker, of Delta, and Ida is the wife of George R. Whitehorn, of this place, both being personally represented in this publication. Mr. Zimmerman has been for many years a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, as was also his cherished wife. In politics he was originally a Whig, thereafter supported the Republican party until 1868, when he transferred his allegiance to the Prohibition party, in whose support he exercised his franchise until 1896, since which time he has again been found in the ranks of the Republican party. He cast his first vote in York township and has never voted elsewhere, and he has never failed to vote at any election. He has ever shown a deep interest in educational matters, has filled various school offices, and he gave to his children the best possible educational advantages, which he was denied in his youth.

WILLIAM BORTON is the owner of a well-improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, in Franklin township, and is one of the representative citizens of this section of the county. He was born in Brady township, Williams county, Ohio, on the 27th of August, 1842, and is a son of John and Elizabeth A. (Taylor) Borton, the former of whom was born in Burlington county, N. J., on the 4th of September, 1820, and the latter was born December 7, 1816. The death of the father occured on the 12th of July, 1899, his wife having passed away July 5, 1887. John Borton came to what is now Futon county, Ohio, in 1835, and took up eighty acres of heavily timbered land, in section 36, in the eastern part of Franklin township, purchasing the land from the government, for a consideration of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. He was one of a company of thirteen colonists who came at that time to establish homes in this section. He was a son of Bauthuel and Rebecca (Clifton) Borton; both of whom were born

in New Jersey, where the respective families were early founded, and there the former was engaged in farming, devoting special attention to the raising of peppermint, continuing resident of that section until his death. His wife later came to Ohio, passing the closing days of her life in Fulton county. She became the mother of six sons and four daughters, all of the sons having come to Ohio and all being deceased, as are also the daughters. The remains of the six sons rest in the burying ground of the Society of Friends in Franklin township. After John Borton had selected his land and prepared a dwelling of the primitive pioneer type he returned to New Jersey, where soon afterward was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elizabeth A. Taylor, of Burlington county, that state, with whom he made the long overland trip to the new home in the wilds of Fulton county, the journey being made with team and wagon. His first trip was made on foot, and twice afterward he journeyed through by walking. Upon locating on his eighty acres he initiated the work of reclaiming the place to cultivation, developing a valuable farm and becoming one of the leading breeders of cattle, sheep and hogs of fine grade in this section, having been the first to introduce the Chester-White swine in this locality, while later he became an extensive breeder of the Poland-China type. It may be noted in an incidental way that his farm was in Williams county until the organization of Fulton county, in 1850, when Franklin township was included in the new county. He was a man of much initiative and of very progressive ideas, and as a stock-grower attained a considerable reputation, often paying high prices for fancy stock which attracted his admiration. He finally sold his farm and moved to Brady township, Williams county, in 1841, there continuing engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. He and his faithful and devoted wife became the parents of ten children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered: Susanna is the wife of Elwood Tule, of West Unity, Williams county; William, of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; John T. is a resident of Ithaca, Gratiot county, Mich.; Martha Ann is the wife of Nathaniel Lyons, of West Unity; Reuben is deceased; Sarah C. is the wife of David Crozer, of West Unity; Job is deceased; Elizabeth is the wife of George Pancost, of West Unity; Rebecca is the wife of a Mr. Hutchinson, of West Unity; and Mary Lydia is the wife of John Mason, of that place. William Borton passed his boyhood days on the homestead place, in Brady township, Williams county, where his early educational advantages were those afforded in the pioneer schools. He assisted his father in his farming and lumbering operations until January 1, 1863, when he initiated his independent career, a few months before attaining his legal majority. He rented a farm for a time and in 1867 he purchased his present homestead, upon which he has made the best of improvements, as the passing years have crowned his efforts with increasing prosperity, and he has made the place one of the model farms of Franklin township. He devotes his attention to diversified agriculture and to the propagating

of peppermint, from which he derives a good return, the crop being one which has been cultivated by at least four generations of the family, as his grandfather made a specialty of selling this product in the markets of Philadelphia, raising the mint on his farm, in the neighboring state of New Jersey. Mr. Borton has never been a seeker of public office. He is affiliated with the Masonic order. On New Year's day of the year 1863 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Borton to Miss Regina Oliver, who was born in Morrow county, Ohio, being a daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Carmichael) Oliver, who came to Futon county in 1846, when she was five years of age. The father died in Northwest township, Williams county, where he developed a good farm, and his wife, surviving him by a number of years, died in Hillsdale county, Mich. She was born in Ohio and her husband was a native of Greenbrier county, Va. They became the parents of five children, of whom three are living. Mr. and Mrs. Borton have five children: Ada is the wife of Sherman N. Ely, of Toledo; Charles L., a resident of Clear Lake, Ind., married Miss Bertha Baker, of Ransom, Hillsdale county, Mich., and they have three children.—Ruth, Allen and Dorothy; Sarah Elizabeth the wife of Verne Humphrey, of Fayette, Fulton county; John Nathan, who is associated with his father in the operation of the home farm, married Miss Cora Hibbard, of Gorham township, and they have three children.—Vernon, Vera and Irene; Arthur William, the youngest of the children, is a member of the United States navy and is now serving on the new battleship, "Maine."

FRANK VENIER, former postmaster of Fayette and long numbered among the most prominent and influential business men of the village, is a citizen who commands unequivocal confidence and regard, and after many years of successful mercantile life he is now living practically retired, having a pleasant home in Fayette and being surrounded by stanch and true friends. He has been dependent upon his own resources from his boyhood days, having come to America as a stranger in a strange land and having won success and independence through earnest and legitimate efforts. Such lives offer both lesson and incentive. Mr. Venier is of pure French lineage and was born in France, on the 29th of July, 1836. He was but nine years of age at the time of his father's death, and six years later his mother also passed away. His educational advantages had been good up to this time, but he was left without financial resources, save of the most limited order. In 1852, the year after the death of his beloved mother, he came to America, alone and dependent upon his own resources. He first located in Utica, N. Y., where he served a four years' apprenticeship at the trade of wagon-making, becoming a skilled worker. He then removed to Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1856, and there was independently engaged in the work of his trade until 1860, in which year he came to Ohio, locating in Wauseon, Fulton county, and there operating a wagon shop until 1868, when he cast his lot with that of the village of Fayette, where he has since made his home. Here he was engaged in

wagon-making about two years, during the next two years he was employed as salesman in a general store, and within this time he also established a livery business, being the first to engage in this line of enterprise in the town. The Canada Southern Railroad was then in process of construction through this section, and this fact had much to do with vitalizing local business in all lines, said railroad now being a portion of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern system. About 1873 he purchased the mercantile establishment and business of his employer, Charles L. Allen, his store having been located directly opposite from the present Opera House block. He continued actively engaged in the prosecution of this enterprise until he was appointed postmaster of Fayette, serving six years and then establishing himself again in the general merchandise trade, in which he continued successfully, as one of the leading merchants of this section of the county, until impaired health necessitated his retirement, his enfeebled condition resulting primarily from a severe fall which he had received. He disposed of his mercantile business in December, 1903, since which time he has been retired, save for the maintaining of a general supervision of his various capitalistic and real-estate interests. In politics Mr. Venier has always been a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, and during his residence in Fulton county he has been actively and prominently aligned in the local ranks of that organization. He has served as a member of the village council of Fayette, was township treasurer of Gorham township for four terms, and was incumbent of the office of postmaster six years, being appointed by President Cleveland. He is affiliated with Fayette Lodge, No. 431, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At Seneca Falls, N. Y., in the year 1860, Mr. Venier was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Stout, who was born in Berks county, Pa., being a daughter of Samuel and Julia (Bawlily) Stout, who came to Fulton county, Ohio, in 1860, here passing the remainder of their lives. The father was a mason by trade and also became the owner of a good farm, in Chesterfield township. He died at an advanced age, and his wife passed away in December, 1902, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Venier have two children. Fannie, born on the 7th of April, 1861, is the wife of Frederick Lewis, of Montpelier, Williams county. William L., born August 5, 1863, now has the active management of his father's business affairs, having been associated with the same from his youth and having been an able coadjutor of his father. He was educated in the Fayette Normal University and is one of the prominent and popular citizens of Fayette, which has been his home from the time of his birth. May 9, 1894, he was united in marriage to Miss Alice Heist, who was born in Bethlehem, Pa., being a daughter of Frank H. Heist, now a resident of West Unity, Williams county, Ohio. Of this union have been born two children, Francis Bruce, and William L., Jr.

BENJAMIN F. CRONINGER.—Five miles north of the city of Wauseon, in Dover township, is located the pleasant homestead farm of Mr. Croninger, who is one of the well-known and popular citizens of this section. He was born January 16, 1868, and is a son of David

and Lydia (Esterline) Croninger, the former of whom was born in Stark county, Ohio, and the latter in Pennsylvania. They came to Fulton county, Ohio, and here the mother died in 1882, and her widowed husband now maintains his home in Stryker, Williams county. They became the parents of nine children, all of whom are residents of Ohio, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Amos, Margaret, Elzina, Francis, Mary E., Malinda, Elizabeth, Julia, Benjamin F., and James. Benjamin F. Croninger secured his early education in the public schools of Fulton county, and he has been identified with agricultural pursuits from his youth to the present. In 1902 he purchased his present farm, which comprises forty acres and which he is making one of the fine places of Dover township, being animated with a spirit of progress and having indomitable energy. He has won success through his own efforts, and his advancement is therefore the more pleasing to contemplate. He is a Republican in politics, and he has been incumbent of the office of road supervisor since 1902, while he served one year as a member of the school board. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. In 1888, Mr. Croninger was married to Miss Eliza First, who was born and reared in Fulton county, being a daughter of Shuman and Ellen First, who were born in Wayne county, and whose marriage was solemnized in Fulton county, in 1866. They now reside on their home farm, near Ottokee, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Croninger have these children, all of whom are at home: Alonzo, Hazel, Ada, Mildred and Wilma.

LEVI B. CAMP, who is serving as village marshal of Lyons and who is one of the successful stock-buyers and shippers of this section of the county, is also incumbent of the office of deputy-sheriff and is an able and discriminating official. He was born in Fairfield township, Lenawee county, Michigan, on the 20th of September, 1868, being a son of Jerome and Adelia (Russell) Camp, both of whom were born in Lenawee county, Michigan, being representatives of pioneer families. Ambrose Camp, father of Jerome, was among the early settlers of Dover township, that county, where he reclaimed a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, there passing the remainder of his life, as did also his wife, whose maiden name was Phoebe Jane Reeves. Levi and Jane (Hall) Russell, the maternal grandparents of the subject of this review, were likewise early settlers of Lenawee county, whither they removed from Seneca county, New York. Mr. Russell became the owner of two hundred and ninety acres of land, in Fairfield township, developing a valuable farm from the virgin forest and there continuing to make his home until his death. Jerome Camp was reared in Lenawee county, and upon attaining his majority he engaged in farming and stock-dealing, in Fairfield township. He finally began to devote his attention more particularly to the stock business and finally took up his residence in the city of Toledo, where he was engaged in the wholesale meat business for a period of twenty-two years. He died November 14, 1904, at the age of fifty-nine years, and his widow still survives. Of their two children, Levi B. is the elder. His brother, Homer A., is a prosperous farmer of Fairfield township, Lenawee county, Michigan. Levi B. Camp was reared in his native county, in

whose public schools he secured his early educational training, which he supplemented by study in the Fayette Normal School, at Fayette, Ohio, and Evans Business College, Adrian, Michigan. He early began to assist his father in the stock-buying business, becoming familiar with all details and gaining a thorough knowledge of grades and values. While he has been identified with various other lines of enterprise, his principal vocation has been that of buying and shipping stock, and to this he has given his exclusive attention since 1899, shipping to the Toledo and Eastern markets. He has been a resident of Lyons, Fulton county, since 1902. In the spring of 1905 he was appointed village marshal, at the same time accepted the office of deputy-sheriff, and is making an excellent record in the two offices. He is a Republican in politics, and in a fraternal way is identified with Royalton Union Lodge, No. 434, Free and Accepted Masons, of Lyons, and with Lyons Chapter, No. 75, Royal Arch Masons. October 30, 1891, Mr. Camp was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Strong, daughter of David and Irene (Hughes) Strong, of Lyons, and they have one son, Jerome.

JOHN C. SCHAFER, a well-known and highly prosperous business man of Swanton, Fulton county, O., is a native of Lenawee county, Mich., where he was born on February 10, 1879. His parents, George and Dora (Rynmiller) Schafer, are both natives of Germany. After their marriage in the Vaterland they emigrated to the United States thirty-five years ago and located near Metamora, O., on a farm half a mile north of the State line, where they have since resided and prospered in agricultural pursuits. To their marriage the following children have been born, the first two natives of Germany; Libbie, now Mrs. Jacobs; Gust, a farmer of Ogden Center, Mich.; George, a retail liquor-dealer of Blissfield, Mich.; Jacob; John C.; Fred, a meat-cutter of Swanton, O., and Ellis, a farmer living on the homestead. All are married and have families. John C. Schafer grew to manhood on the home farm and received a limited education in the district schools. After quitting school he learned the butchers' trade and served for seven consecutive years in one shop at Metamora. In 1900 he came to Swanton and for three years engaged in the same line of work. In 1903 he purchased a business house on Broadway and a residence on Garfield avenue in Swanton and embarked in the retail liquor business. He keeps a quiet, orderly place and is doing a very profitable business. Mr. Schafer is independent in politics, and has served on the election board of Swanton. In religious matters he was brought up in the faith of the German Lutheran church. On June 2, 1904, he was wedded to Miss Nellie Pfeiffer, a native of Swanton and the daughter of Henry Pfeiffer, deceased, who was a prosperous farmer of this county. To this marriage there was born, in February, 1905, a daughter, Dorothy by name.

FRANK A. WHEELER, one of the well-known and successful farmers and stock-dealers of Amboy township, was born near the city of Three Rivers, St. Joseph, Mich., on the 1st of January, 1857,

and is a son of John B. and Minerva (Clendenin) Wheeler. The former was born in Michigan, having been a son of James Wheeler, a native of Germany and one of the very early settlers in Calhoun county, Mich., and later of Cairo, Ill., where he passed the closing years of his life. The mother of the subject of this review was born in the State of New York, a daughter of John Clendenin, who was born in Livingston county, that state, and who came to Fulton county, Ohio, in an early day, reclaiming a farm in Section 12, Amboy township, where he died, having been the owner of eighty acres of excellent land. The maiden name of his wife was Ann Hackett, and she likewise was born in Livingston county, N. Y., and died on the homestead in Amboy township. John B. Wheeler rendered valiant service in defense of the Union during the Civil war, and was mustered out of the service as captain of Company M, Second Illinois Battery of Light Artillery. His four children are: Frank A., Charles H., John C., and Leverett B. Frank A. Wheeler was reared in Amboy township from the age of five years, while his educational advantages were somewhat limited, his attendance in the public schools having been somewhat irregular. When he was but nine years of age he was compelled to make his own livelihood. For two years he worked for his board and clothing and later was employed by the month, principally at farm work, thus continuing until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, when he invested his savings in a farm in Section 1, Amboy township, selling the property two years later. In 1882 he purchased sixty-five acres in Section 2, same township, a portion of the farm lying across the line in Lenawee county, Mich. He has made good improvements on this place, which constitutes his present home, and is known as one of the energetic and successful farmers of the county. He also raises and deals in live stock to a considerable extent. Mr. Wheeler is a stanch Republican and takes a loyal interest in local affairs of a public nature. He held the office of assessor of Amboy township five terms and was deputy-sheriff of the county six years, under three administrations. He is affiliated with Royalton Lodge, F. & A. M.; Royalton Chapter, R. A. M.; Wauseon Council, R. & S. M.; Swanton Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and with the Second regiment of the uniform rank of the same organization; and with Metamora Lodge, I. O. O. F. February 16, 1882, Mr. Wheeler was united in marriage to Miss Annie Blanchard, daughter of Reuben and Lucinda (Shattuck) Blanchard, of Sylvania township, Lucas county. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have no children.

CALVIN V. PFAFMAN, B. Ph., was born near Kendallville, Ind., May 13, 1877. He is the son of Valentine and Mary (Striker) Pfafman, both natives of Rhinish, Bavaria, where they were reared, educated and married. They emigrated to the United States and with their two children located on the farm on which Calvin V. was born. Here both still reside. To them have been born eight children, of whom seven are still living: Lewis, who has charge of the mail-wagons of the Philadelphia, Pa., post-office; David, an employee in the office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway company at Chi-

cago; Henry, who works on the home farm; Calvin V.; Pauline, the wife of Mr. Blenner, of Oklahoma Territory; Amelia and Mary. Frederick died at the age of twelve years. Calvin V. Pfafman graduated with the class of 1902 from the Tri-State Normal University at Angola, Ind., prior to which he taught for several years in the Indiana public schools. In 1903 he was elected principal of the high school department of the Swanton schools and in 1904 he was re-elected. His work is to teach the different classes of this department. In November, 1904, the Swanton school building was destroyed by fire and since that time the east and west trancepts of the Methodist church have been used for school purposes. The course of study embraces geometry, algebra, botany, German, Latin, English, and collateral studies. Professor Pfafman is a good teacher and quite popular with his students, patrons and the school officials. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Christian church, although he was brought up in the Lutheran faith.

HON. JOHN C. RORICK, of Wauseon, was born near Elmira, N. Y., February 13, 1834. His parents moved to Lenawee county, Michigan, in 1836, and commenced to help change the wilderness of that time to the splendid farming section of the present. His early education was mostly obtained by studying at home, but by a term and a half at the Medina Seminary, he was able to pass the required examination and commenced teaching at the age of eighteen. After graduating at the Gregory Commercial College at Detroit, in 1854, he went to the Lake Superior copper mines and took a position as "boss of the kills" for the Ridge mine at Ontonogan, but not liking the position, in company with two other young men, he returned to the States, traveling 250 miles through an unbroken wilderness, on snow-shoes, guided by chart and compass, and he took up the occupation of teaching writing, drawing and book-keeping at Madison and other towns in Wisconsin. He chartered the first commercial college at Milwaukee, in 1855, but on account of failing health he sold out and located in Aurora, Ill., accumulating a fair margin, which was swept away by the financial disasters of 1860, after which he returned to Michigan. In 1864 he bought the Shuman house at Wauseon, then, in 1866, the Morenci Hotel, and in 1867 a spoke factory at Canandaigua, moving back to Wauseon in 1872. He was the patentee of the "Rorick System of Re-working Butter," which went into general use among the shippers in 1878, the Ohio Rug Machine, the Quadrant Bevel Square, an improved Air Pad Truss and several other devices. He was a member of the State Board of Equalization in 1881 from the Thirty-third Senatorial district and was nominated for State Senator in 1883, but was defeated, the district going largely democratic. He has held the office of justice of the peace, mayor, councilman, trustee and other minor offices, but never sought or desired a nomination until 1891, when he and Hon. T. H. McConick of Findlay were nominated for State Senators at the Toledo convention. They were both elected and renominated and again elected in 1893 by large majorities. In 1900 Mr. Rorick was nominated at the State Board of Equalization convention at Napoleon, Ohio,

for the Thirty-third Senatorial district, comprising the counties Lucas, Wood, Hancock, Putnam, Henry and Fulton, and was elected with Hon. H. C. A. Ehlert, the district being entitled to two members. The session which followed was made notorious by the organization of the "Cincinnati Combination," which, having the majority of votes on the board, proceeded to deduct from the duplicates of its members and add to the duplicates of others in a high handed manner, 30 per cent. being added to Fulton county farm lands. Dr. E. H. Rorick came to Columbus from Athens and a plan was formulated by the two and carried out by a conference at the Governor's office by which the combination was broken and a substitute report adopted and thereby the tax-payers of the northern part of the state were protected. Mr. Rorick is largely engaged in independent telephone construction in Texas and other states.

HON. ESTELL H. RORICK, Superintendent of the State Institution for the Feeble Minded at Columbus, Ohio, was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, September 1, 1842. His father moving from Horseheads, N. Y., in 1836, was one of the early pioneers of that part of Michigan and was a large land owner when the subject of this sketch was a boy. Educational facilities were not good, but young Rorick, by close attention to his studies at the district school and at home prepared to enter the Medina Academy at the age of sixteen. He afterward attended college at Kalamazoo, Michigan, but lacking means to finish his course, he taught two terms of district school, intending later on to return to college. At the Medina school, he formed the acquaintance of Dr. Weeds, a physician of note, and thereby conceived the idea of studying medicine and turned his studies in that direction. Dr. Weeds, who became a surgeon in the United States service was located at Nashville, Tenn., where Mr. Rorick joined him, in 1864, and served as hospital assistant until the close of the war. He then returned to Michigan and in due time entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and graduated from the medical department in 1869 and located for practice at Tedrow, Ohio, and was rewarded with eminent success from the beginning. Three years later he sold out his practice to Dr. G. P. Campbell and bought out Dr. J. O. Allen of Fayette. He did much toward building up Fayette and making it one of the most prosperous educational and business towns of its size in Ohio. He contributed largely toward the expense of establishing the Fayette Normal University and at his own expense furnished a room in the institution, fitting it up with manikins, models, charts and all other useful apparatus and delivered regular courses of lectures on the subjects of anatomy, physiology and hygiene free of charge. He took a post-graduate course at the Detroit Medical College and graduated March 2, 1875. In 1877 he went to Scotland and took a partial medical course in the University of Edinburgh and after visiting and studying the principal hospitals of London and Paris returned to his practice in 1878. He again took a post graduate course at the Alabama Medical College at Mobile and graduated March 15, 1883. He was elected to the state legislature in 1887 and again in 1889, serving four years. His service as representative was satisfactory to his constituents and useful to the

state. As a member of the Finance committee of the House he was required to visit frequently the State institutions, this giving him an opportunity to carefully study their conditions and to note their requirements. His education and professional experience as well as his interest in and familiarity with the state institutions became so well known that he was recognized throughout the state by those in authority as a man well adapted to assume the difficult management of a state hospital, for which his name was prominently mentioned in connection with the superintendency of several institutions, but at the close of his second term in the legislature he returned to his practice in Fayette, after taking a course of studies at the Polyclinic in New York, and graduating in 1892. Under the first administration of Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, he was elected by the board of directors to the superintendency of the State Hospital at Athens, Ohio, which institution he took charge of in June, 1896. His administration was a successful one and his business management a great saving to the state. The grounds and buildings were vastly improved, and at the same time the per capita cost of maintenance was reduced to the lowest figure in the history of the state for a similar institution. A vacancy occurring by the death of Mr. Doren, Dr. Rorick was requested to take charge of the Institution for Feeble Minded at Columbus by Gov. Myron T. Herrick, which he did in May, 1905. The same business methods used at Athens were employed at Columbus, resulting in a saving to the state of $13,222.58 for the months ending October 15, as compared with the same months for the year 1904. Dr. Rorick's father, who was of German descent, was born in New Jersey, March 30, 1805, and died at Morenci, Mich., January 15, 1898. His mother, Phoebe Ann Breese, was of English parentage, born at Horseheads, N. Y., October 27, 1811, and died in Seneca, Michigan, September 1, 1858. He was united in marriage to Mary P. Acker, August 20, 1868. They have but one child living—Mabel, who is attending the university at Columbus. The eldest child, Clark, died at the age of eight and Georgie at the age of twenty. Dr. Rorick has been financially successful, being a large real estate owner as well as having controlling interest in the First National Bank at Morenci.

J. S. RYCHENER, a member of the firm of Rychener & Gigax, general hardware, of Elmira, Fulton county, Ohio, was born in German township of that county on October 24, 1859. He is the son of Christian and Magdalena (Grieser) Rychener, the former born in Bern, Switzerland, on September 1, 1813, and the latter a native of Alsace Loraine, Germany. Christian Rychener, in 1833, emigrated to America, and coming to the state of Ohio located in Wayne county and then followed blacksmithing, a trade he had learned in his native land. In about 1836 he removed to Fulton county, and on August 21, 1837, he purchased a farm and at once began clearing the same. He was married in 1841, the first marriage ceremony pronounced in what is now known as German township, and he died on December 24, 1899, his wife having died on August 22, 1898. To them eleven children were born, as fol-

lows: Christian, a resident of Swan Creek township; Saloma, deceased, the wife of David Nofzinger of German township; Mary, the widow of Jacob Nofzinger, of German township; Joseph of German township; Daniel of Swan Creek township; Magdalena the wife of Jefferson Schumaker of German township; Godeon of German township; Barbar, now Mrs. Joseph D. Nofzinger; Henry, of Clinton township; Fanny, of German township; and the subject of this sketch. J. S. Rychener grew to manhood on the home farm and was educated in the public schools of Fulton county and the Fayette, O., Normal. At the age of twenty-one years he began teaching in his native county and continued in that calling for nine years. In 1890 he removed to Enterprise, Dickinson county, Kas., where for the next seven years he clerked in a hardware store. Returning to Ohio, he entered in partnership with Frank B. Reynolds in the same line in Wauseon for five years. In 1902 he came to German township and with Mr. Gigax as a partner embarked in the hardware business in the new town of Elmira, their store building being the first in that town. Here this firm carries a full line of hardware, wagons, buggies and farm implements. In the same year he organized the Elmira Elevator company, with Eli Short and Joel Myse as partners, and began buying and shipping grain. Mr. Rychener also owns a third interest in the Pettisville, O., Grain company. On September 25, 1890, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Elizabeth Seiler of Enterprise, Kas., a native of Franklin township, Fulton county, and the daughter of Michael and Margaret Seiler, the former at present a resident of Wauseon. One child, Frieda, has been born to J. S. Rychener and wife.

CHARLES L. GINGERY, of Swan Creek township, is one of those progressive farmers and stock-growers who are upholding the high prestige of the industry of agriculture in Fulton county, and he is known as a citizen of sterling worth and utmost loyalty. He was born in Wood county, Ohio, on the 5th of December, 1868, and is a son of Emanuel and Margaret Ann (DeWitt) Gingery, the former of whom was born in Seneca county and the latter in Huron county, this state. In 1879 they came from Wood county to the present homestead of their son, Charles L., the place at that time being entirely unimproved, and a large portion of the tract was covered with water, being of a swampy character. The family lived on this place only one year, and the father then purchased one hundred and twenty acres of more elevated land, one-half mile east, where he maintained his home for nearly twenty years and where his first wife died, in middle life. He later consummated a second marriage and finally returned to Wood county, where his death occurred on the 28th of April, 1905. Of the six children of the first marriage five are living. Clinton DeWitt resides on a farm adjoining that of Charles L.; Louisa died at the age of twelve years; John A. resides with Clinton, both being bachelors; Hattie L. is the wife of Patrick Foley, a farmer of Swan Creek township; Charles L. was the next in order of birth; and Arthur W. is also a prosperous farmer of the same township. Charles L.

Gingery secured his early educational training in the public schools of Wood and Fulton counties, and his entire life has been identified with agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. In 1891 he purchased his present homestead of eighty acres, the place being now well improved, nearly the entire tract having been reclaimed and made available for cultivation, thus presenting a radically different appearance than it did when his father first took up his residence on the property. He has been associated with his father and brothers in the reclaiming and improving of more than three hundred acres of land in this county, principally swamp and brush land. They also have done many miles of ditching on their own lands and for others, and have assisted in the construction of most of the roads in this part of the county, to whose development and civic advancement they have materially contributed. About a score of years ago the three brothers became associated in the raising of high-grade live-stock, including horses, cattle and swine, operating in conjunction for seventeen years, since which time Charles L. has continued in the same line of enterprise in an independent way. He owns thoroughbred Belgian horses, polled shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs, and the fine stock of the Gingery brothers has taken many premiums at the county fair within the last several years. Charles L. is an active, energetic and able business man, his success in his chosen field of endeavor has been excellent, and he commands the high regard of the people of the community in which he has lived from his childhood days. He has been an active worker in the local ranks of the Republican party ever since attaining his legal majority and is a member of the county central committee of the same at the present time. He has served as ditch supervisor and constable of Swan Creek township and is now a valued member of the school board. It may be noted that his father also was a stalwart supporter of the Republican party and its principles, having espoused its cause at the time of organization, when it stood as the exponent of the principle that the Union must be preserved, and he was one of the Ohio men who served with utmost loyalty as a soldier in the Civil war, it being altogether probable that his death was hastened by wounds which he received in service. In 1891 Charles L. Gingery was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Soles, whose death occurred only three months later. In March, 1893, he wedded Miss Addie Sanders, who was born and reared in Swan Creek township, being a daughter of the late John Sanders, an honored pioneer of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Gingery have three children: Don, Dora J. and Herman A.

STEPHEN E. HINKLE, one of the representative farmers and honored citizens of Royalton township, was born in this township, April 10, 1853, a son of Ephraim and Mary Susan (Haughton) Hinkle, the former of whom was born in Cuyahoga county, N. Y., January 25, 1823, and the latter in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., January 6, 1829. The paternal grandfather, John Hinkle, settled in Royalton township in 1833, having been among the early pioneers of Fulton county, and he became the owner of 240 acres of land, much of which he reclaimed, continuing his residence here until his death, in July,

1853. The maiden name of his first wife was Mercy Reed, and they had five children—Ephraim, Elmer, Sally (Mrs. Chauncey Gannon), and Harriet (Mrs. Alpheus Fenner). For his second wife John Hinkle chose Alvira Hartshorn, and they had four children—Jane (Mrs. Milo Warner), Richard, Martin, and Louisa (Mrs. Salem Hartshorn). Ephraim Hinkle was reared in Royalton township, under the influences of the pioneer epoch, and in early manhood, in company with his brother, Elmer, took up three hundred and twenty acres of land. Upon the death of his brother mentioned he purchased eighty acres of the latter's land, but later sold this and also another portion of the original tract, so that the homestead at the present time comprises 157 acres. He cleared this property from the primitive wilds, developing one of the valuable farms of the county, and in 1853 he erected on the place what was admitted to be at that time the finest residence in the county, the house being still in use and in a fine state of preservation, and few of the modern homes excel it in its air of gracious hospitality and general attractiveness. Ephraim Hinkle was twice married, his first wife having been Ruth, daughter of George and Polly (Richardson) Welsh, of Royalton township, and they became the parents of two children, Melvin and Mary, the latter being the wife of Charles Mann. His second wife, mother of the subject of this review, was Mary Susan, a daughter of Stephen and Huldah (Smith) Haughton, who came from Rensselaer county, N. Y., and settled in Lucas county, Ohio, in 1833, in what is now Amboy township, Fulton county. They passed the closing years of their lives in Wauseon, where the father died at the age of eighty-six and the mother at the age of seventy-three. Mr. Haughton served as commissioner of Lucas county, and when Fulton county was organized, in 1850, he was one of its first commissioners. Of the children of Ephraim and Mary Susan Hinkle two attained maturity, Stephen E., of this sketch, and Manley. Stephen E. Hinkle was reared on the old home farm, where, with the exception of seven years passed in Lucas county, he has made his home from the time of his birth. He secured his early education in the schools of Royalton township, and later attended the public schools of Toledo and Maumee. His vocation throughout life has been farming, and he has well upheld the prestige gained in this line by his father and grandfather. He is a Republican in his political proclivities, and has served three years as a member of the village council of Lyons, his farm lying contiguous to the town. He and his wife are members of the Universalist church, and he is affiliated with Lyons Lodge, No. 622, I. O. O. F. April 10, 1872, on his nineteenth birthday, Mr. Hinkle was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Cass, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Wilson) Cass, of Lucas county, and they became the parents of five children: Ephraim C. is deceased; Lena is the wife of Horton Ferguson; Herbert H., Stephen E. and Homer.

M. C. PALMER, an extensive stock-dealer of Archbold, was born in Knox county, Ohio, March 18, 1842. The first representative of the Palmer family to emigrate from England to the United States was John Palmer, who settled in Chester county, Pa., in 1714. M. C.

Palmer is the son of Morris and Mary Ann (Lukens) Palmer, the former a native of Baltimore, Md., and the latter of Winchester, Va. Morris Palmer in an early day removed to Knox county, O., where he resided until 1858, when he removed to Fulton county, settling on a farm in Franklin township. After retiring from farming he resided in the village of Fayette, O., and there died in 1901, aged seventy-one, his wife having died the year before, aged sixty-six years. Of the six children born to them M. C. in the eldest. The other five are: Sarah, the wife of Austin Jones; Athelrenda, now Mrs. John Russell, of West Unity; Abraham (deceased); Mary Olive, the wife of Frank Crookson; and William, of Saginaw, Mich. M. C. Palmer grew to manhood on a farm and received such an education as the common schools of that day afforded. On August 18, 1862, when still at home, he enlisted in Company A of the Sixty-seventh Ohio volunteer infantry regiment and served until July 1, 1865, when he was mustered out at Columbus, O. His military service was a very strenuous one. He joined his regiment, a part of the army of the Potomac, at Suffolk, Va., where he was first under fire. After the battle of Black Water the regiment was sent to the Carolinas. During the month that the command was engaged in the siege of Petersburg, Va., his company was one of nine to make a desperate charge which resulted in the killing and wounding of fully one-half of the men. He was also in the battle of Mare's Island and at Gen. R. E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court-house. After the war he returned to the home of his parents in Franklin township and engaged in farming. About thirty years ago he came to German township, where he owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, three-fourths of a mile west of Elmira. He followed general farming until 1900, when he engaged in buying and selling live stock. Mr. Palmer has never been too busy to neglect public affairs, and for ten years served as township trustee. He is a Democrat in politics a member of the Defiance Commandery of Knights Templars, the Wauseon Chapter and Council, the Blue Lodge of West Unity, the Odd Fellow Lodge at Archbold, the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Wauseon, the Relief Association of Toledo, and the Horse Owners' Association. On August 16, 1866, he was wedded to Phidelia Dye of German township, who died in August, 1904. Seven children were born to these parents, as follows: Charles, of Williams county; Annie, the wife of Frank Reeves, of Elmer; Etta, now Mrs. Harvey Smart, of Franklin township; Nellie, the wife of Charles Johnston; William, of Elmira; Lizzie, who married Fred Laurence of Elmira; and Myrtle, the wife of Charles Roop, of Montpelier, O.

AMOS JOHNSON is the owner of a valuable farm in Franklin township, his place being located one-half mile north of the village of Elmira, which is in the adjoining township of German, in which latter township he was born, on the 22d of August, 1851, being a son of William and Margaret (Krantz) Johnson. His father was born in England, where he was reared and educated. He came to America as a young man, in company with his brothers, George and Daniel, and their sister Mary, who was the wife of Benjamin Lee, who likewise

came with the family. Daniel died shortly after they had established a home in the United States, and George did not long survive. William came to Fulton county and took up a large tract of land in German township, where he also erected and equipped a grist-mill, on the banks of Bean Creek, near the line between German and Franklin townships. The locality became known as "Johnson's Mills," and this was one of the early mills in this section, proving a boon to the settlers. William Johnson operated the mill a number of years, and he also built a water-power saw-mill and later operated a steam-power mill in the same locality, and he developed much of this land and was a successful farmer, continuing resident of German township until his death. His wife was born in Pennsylvania and came to Fulton county with her parents when a child. After the death of her first husband she married Jackson Clingman, and her death occurred two years later, no children having been born of her second marriage, but of the first, six were born: Eliza died in childhood; Maria is the wife of Isaac Smith and they reside near West Unity, Williams county; Amos was the next in order of nativity; William, Jr., died in infancy; George is a prosperous farmer of German township; and William (2d) resides in the city of Toledo. Amos Johnson passed his boyhood days on the home farm which was the place of his birth, and he was given the best educational advantages to be had in the schools of this section of the state, having been a student in the public schools at Waterville, Lucas county, and Stryker, Williams county. He has made farming his life vocation, having instituted his independent operations in the line when twenty-two years of age, when he located on his present farm, in section 4, Franklin township, where he has ninety-three acres of excellent land, under effective cultivation and improved with good buildings and other accessories. He gives his attention to diversified farming, also raises excellent grades of live-stock, and he is known as a reliable and loyal citizen. He was but eleven years of age when he became doubly orphaned, and he has depended on his own resources ever since, having lived in Williams and Lucas counties during his minor years; having worked early and late, and he did not fail to insist on a due quota of time for study in the schools of the respective localities. In view of what he has accomplished through personal effort his success is the more pleasing to note.

He has served as school director several terms. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Elmira, of which he is a trustee. March 13, 1873, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Sheets, who was born and reared in Jefferson township, Williams county, daughter of the late Isaac Sheets, and of this union ten children have been born: Eva is the wife of Parker Greeley, of Franklin township; Charles resides in the city of Toledo; Bertha remains at the parental home; Rollin and Rose are twins, the former being now a resident of California, and the latter is the wife of Joel Zoar, of Fayette; Alva is a farmer of German township; George is associated in the work of the home farm; Augusta is the wife of Arthur Gigax, of Elmira; and Harvey and Early are at the parental home.

DANIEL J. PRICKETT is one of those who went forth to honor Fulton county as a soldier in the Civil war, and he is now one of the representative members of the agricultural community of Franklin township. He is a representative of the pioneer stock in the old Buckeye state, and was born in Lumberton, Clinton county, Ohio, on the 15th of August, 1840, being a son of J. L. and Phoebe S. (Barden) Prickett. His father was born in Burlington county, N. J., about eighteen miles distant from the city of Camden, and in 1838 he came from his native commonwealth to Clinton county, Ohio. As a young man he worked at the trade of cabinet-making, following this for some time in Clinton county, where he continued to reside until 1845, when he removed with his family to Lucas county, which then included a portion of the present county of Fulton, which was organized in 1850. He secured one hundred and sixty acres of unreclaimed land, one and one-half miles south of the present village of Fayette, Fulton county, and there he followed farming until 1850, when he located in West Unity, Williams county, where he engaged in the drug business and also operated a saw-mill. In 1866 he again engaged in farming, securing a place in Brady township, Williams county, where he remained until 1885, when he returned to West Unity, where he died on the 10th of April, 1893, at the age of seventy-seven years and eight months. He was originally a Whig and later a Republican, and served in various township offices. He was a son of Isaac and Dorothy (Joyce) Prickett, who made New Jersey their home throughout life, though Isaac Prickett was for a time engaged in the butchering business in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, having been an expert in this line of enterprise. His wife was a daughter of Daniel Joyce, in whose honor the subject of this review was named. Phoebe (Barden) Prickett was a daughter of Josiah and Margaret (Sharp) Barden, both of English descent, who became residents of Ohio in 1809, continuing to make their home near Lumberton, Clinton county, until death. Mrs. Prickett died on the 26th of January, 1901, aged eighty-five years and six months. J. L. and Phoebe S. Prickett became the parents of nine children, of whom the first born was Daniel J., subject of this sketch; Sarah J. is deceased; James H. is a resident of Pomona, California; Anna M. is deceased; John B, resides in Forest Grove, Oregon; Mary E. is the wife of Frank McWilliams, of Sunnyside, Wash.; Abigail E. is the wife of Isaac N. Drake, of Loretta, South Dak.; Josiah died in infancy; and J. C. F. resides in Sunnyside, Wash. Daniel J. Prickett was about five years of age at the time of his parents' removal to what is now Fulton county, and he was reared in this and Williams county, completing the curriculum of the district schools of the day and then attending the Reading Valley Seminary, where he was a schoolmate of Rev. John Henry Barrows, long a prominent clergyman of Chicago, and later president of Oberlin College. Prior to the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Prickett's attention was given principally to teaching school and to assisting in the operation of his saw-mill. He operated the first portable saw-mill in Northwestern Ohio and was successful in this field of enterprise. August 2, 1861, in company with his brother James, Mr. Prickett tendered his services in defense of the Union. Both

enlisted in Company H, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, being provided with accoutrements and receiving preliminary discipline in the city of Columbus, and being sent to Camp Dennison and finally to Nashville, Tenn., being constantly engaged in scouting, and much of the time on duty as guard in the rear of General Buell's army. At Bardstown, Ky., Mr. Prickett was captured, but was soon afterward paroled. He took part in a large number of important engagements, including the battles of Corinth, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Shelbyville, McMinnville and Munfordville, was in service throughout the memorable Atlanta campaign, and, by reenlistment, he remained as a soldier of the Union until the close of the war, having been with his command at Macon, Ga., when the welcome tidings of Lee's surrender came. He was mustered out, August 15, 1865, receiving his honorable discharge. He returned to Fulton county, and here he has ever since been actively identified with the agricultural industry, though he taught two terms of school after the close of his military career. His farm is well-improved and has been in his possession since 1865. He is one of the well known and exceptionally popular citizens of Franklin township and has served as justice of the peace, township trustee and clerk, and on one occasion he was a candidate for county clerk, on the Prohibition ticket. He was a member of the county central committee of the Prohibition party for a period, and he now maintains an independent attitude in politics. Both he and his wife are members of the Church of Christ. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with Rings Post, No. 637, Grand Army of the Republic, at West Unity, and he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity for more than two score years and with the Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry for thirty years. During the Civil war he held membership in the Union League. October 4, 1865, Mr. Prickett was united in marriage to Miss Lydia G. Borton, who was born in Burlington county, N. J., being a daughter of Benjamin and Abigail W. (Barden) Borton, who came to Fulton county in 1839, when Mrs. Prickett was six months of age. The mother died in 1861, aged forty-five years; and the father in 1888, aged seventy-seven years. Their three children are still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Prickett were born eight children: Anna, the wife of William B. Persing, died in Wisconsin, in 1903; Jennie E. is the wife of Warner M. Steward, of Archbold, Fulton county; Benjamin is deceased; the next child died in infancy; Lydia Gertrude is the wife of Alonzo Mangus, of Franklin township; James D. is a resident of Phoenix, Arizona; Jessie Ellen is the wife of Daniel Myers, of Williams county; and Mary Eva remains at the parental home.

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